Scenic America, Oct. 1910

SCENIC

## THE ART OF LANDSCAPING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

(Communicated.)

Editor Scenic America:

It is oftentimes said, that the climatic conditions in Southern California has the peculiar effect on people living here a certain length of time, that it takes away or dulls, to a certain extent, their energy or ambition to do things. It may be so, or perhaps it is the great opportunities that nature itself provides for an easy and comfortable way of living, that makes people here satisfied with things as they find them. At any rate, in Southern California, San Diego not the least, you see more houses, a number of them representing fortunes, others again are less costly—than any other place in the land, without cultivated gardens. Hundreds of residences are built every month, thousands of builders are kept busy, but one single landscape gardener can hardly make a living. The house must be A1 in every respect, let it cost from $1,000 to $50,000 that matters not, but when it comes down to figuring with the dandscape gardener, everything must be the cheapest. I have myself known of cases where the owners of houses, costing $10,000 to $12,000, refused to engage a real landscape gardener, because he asked the price of $300 to beautify the grounds around such a residence. A common laborer, who can operate a lawn mower, and calls himself a gardener, is engaged at $2.00 a day, and he "fixes the job". Consequently the work is done wrong, the lawn comes up poorly, if at all, trees and shrubs are planted in a sad mixture, and in a short time the owners get discouraged , the care of what is left of the grass and shrubs ceases, and finally we have the type of garden that is so frequently found in Southern California.

To help prevent such conditions, to encourage rateher than discourage owners of homes—yes, renters of homes as well, I am writing this, and will continue a series of articles on the subject: How to make beautiful gardens, how to plant and what to plant, how to utilize poor grounds, how to beautify canyons and about the nature and habits of our many different ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, that does so exceedingly well in this particular climate, if they are cared for and treated halfway right. Take a walk around your nearest neighborhood, and you will observe a few great mistakes in each and every garden. One place. look at the fig tree in the front lawn, the poplars on the street, while a most beautiful species of the Araucaria bidwillii is found growing in the back yard among chicken houses and garbage cans. Now, take a look at the next residence. This man evidently did not believe in poplars for street planting, but has one large pepper tree, which has lifted the cement walk as well as the curbing, out of place with its tremendous roots. Let me add, that this big tree, acording to his judgment, should be a sucess in the two-foot wide space between curb and sidewalk. Next to the pepper tree, stands a maple (deciduous) and next again there is a camphor tree making a last effort to sustain life, during the hot and dry summer, without irrigation and in the poorest kind of soil, almost hardpan. At the house next, you will find the ground has never been touched—**because it was rented property.** Let us stop and consider the facts about this piece of property without a tree, flower or lawn. Has it ever been a paying investment for the landlord? Upon inquiry I found that it could be rented for $12 a month, and that it, as a rule, stood empty; only the poor transient class of people would live there. Therefore, as an investment, it could have been greatly improved upon. It was never a credit to the street or surrounding property, or to the city. Suppose the thoughtless owner of this property had spent a few dollars for the planting of some ornamental trees and shrubs of such varieties that would thrive with very little care, and had planted a lawn of Messembry on themum, he would in this way have had his property looking attractive all these many years, and I dare say, received his money back many hundred times.

I could give hundreds of examples like the above and am willing to do so, if I could only impress upon the minds of owners to such properties (investors) that the beautifying of the gardens, really is as important as that of the house, as a profitable investment, and more so.

In furture communications I shall go further into detail concerning the pleasures and profits accruing from proper landscape gardening.

EDGAR JOHANSEN.

San Diego Sunday Union
abt 8½ x 9½ Nov 10

PAGE TEN

# MAGAZINE SUBMITS PROPOSITION TO BOOST CITY

### Offers to Publish Several Articles on San Diego and Fair For $5000

### CHAMBER APPROVES PLAN

### To Ask Supervisors and Exposition to Share Expense of Advertising

Representatives of the Sunset Magazine has submitted to the county supervisors and the chamber of commerce a proposition to advertise San Diego and the Panama-California exposition by several articles for a consideration of $5000.

The chamber of commerce agreed to accept the proposition, providing the exposition directors and the county jointly contribute to the expense.

Representatives of the magazine presented the proposition verbally to the board of supervisors yetserday morning. In order that legal action may be taken by the board, Chairman Fisher suggested that a definite proposition in writing be submitted.

The supervisors consider the proposal this morning, when a committee from the chamber of commerce and the magazine representatives will be present.

The county will be asked to contribute $1000, besides the $2000 annually appropriated to the chamber of commerce for advertising purposes, which sum is to represent the chamber of commerce donation, the remaining $2000 to be appropriated from the exposition fund.

The magazine representatives stated that the total cost of the advertising proposed would be $7500, of which $2500 is to be contributed by the Southern Pacific Railway company. The proposition was approved by the chamber of commerce upon recommendation of Colonel D. C. Collier, director general of the exposition.

San Diego Union 13 Nov 10

# By YORICK

newspapers that General Otis has publicly promised to "care for the families" of all his employes who were killed by that mysterious explosion. If General Otis really said this, which his bitterest enemies doubt, he will surely keep his word, and his purse will always be wide open to the demands of those rendered destitute by devotion to his interests. If he has not already subscribed to the fund that is being contributed by the citizens of Los Angeles for the destitute survivors of that explosion, whether it was caused by dynamite or gas, he will certainly do so after all the other citizens have done their part. Knowing General Otis as I do, I would not be surprised if he contributed a sum equal to the total of the popular subscription. He is probably only waiting until that total shall be finally announced. The general public does not know the big heart of General Otis; and his bitterest enemies refuse to admit that he has any heart at all. General Otis is a much maligned man; but when he draws his check for his subscription to the fund for the living victims of the Times explosion it will amaze all beholders, and his bitterest enemies will shrink abashed before the proud glace of his eagle eye beaming in haughty triumph upon them. But of course, it could not be expected that he should relent in the case of the discharged employes of the telegraph company. Their offense smells to high heaven, and it would be asking too much of General Otis to forgive men who deliberately accused the Times of lying about the cause of the disaster. Therefore let their names be forever inscribed on the blacklist!

## *Are We Ready?*

San Diego will soon have ample opportunity to demonstrate its appreciation of art in many of its multifarious branches. I don't know how much art afflatus there may be in the "atmosphere" of San Diego; but I do know how much there ought to be. I base my estimate of the art possibilities in this corner of the great republic on the circumstance that in existing conditions nobody can live here unless he is willing to believe that it is the best place on earth in which to live, whatever may be his opinion concerning the problem of livelihood. The population of San Diego would today exceed half a million if everybody that wants to live here could accommodate his necessities to his inclination. The rich man would live in San Diego if he could forego some of his desire to acquire riches; the poor man would live in San Diego if he could assure himself that he would never be poorer. Florence and Venice were art centers because they were built in an environment peculiarly conducive to art culture; yet neither Florence nor Venice possessed the natural incentive to art development that should inspire the genius of men who live under the luminous skies of San Diego, who breathe the balm of the foreshore winds of this western sea, who learn to love the brown hills that bulwark the golden beaches from the gray desert, who hear the music of a thousand choirs in the thunder and surge of the great ocean that beats forever on this ultimate coast. If there isn't enough art material in San Diego to freight all the galleons of inspiration or to break the back of Pegasus with the weight of it, I'll promise to let Santa Barbara advertise her sunsets unchallenged and to give the Riviera her meed of self praise ungrudgingly.

## *Municipal Music*

Music will be one of the future arts of San Diego. Already a symphony orchestra is in process of organization and training; and as such things go, by the time the great auditorium of the Panama-California exposition is crowded to the doors with the first multitude of San Diego's eager guests, this aggregation of musicians will delight the ears of men with the sonorous cantata of Balboa, written for the auspicious occasion; or they will interpret the lilting melodies of the opera of Cabrillo; or, perchance, they will assist a vast chorus singing the sublime oratorio dedicated to Junipero Serra and the mission fathers. This phase of art is almost assured for San Diego—an art that will blend harmoniously with the art that is expressed in the "frozen music" of the architecture now planning by John C. Olmsted. And when these massive and imposing structures crown the heights of Balboa Park what a picturesque sky line it will be—what an appropriate facade for a city beautiful! In the meantime, of course, San Diego's exposition band of thirty pieces will move the populace with concord of sweet sounds, filling their hearts with pride when they know that they are supporting the best instrumental music in western America. Moreover, what is a public park without a band? The only objection that I have heard to the band proposition is a sordid one—that it will cost money. Of course it will cost money. But how can we spend our money to better advantage? We cannot buy a masterpiece by Murillo or Correggio; we cannot induce Mr. Morgan to give us a gallery of old Italian art; we cannot have the Elgin marbles or a statue of Phidias; but if we are willing to contribute a few of our easy dollars, that otherwise would be squandered in riotous living or frittered away on frivolous amusements, we can listen to the grandest compositions ever conceived by the genius of man, rendered with feeling by musicians who love their wonderful art. Are we not willing to sacrifice these paltry dollars, this wampum of trade, this argumentum ad crumenam of commerce, this almighty fetish of Big Business—are we so parsimonious that we will refuse to pleasure ourselves with the aspiration of music because it costs money?

## *San Diego Botany*

In the matter of advising the planting of trees and flowers in Balboa Park I am almost afraid to speak louder than a hoarse whisper. I tried it once to my sorrow. I dreamed of a botanical garden to rival Palermo of Buenos Aires or the tropical gardens of Rio Janeiro; and I talked of it too loudly in my sleep. Miss Sessions overheard my foolish discourse and awoke me with the practical objection that neither lichens nor orchids would thrive in the climate and soil of San Diego's park—that our flora is adapted to neither the ice chest nor the hot house. I am compelled, therefore, to infer, upon the testimony of competent experts, that our sail is at fault; for the geographies, the maps and atlases inform me that San Diego is in the same parallel of latitude, north, that Buenos Aires occupies south of the equator; that San Diego is under Cancer and Buenos Aires under Capricorn. As Rio Janeiro is eleven degrees nearer the equator than is Buenos Aires, on the same parallel south as La Paz of Baja California in the north, I cannot hope that such vegetation as grows in the metropolis of Brazil would thrive as luxuriantly in the climate of San Diego as it does in the tropical environment of Rio the Superb. But I had hoped that we might make as good a showing as the gardens of Argentina, until I was informed that our soil is granitic while that of the South American city is alluvial delta land from the wash of ages carried by the Rio de la Plata. Moreover, it is likely that even our climate is largely differentiated from that of the Argentine coast, by the Japan current; and I supposed the southward sweep of the warmer gulf stream also modifies the climate of Buenos Aires. I can only hope, therefore, in my crass ignorance, that our park can grow some of the things that are indigenous to the West Coast anywhere between Mendocino and Salina Cruz—that our botanical garden may be unique in its display of aceituna, carriso, tabachin, izote, yucca, zibiri, tejocate, pitahaya, organo, ocatillo, nopallilo, garambullo, elecho, duraznillo, cholla, bisnaga, manzanita, maguey and mezquite.

## *A Grass Planter*

I know that all this is apparently very learned, and in some parts caviare even for those who will read it with profoundest interest owing to its personal application; but I am compelled to combat the assaults of my adversaries with information more or less esoteric in their own field of research. If I can drive any of these antagonists to secret communion with their manuals and handbooks I shall not have labored in vain. Down deep in my heart of hearts I cherish an opinion that these folk may be as wide of the mark as they think I am. Anyway I am going to plant two blades of grass where only one grew before; and if they both grow I'll plant some more.

# OLMSTED OUTLINES PLAN FOR PARK IMPROVEMENT

## Favors Beginning of Work on Permanent Buildings Early in Spring

## LIKES MISSION ARCHITECTURE

### Believes Twelfth Street Would Be Most Convenient for Main Entrance to Grounds

If the ideas of John C. Olmsted, the eminent landscape architect, are adopted, actual construction of the permanent building to be erected in Balboa park, as a part of the Panama-California exposition, will begin early next spring, and an architect will be employed within the next two months to reduce to plans and specifications the handsome structures which Mr. Olmsted in the meanwhile may have decided on as best suited to the grounds and most appropriate for exposition purposes.

"I have advised the buildings and grounds committee that, in my opinion, the best results would be obtained if active building work is begun early in the spring," said Mr. Olmsted, in his apartments in the U. S. Grant hotel yesterday.

"A large portion of the decorative scheme of the buildings that I shall advise will depend on vines and foliage to be installed on or around them, thus doing away with the more expensive and less artistic effects that are resorted to by architects in other portions of the country where climatic conditions will not permit of the use of flowers and vines. It will take some time for these vines to mature fully and attain their greatest beauty after the completion of the buildings themselves. So long as these permanent buildings are to be constructed to last forever, as park attractions, their completion in advance of the opening of the exposition can do no possible harm.

**Would Help to Advertise**

"Then, too, it must be seen that a vast amount of very beneficial publicity would result from the pursuit of this program, inasmuch as thousands of tourists and visitors to this city, during the next five years, would take the word away with them from San Diego to their homes in all portions of the country that they had seen a portion of the exposition in course of construction.

"This kind of advertising would mean a great deal in exploiting the kind of an exposition you are going to have here, and especially the character of your architecture and the general grouping of your buildings. The desire has been expressed by the committee that the general mission style shall be adhered to, and I have assured them that in this they have my entire sympathy. Indeed, it would hardly seem possible to adopt any other style in this portion of the country, where Spanish traditions and the early-day influences of the Franciscans have left so deep an imprint on your whole life and customs."

As a result of the meeting of the building and grounds committee Wednesday, definite arrangements have been made for Mr. Olmsted to assume the duties of disposing of such portions of the 1400 acres included in Balboa park as shall be necessary for the proper staging of the exposition. The first demand made on his services will be to solve the general problem of approaches and the selection of a site which shall serve as a nucleus for the permanent buildings, around and behind which the other, or temporary, buildings may be grouped.

**Twelfth Street Entrance Best**

"I consider the Twelfth street entrance as far superior to any other approach," continued Mr. Olmsted. "That is, when considered from the practical standpoint of ease and accessibility and transportation possibilities, the simple grades and proximity to already established street car facilities, both being in favor of this entrance. By setting aside a portion of more or less level ground a little distance back of the high school for street car terminals, for automobiles and similar features incident to a main approach, or entrance, a large arch or gateway of artistic design could be erected, from which the exposition grounds could gradually radiate in a number of directions.

"Personally, I have advised against the destruction of the present canyons that intersect Balboa park, believing that the retention of these depressions will prove far more picturesque and permit of far greater nature effects, peculiar to your semi-tropical conditions, than if any wide-sweeping change were made. So far as the roadways are concerned, I would not attempt to boulevard them, but would leave them in their rough nature state, putting my boulevards, drives and walks along the crests of the hills, where the landscape effect would not be injured. Looking from these crests into the canyons, the effect would be the same as the stranger might expect to find if he were able to go a long distance away to your mountains and looked into the canyon, with your natural trees and bushes creating a wild tangle that would be very pleasing and certainly very unusual in these days of too many lawns.

**To Preserve Seclusion**

"These canyons would also preserve the sense of seclusion naturally sought for in a great city park by nature lovers, who visit such places to get away from the crowds and the signs of evidences of the city. If you were to boulevard the roads that run through these canyons, you would find the automobile driving away this sense of seclusion, and the canyons would only be utilized by a more favored class, and your park would have lost a great deal of its value as a nature spot which the whole people might enjoy.

"By having your boulevards and drives following the crests of your hills and running along the higher ground, as you looked from one hill to another, these broad roadways would flatten out to the eye and would not intrude themselves on the general landscape effect.

"I have only been asked now to take up the question of locating the Art building, the Auditorium, the Greek theater and the Stadium, these all being permanent buildings to remain in the park after the exposition is over. To arrive at a conclusion on these four points I naturally have to settle these other, though more general subjects, of approach, treatment of the physical conditions of the grounds, etc., from a permanent standpoint—the standpoint of what will be best for the city after the fair is over and the temporary improvements have been demolished. I shall remain here several weeks, at least, to work out a general plan to submit to the committee, and, if this plan is adopted, I shall then return to Boston to work out the details for the landscape gardeners, the architects, etc. I shall return from time to time during each year to see that the general ideas are being faithfully carried out.

**Plans For Buildings**

"I have about concluded that the Arts building should occupy a commanding position a short distance northwest of the spot where the archway at the main approach will be located. This building will be of the mission style, of two stories, and of a character which I will make public in a few days and which I believe will be generally approved. Still further to the north and west, where a rather pronounced depression occurs, I am disposed to recommend as the site for the more elaborate botanical gardens, the style of gardening to be of the severest Italian or Spanish style, and not of the English style. The English go entirely too much to lawns, and I believe that in this country you are merely trying to make water run uphill when you insist too much on lawns. The old Italian and Spanish gardeners devoted their efforts more to walls and terraces, to flora of all kinds indigenous to their climate, with walks and steps and bridges, and the effect, as a permanent feature of Balboa park, will be far more pleasing, I believe, than if you sought the lawn effect.

# CLUB GETS PERMIT FOR $11,500 HOUSE

New Qua...

C...

"I would not advise any elaborate scheme of lakes or lagoons, but only employ them to help out the general effect. You have too majestic a marine view from your windows to attempt anything that would, after all, be merely a water travesty in the shape of a lake. The people that go to your city park won't do so for water pleasures, when they can get real rowing in your bay by going an equal distance as the park would be from the city.

"From this Arts building and the gardens I would run a general scheme of arcades, much like those employed by the old mission architects, connecting building with building by one of these picturesque walls and creating the mission court effect, where the exposition visitors might retreat for protection from the sun and rain, or to rest.

"Beyond having outlined so much of my proposed plans, I have gone no further, and probably will not for the time being, leaving other ideas to be incorporated into this nucleus that I have framed as they shall present themselves for solution. It had been proposed to have this nucleus located where that fine growth of trees now stands in the west side of the park, but I have advised against the destruction of these trees under any consideration, as they are a distinct asset to the city and will prove a decided ornament as a background to the exposition grounds and buildings, when they are finally completed.

**About 100 Acres Included**

"The exposition grounds proper will include about 100 acres, as I figure it now, although this is a more or less arbitrary opinion, as it remains to be determined how much land will be required for your ethnological exhibition, your cliff dwellers, your mining and smelting displays, and similar features which you are to employ in making your exposition unique. When you realize that it generally costs about $5000 an acre to improve your ground for an exposition, you will see that the garment must be cut entirely according to your cloth—and there is just so much money to do everything with."

Mr. Olmsted is an intensely interesting, though very modest, man, his qualities impressing themselves on a stranger only after personal contact and conversation with him. His father was the successful competitor, in 1857, in securing the contract for the laying out of Central park, New York city, and it was from the business established in 1881, in Boston, by Olmsted, Sr., that the present immense business of Olmsted Brothers, of which John C. Olmsted is the senior partner, has grown.

This firm has been engaged by more than forty of the largest metropolises of the United States in laying out their park systems, has advised more than 200 park boards, has advised 50 state universities and colleges, including the Leland Stanford, and has laid out more than 38,000 acres of land into gardens and parks.

The Olmsteds will not attempt to draw the architectural plans for the exposition buildings, but will merely suggest their general character, style of decoration and ornamentation, size, etc., and one of the most eminent architects of the country will be secured to take up the work where Mr. Olmsted turns it over to him.

# ACTUAL WORK ON FAIR GROUNDS TO BEGIN ON MONDAY

## D. L. Bissell Organizes His Crew of Surveyors This Morning

Actual work was begun today in transforming Balboa park from a city playground into a great international expositiin site when D. L. Bissell, the local engineer, organized his crew of surveyors for the purpose of working out an entire profile of the land that is to be used as a fair site.

He went into the park this morning for the purpose of deciding where to put his men to work Monday morning.

Mr. Bissell has been asked by Landscape Architect John C. Olmsted for detailed figures of all levels and grades in the park, as well as a diagram of all established roads, drives, buildings and principal trees, in order that purposes of the exposition managers to push work in all directions may now be carried forward with the greatest dispatch.

**Surveyors Begin Monday**

Next Monday morning a crew of surveyors, under Mr. Bissell's supervision, will set to work in Balboa park and so rapidly as he is able to furnish Mr. Olmsted with the required figures, the latter's plans will be reduced to a working basis, for submission to the grounds and building committee.

Much enthusiasm prevails among the exposition officials as a result of the progress that is being made all along the line and the infection is expected to communicate to the entire community as the idea is disseminated that the vast amount of preliminary work done in the past is beginning to crystalize into tangible action.

**Olmsted Corrects This Impression**

Mr. Olmsted stated this morning that a slight inaccuracy prevailed regarding his attitude towards the trees now standing in the park. The trees that he objects to having removed are those that run about midway of the park along what is known as the Howard hill. He also explained the the improper use of the word "boulevard," as a designation for roadways or drives.

"A boulevard, in its real sense, is an improved driveway, flanked with trees, shrubbery or flowers along which houses have been or may be built in the future. It is therefore plain that to use the word boulevard in connection with a park drive is erroneous. What is evidently meant is a 'glorified roadway,' built on a more than ordinary scale for pleasure driving and automobiling.

**Favors "Glorified Roadways"**

"It is this kind of a roadway that I would discourage for the roads leading along the bottoms of the park canyons, although I would improve them sufficiently to give them better definition, and also remove them from their present rough state so that they would not prove a decided discomfort to those who drove over them.

"By rebuilding a system of more

(Continued on Page 12)

nation and the world.

## POPULATION OF LOWER CALIFORNIA ANNOUNCED

**Count Shows 9359 Persons in the Territory.**

Census taking in Baja California was recently completed and the reports forwarded to the interior department at Mexico City.

The department yesterday made public the following counts: Capital of the territory of Lower California 5446, an increase of 410 over the last census. In the territory are 9359 persons.

The population of the distrito Norte is 1726, of distrito Sur 2177.

Tia Juana is in distrito Norte. San Rosalia and La Paz are in distrito Sur. Eesenada is in the capital district.

## ACTUAL WORK ON FAIR GROUNDS TO BEGIN ON MONDAY

(Continued from Page One)

'glorified roadways' along the crests of the hills, the automobiles and pleasure drivers would be more prone to follow these highways because of their greater comfort and thus the canyon roads would preserve that idea of greater seclusion which I consider their greatest charm.

"I am much impressed with the natural beauties of Balboa park and the possibilities possessed by the graceful undulations and sloping mesas for delightful landscape effects, once the proposed work is done on them. Central Park in New York City is but little more than half as large as your city park and you have all the natural advantages, if, indeed, not more, from which to work out as beautiful a park as that possessed by the nation's metropolis."

**Has Built Many Parks**

Mr. Olmsted, among other achievements of his busy and useful life, has built the following parks throughout the United States:

New York City—Morningside park.

Brooklyn—Shore Drive, three miles along harbor front; Ridgewood park, Brooklyn Forest drive, Dyker Beach park.

Buffalo—South park (Botanical Garden); Cazenovia park, Black Rock park.

Chicago—Jackson park, world's fair site; Grant park, 250 acres; Marquette park, 320 acres, and 13 other lesser parks.

Milwaukee—Lake park, Westlake park, River park.

Louisville—Iroquis park, Cherokee park, Shawnee park, Southern Parkway.

New Orleans—Audubon park.

Charleston, S. C.—Chicera park, Wade Hampton park, Exposition site.

**U. S. Capital Grounds**

Washington—U. S. capitol grounds, as aide to his father, Frederick Law Olmsted; National Zoological park.

Wilmington, Del. — Cadwalader park.

Newark, N. J.—Branch Brook park, Weequahic reservation, Orange park, Eagle Rock reservation, South Mountain reservation, Anderson park.

Newburg, N. Y.—Downing park.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Beardsley park.

Rochester, N. Y.—Genesee park, Highland park, Seneca park.

Watertown, N. Y.—Pinnacle Hill park.

Hartford, Conn.—Keney park, South Park, Pope park, Riverside park.

Fall River, Mass.—North park, South park.

Cambridge, Mass. — Fresh Pond park, Cambridge field, Rindge field, Charles river drive.

**In Boston, Mass., Too**

Boston, Mass—Stony Brook reservation, Charles River reservation, the Fens, the Riverway, Leverett park, Jamaica park, Arborway, Arnold Arboretum, Franklin park, Dorchesterway, Strandway, Marine park, Wood Island park, Charlesbank, Charlestown heights, Franklin field, North End park.

Seattle, Wash.—Volunteer park, Lincoln park, Woodland park, Green Lake park.

Spokane, Wash.—Adams park, Library park.

Holyoke, Mass.—Elmwood park, Riverside park.

Atlanta, Ga.—Piedmont park, L. P. Grant park.

grounds.

Lexington, Ky.—Woodland park.

## MUNICIPAL EXHIBIT INCLUDES MANY NECESSITIES

### Show Is Opened in Old Armory With Splendid Display of City Utilities.

### BIG CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

The Municipal exposition opened last night at the Old Armory, Second street between D and E, with speeches and cheers.

H. A. Mason, secretary of the league, made the opening address. He talked about the splendid display. (Great applause from the displayers.)

D. B. W. Alexander followed. He said something about street paving and "hoped the day would come when the lowest bidder wouldn't always get the contract because the lowest bid is not always the best bid." (Great applause from the paving men.)

Then Mr. Mason proposed three cheers for the splendid exhibits. (Great and prolonged cheers by all of the exhibitors, including the paving men and some of the delegates, too.)

**Exhibit Is Complete**

But the exhibit is good. It includes nearly everything that is needed to establish a municipality from the brick in the street to the light on the pole. It includes more. The range for the kitchen and the washing machine that saves laundry bills is there for the contemplation of the benedict and to reprove the bachelor.

Refreshments will be served tonight from 7 to 8 o'clock and thereafter if they hold out.

**Refreshments to be Served**

"It will be cigars and lemonade for the men and a little candy for the women," said Mr. Alexander in haste as he flitted from booth to booth, soliciting subscriptions for the lemonade. Perhaps he meant it; perhaps he was in too much of a hurry to think. Anyway, whatever it will be, it will be free to the public.

# Why San Francisco Should Get the Fair

## Contributor Compares Its Claims and Advantages With Those of New Orleans

BY EDWIN H. CLOUGH.

The result of the election as it relates to the bond and tax issues for the Panama-Pacific exposition is satisfactory for all concerned in their success.

San Francisco is now in position to conduct her enterprise upon a financial basis commensurate with its importance to the Pacific coast and the western states.

Whatever may be the outcome of the appeal to congress for federal recognition, the metropolis of California could still hold its own against any rival even though that competitor enjoyed a monopoly of governmental favor.

But there is no valid reason why San Francisco should not be recognized by congress as the exposition city commemorating the completion of the Panama canal.

New Orleans has advanced but one argument that has any force.

The southern city has declared that it is "the logical point" for the exposition because it is within a radius of greater population than is San Francisco, and that more persons would have opportunity to visit New Orleans for less money than would travel as far as San Francisco.

**Limited in Its Scope.**

In other words, New Orleans is bidding for a New Orleans fair.

The only beneficiaries of this fair are citizens of New Orleans.

The only community that will profit by the exposition is New Orleans.

This seems hardly just to other sections of the United States fully as deserving of assistance as is New Orleans.

There is nothing to develop in the region of New Orleans.

If New Orleans derives future profit from the commerce of the Panama canal it will not be affected in any manner by an exposition.

On the other hand the expositions proposed for San Francisco and San Diego are essentially territorial enterprises and in no manner parish projects.

The regions immediately affected by the San Francisco and San Diego expositions are national in scope, including the development possibilities of nine states.

The potential wealth to be created by these expositions through the publicity that will flow from them, the activities which they will excite, and the widespread material benefit which they will confer is incalculably greater than could by any possibility accrue from an exposition, however elaborate or expensive, held in New Orleans.

**West Needs Population.**

We are building an empire in the west and on the Pacific coast; they have established theirs in the south and on the gulf coast.

The south has attained its full growth; the west is still growing.

The commerce of the south is ready for its market beyond the canal; the commerce of the Pacific coast, the west and the southwest, must be built up on production.

This production is dependent on increased population.

The design of the San Francisco and San Diego expositions is to attract population.

The Pacific coast and the west have still something to offer.

The south and the gulf region are occupied by a prosperous population greatly in excess of their actual necessities at this time.

It is on this excess of population that New Orleans depends for its strongest argument in favor of a New Orleans exposition.

It is on this need of increased population that San Francisco and San Diego base their strongest arguments in favor of expositions in those cities.

Nobody would visit New Orleans to see the Panama canal.

Thousands will traverse the Panama canal to reach San Diego and San Francisco.

San Diego and San Francisco are the "logical" termini of the track of commerce through the canal.

New Orleans is merely one of the points of departure for traffic west bound through the canal, and only one of many points of arrival.

**Had Government Appropriation.**

New Orleans has had its cotton exposition, which was in the nature of a "world's fair."

It received "recognition" and pecuniary assistance from the federal government.

San Francisco and San Diego have never attempted international enterprises of this kind.

Why seek to balk the laudable ambitions of these cities?

Why should New Orleans insist upon "recognition" for another exposition before other equally deserving communities have had a chance to exploit their resources, opportunities and advantages in similar manner?

Is it the intention of New Orleans to hold parish shows whenever the opportunity seems propitious and the crowd ready to avail itself of a cheap excursion?

Judged strictly upon the solid merits of the proposition, New Orleans cannot hope to make any sort of showing, "logical" or otherwise, before congress.

As a matter of fact, it is becoming very clear that New Orleans has no intention of urging anything "logical" before congress.

There is good reason to believe that New Orleans intends to appeal directly to sectional prejudice in its congressional campaign.

New Orleans will probably line up "the solid south" in its final appeal to congress.

If this shall be the end of the controversy, why should the rest of the country refuse to indorse the superior claims of San Francisco?

ROYAL
BAKING

PAGE SIX

# SAN DIEGO'S WATER EXHIBIT CAUSES COMMENT

## Visitors and Citizens Pleased With Illustrated Lecture.

DOORS OPEN TO PUBLIC

San Diego Union

Exhibition Room in Grant Hotel Will Remain Open for Rest of Week.

17 Nov 10

For the purpose of enlightening visitors to the Municipal league convention, as well as residents of San Diego, as to the extent of the city's water supply and its sources the Southern California Mountain Water company will maintain an exhibit the remainder of the week in the Grant hotel, the subject to be exhaustively explained in lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views of the different dams and reservoirs.

**Authority Explains Views**

The company has secured for its exhibit and lecture room a vacant store apartment in the Grant hotel building, with entrance on Fourth street, two doors north of the Santa Fe office, where are shown pictures of the progress of constructing the dams and reservoirs, as well as laying the miles of piping, also bas-relief work of the country from which the supply is obtained. The first lecture was given yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to a good sized audience. W. G. Smythe, a well-known authority on water supplies, is giving the talks, which are effectively illustrated with stereopticon views showing various scenes about the dams and reservoirs, etc.

To the visiting members of the Municipal league who attended the source and purity of the supply was a revelation, but insignificant in comparison to the price San Diegans are paying for the product, ten cents per gallon, when in Oakland and Berkeley it is bringing as high as thirty-four cents for the same amount, and from twenty to twenty-five cents in other municipalities of the state.

**Public Invited to Attend**

Mr. Smythe will lecture again this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and tonight, tomorrow night and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The public in general is cordially invited to attend these illustrated lectures, as well as to inspect the exhibit. The latter will be open every day the remainder of the week from 9:30 a. m. until 5:30 p. m., and in the evening during the lecture hour.

Visitors are each presented with a copy of the report submitted recently on the works of the company by M. M. O'Shaughnessy, chief and consulting engineer, which explains in detail th construction of the plant, as well as giving the project's early history, and minute descriptions of the dams, reservoirs, conduits and the filtering plant.

6

# EXPERT URGES ATTENTION TO WATER PURIFICATION

## Emory F. Smith Delivers Interesting Address to Delegates of Municipal League Convention

San Diego Union 18 Nov 10

## TELLS OF SAN DIEGO SYSTEM

DCN

One of the most enjoyable and instructive lectures listened to by the delegates to the municipal convention, was heard yesterday afternoon when Emory F. Smith, of Smith, Emory & Co., chemical engineers of San Francisco, addressed an attentive audience on "Sanitation of water supplies and San Diego's water system."

He spoke about the advaancement made in sanitary science and the attention that has been paid in late years to the purification of water.

"There are many things we can do without in the world, but water is an indispensable element of the body, and is universally used by all human beings," said Mr. Emory.

"It purity and healthfulness, therefore, becomes a question of the first magnitude, second to none, affecting the human race.

"In the last few years, great strides have been made in the advancement of sanitary science, and the purification of water has received its full share of attention, but the general public still exhibits an apathy and lack of appreciation which is difficult to understand.

**Urges Realization of Danger**

"The municipalities of California, except in isolated cases, have shown this same apathy and disregard of the ever-present dangers of impure water. Water-borne, carried, disease germs when taken into the human body do not affect all individuals alike, some apparently being exempt from the effects, and the germs do not always have the same degree of virulence. However, we have no means of knowing under what conditions communities or individuals are exempt, and the lessons of the past have taught us that polluted water is at all times a menace to the individual and the community, and the only method of removing the danger is to adopt methods of purification.

"Statistics covering a considerable number of years show conclusively that improved sanitary conditions of municipal water supply has almost without exception shown immediate response in the improved healthfulness of the community, not only in lessening cases of typhoid fever, but in general health.

"Contaminated water is well understood to be one of the principal vehicles in the dissemination of pathogenic bacteria, of which the bacillus typhus is one of the most dangerous. This danger is ever present where human beings and possibly animals come in contact with the water supply, or where their ejecta is carried either through the run off, or through percolation, into the water supply.

"The water sanitation laws of the state of California, and regulations of the state board of health, are stringent and operative, and it is little short of criminal negligence for a community to subject any of its individuals to needless sickness or an untimely death on account of polluted water.

**Sources Subject to Pollution**

"Nearly all sources of water supply are subject to pollution, excepting deep artesian wells and mountain springs, and even these waters may be polluted if reservoired before use.

"All lakes, reservoirs, running streams, ordinary springs and wells are in a more or less constant danger of contamination, and should be safeguarded in every way, not spasmodically, as is sometimes the case, but systematically and continuously.

"Water sanitation problems in California, particularly in the more arid regions, differ materially from the problems in other sections of the United States.

"The supplies consist mainly of reservoired waters, replenished by a few months' winter flow of streams and remaining stagnant for the balance of the year, and it sometimes happens that there is no fresh inflow to amount to anything for several years. At the same time, the temperatures of the waters are high, giving ideal conditions for the growth of foul weeds and polluting organisms of many kinds.

"The water supply of San Diego is a typical illustration of Southern California conditions. It also affords an excellent illustration of systematic sanitary work.

"The water supply has its source in a labyrinth of granite mountains sixty miles distant, having an elevation of from three to four thousand feet, offering a splendid and almost uninhabited watershed.

"The Morena dam, the most distant and lying at the highest altitude of more than 8000 feet, is being built to impound water at the 150-foot contour and is designed for an added height of five and one-half feet. It is now finished to the height of about 100 feet. The 150-foot contour will give a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons and the added height will give a capacity of 17,500,000 gallons.

"The water will flow from the outlet of Morena dam for eight miles to Barrett dam.

"Barrett dam, the foundations of which have been put in, has been designed to have a height of 175 feet and will impound 15,000,000 gallons of water. From a short distance above the Barrett dam, at the junction of Pine and Cottonwood creeks, a cement lined conduit extends for 13.38 miles to Dulzura, where the water is emptied into Dulzura creek and there into Jamul creek and then to lower Otay reservoir, twelve miles from the end of the conduit.

**Great Engineering Feat**

"This conduit, like the Morena dam, ranks among the great engineering achievements of the state; the conduit being cut for great distances through solid granite, tunnelling its way through granite mountain spurs and clinging to perpendicular heights.

"In the present incomplete condition of the Morena and Barrett dams, the water is impounded in the lower and upper Otay reservoirs. The lower Otay dam is about 140 feet high and has a capacity of 13,000,000,000 gallons, and the upper Otay a capacity of 1,090,000,000 gallons. The upper Otay dam is eighty-four feet high and is being used as a reserve supply. The inflow into these reservoirs through the Otay river and Jamul creek covers a period of several months in the year

"The water from lower Otay is conveyed to the filter plant 15.16 miles through a forty to thirty inch wood stave conduit, connecting with a Y the filter plant and a reserve reservoir known as Cholla Heights, with a capacity of 90,000,000 gallons, the latter acting as an emergency supply in case any accident should happen to the main line.

"The main line conduit both passes through and by-passes the filter plant, and as a 24-inch wood stave conduit, extends four miles to the Venturi meter where readings are taken of the city's daily consumption, and is then discharged over aerating tables into the city's University Heights reservoirs.

"Before the present water supply was brought into San Diego some four years ago, Smith, Emory & Co. were instructed by the Southern California Mountain Water company, to put into practice all of the latest known devices for water purification so that San Diego might have the best and purest water supply in California.

"Since that time the water supply has been under constant sanitary supervision, with the result that the city is becoming famous, not only for the adequate supply, but for the purity and healthfulness of the water.

"Frequent analyses are made from samples taken at various points in the reservoirs and from the filter plant. At stated intervals our engineers make trips over the watersheds, visiting all premises and examining all conditions which might in any way contribute to contamination. The upper and lower Otay and Cholla Heights reservoirs and the filter plants are carefully gone over twice a year, the reservoirs being subjected to chemical treatment for the distruction of organic matter.

**Immense Storage Capacity**

"The magnitude of this undertaking can be understood when we state that the lower Otay at this time contains eight and nine billion gallons of water, and has a shore line of something like thirteen miles.

"On this reservoir during chemical treatments we use a crew of from nine to ten men, three or them being engineers and chemists, and a fleet of two launches and three row boats. The treatments occupy a period of about five days each, and in the course of a year from ten to twelve tons of chemical are used.

"So far as we are informed, this is the largest piece of water sanitation of its kind ever undertaken, and it has been perfectly successful. The reservoirs markedly show the effects of continuous care, the water now remaining in splendid condition the year round.

"All of the reservoirs are surrounded by fences placed a considerable distance back from the upper contour lines, and the lower Otay is patrolled every day with a launch.

"The filter plant is equipped with mechanical filters of the New York-Jewell horizontal pressure type, and consist of a battery of ten 8 by 20-inch filters of 500,000 gallons daily capacity each, developing, however, a surplus capacity in the aggregate of about two million gallons. Provision has been made for the addition of more filters when required.

"Originally we designed the plant as a gravity system, but found that there was not sufficient fall on the line to lose the required head. The plant was, therefore, re-designed as a pressure system.

"This filter system works perfectly, and it is the most modern and best plant of its kind on the Pacific coast. Only one man is required in attendance and for its regular operation, as a coagulent alum in small quantities is used.

"The filtered water after leaving the plant passes as has been described first to the Venturi meter, four miles distant and over aerating tables of the usual type into the city's reservoirs, where the responsibility of the Southern California Mountain Water company ceases.

"The city of San Diego owns its own distributing system. The receiving reservoirs at University Heights, two in number, have a capacity of 20,792,000 gallons, some steel stand pipes of 442,000 and 490,000 capacity, have also been added to the system.

"The city of San Diego owns a number of other distributing reservoirs as follows:

"Old Town, 3,620,445 gallons; Point Loma, lower, 275,275 gallons; Point Loma, upper, 1,187,785 gallons; La Jolla, 69,115 and Pacific Beach, 1,804,660 gallons, giving the city a total reservoir service of about 27,749,270 gallons."

---

San Diego Union

## Mesa North of The High School Chosen For Exposition Site

2 Dec 10

### Location of Twenty Buildings Fixed; Local Architects Will Present Plans.

The mesa running north of the high school in Balboa park has been selected as the site for the Panama-California exposition.

This decision was reached on the recommendation of Architect J. C. Olmsted.

The location of twenty or more buildings has been fixed. They are all to be of Spanish architecture.

The landscape scheme is to be elaborate, and will embrace the Switzer and Pound canyons with their branches running east and west.

In the art museum especially is to be embodied all the beauty that skillful designers can give it. The buildings and grounds committee, which was in session yesterday, decided to allow local architects to present their plans for the structure in competition with one another.

It was agreed that the boundaries of the exposition grounds should be at least a half mile from any property which could be purchased for speculation by outside persons.

---

## EXPOSITION SECRETARY ARRIVES FROM SPOKANE

### L. G. Monroe to Take Charge Of Work in This City Tomorrow.

S.D. Union 11 Dec 10

L. G. Monroe, who has been elected secretary of the Panama-California exposition, arrived in San Diego yesterday from Spokane and will assume his new duties Monday. He is accompanied by Mrs. Monroe and his two children, and will make San Diego his home.

Mr. Monroe has been secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce for the last ten years and his reputation as a city builder and all around booster is nation-wide. Recently he has had charge of the national apple show at Vancouver.

---

ESTABLISHED 1868

# FEDERAL BUILDING PLANS ADVANCED ON LIST; WILL BE RUSHED

### Action Is Taken by Architect Of Treasury on Request Of Senator Flint.

### DRAWINGS UNDER WAY

San Diego Union

### Official Says He Expects to Advertise for Bids by First of Year.

20 Nov 10 JCV

**Special to the Union**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Inquiry by Senator Flint at the office of Architect of the Treasury James Knox Taylor elicited the information that in compliance with the senator's requests, and in view of the urgent need for the new building, work has been expedited as much as possible on San Diego's new postoffice, custom house and federal court house. Senator Flint maintained that this building should be given preference, because had it not been held up to give congress a chance to make room in it for Judge Wellborn's court, plans should have been ready by this time. As it was, there were hundreds of buildings ahead of it, and Flint succeeded in having it advanced on the list.

Architect Taylor announces that plans are between 35 and 40 per cent completed, and that he will advance them as rapidly as he can. He has as many draughtsmen at work as there are accommodations for. It is impracticable to put on any more, even if that were possible with the appropriation available.

**Hopes Soon to Call For Bids**

The architect says he expects to be able to advertise for bids in January or February, but he may not have the perspective sketch made even then.

"You know that won't help get the building finished," he said today, "and we are trying our best to do that."

When congress provided for a court house and the holding of United States court in San Diego, it failed to take into consideration the fact that there are now no accommodations for the court there. That is undoubtedly the reason why Judge Wellborn has not yet held court, as he is advised to do, in San Diego.

**Could Provide Quarters**

Should the people of San Diego be able to offer suitable quarters for temporary use, it is within the range of possibilities that he would find occasion to have the court meet in the Silver Gate city, especially as he himself is a former San Diegan. A federal official here recalls that when congress authorized sessions of court to be held in Fresno, the people of that city provided accommodations for the court, marshal and clerk, furnishing them elaborately, and the court sits there for about two weeks twice a year. Undoubtedly there are federal cases to be tried in San Diego, and as soon as the new railroad is finished to Imperial there will be cases from there which should go to San Diego. Meantime, it will be long, at best, before the new court house will be ready for occupancy.

---

## FELIX PEANO MAY BE EMPLOYED AS SCULPTOR

**Los Angeles Artist Is Here to Consult With Exposition Officials.**

San Diego Union 23 Nov 10

Felix Peano, the Los Angeles sculptor, is in the city on business. Peano probably will contribute the sculptural features of the Panama-California exposition. He will remain here several days and will consult with the park commission and exposition officials before returning home.

Seattle P.I. Nov 20 1910

# SAN FRANCISCO LOGICAL PLACE FOR EXPOSITION

**Marvelous Recuperative Faculty of City Insures Complete Success**

**MONEY ALREADY AT HAND**

**Lessons Learned During Period Following Disaster Will Aid Citizens in Great Task of Entertaining the World When Canal Is Finished**

BY F. R. BOWIE

Special Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—A little more than three years hence the presidential touch on an electric button in the White House at Washington will send the waters of the turbulent Atlantic and the placid Pacific rushing to friendly embrace in the great locks of the completed Panama canal. All the world will be waiting and listening with eager expectancy for the signal that shall announce the dedication to mankind of this magnificent monument to human progress.

And well may the world rejoice. This stupendous artificial waterway, constructed with extraordinary skill and almost superhuman ingenuity, is destined to work a miracle of transformation in the commercial intercourse of nations and result in inestimable benefit to civilization.

**Triumph of Engineering**

The building of this great canal is the crowning engineering triumph of all time, a vast and splendid monument to the constructive genius of the twentieth century, wrought by a race that knows not failure in the fulfillment of a desire to advance the civilization and the commercial prosperity of the world; the final realization of an idea conceived in the pride of boundless confidence and extraordinary progressiveness; a monument that shall stand, imperial and majestic, through the ages to come, to excite the wonder and command the admiration of future generations.

It is a magnificent achievement of a wonderful era and of a wonderful people; an achievement that will stand alone in the universal recognition of its superlative greatness—a greatness generously and reverently accorded by the nations of the earth.

**Fitting Celebration**

It is fitting, it is imperative, that the successful consummation of this gigantic enterprise shall be observed by a celebration to which all the world may be invited and to which all the world will come; a celebration that shall be universal in its scope and cosmopolitan in its character; a celebration, that representing the triumphs of every nation and of every race, shall commemorate the crowning triumph of all; a celebration of universal import to be participated in by the nations of the universe.

In a great natural amphitheater facing the Pacific ocean, such a celebration will be held. With a broadness of conception and a boldness of design that will leave no room for the suggestion of failure the people of San Francisco are planning to hold a great Panama-Pacific International Exposition to commemorate the completion of the canal in 1915—an exposition commensurate with the importance of that epoch-making event.

**Money Is Ready**

The golden millions that will be required in the construction of this splendid exposition already have been garnered and a world-wide search for talent to aid in its perfection, architecturally and artistically, has been instituted by its promoters, whom nothing short of perfection will satisfy.

Fortunate the fate and far-seeing the wisdom that shall induce the selection of the wonderful Pacific coast metropolis as the site for the celebration of the opening of the Panama canal. No other city is so favored in the matter of location, beauty of surroundings, natural attractiveness and salubrity of climate, and no other people is so eminently qualified to insure the success of such a complex undertaking—an undertaking in which the world holds such a vital interest and the progress of which will be watched with friendly jealousy by a critical humanity.

# AFRICAN BAOBAB TREE GROWS WITHOUT WATER

Weird Vegetation Seems to Need Only Space, Air and Light to Thrive.

San Diego Union 20 Nov '10

One of the first sights to arrest the attention of the visitor in many parts of tropical Africa is the extraordinary appearance of the baobab trees. Scattered over the grassy prairies these huge objects give a weird character to the landscape. They seem to need only space, air and light, and are independent of water, thriving equally well in waterlogged marshes or in climates where long droughts prevail, provided they have plenty of room. Once thick scrub spring up, the baobabs disappear, and they are never found in woods mixed with other trees.

The uses of the tree are many. The bark is used for cordage, the soft inner wood for paper-making. The pulp of the fruit makes a refreshing food. Monkeys are very fond of it, whence the baobab is sometimes known as the "monkey-bread tree." The calabash, so indispensable as a water receptable in tropical African life, is usually made from the rind or shell of the fruit after the pulp has been scooped out.

But one of the most ingenious as well as the most curious uses to which the tree has been put is to turn the immense boles of the baobab trees, which thickly dot the plains, into water cisterns. The operation consists in cutting off the chief lower branches so that their weight will not break the weakened trunk, cutting a large hole 20 to 30 feet from the ground and hollowing out all beneath, leaving only a thin shell of the hard outer wood. A shallow basin is then dug around the foot of the tree to collect water during the showers. As soon as a storm is over people go out with buckets, scoop up the water from the ground and pass it to a man standing on a branch, who pours it into a hole in the trunk. Rain water stored in this way keeps good during the longest droughts. A single tree will hold from 4000 to 6000 gallons. The number of trees available is practically unlimited, and enough water can therefore be stored to support a considerable population in a district which without it must be uninhabited.—C. S. Monitor.

# LOCAL ARCHITECTS BANQUET VISITING BOARD MEMBERS

Officials of Southern District Meet in San Diego to Discuss Work.

OLMSTED TALKS ON FAIR

Salmon H Dec '10

Six Applications for Certificates Are Received; Fix Date of Examination.

S.D.

The visiting members of the southern district of the state board of architects were the guests of local men of the profession last night at a banquet in the Grant hotel.

Following the repast the party, consisting of about twenty architects, went from the dining room to the second floor, where Octavus Morgan of Los Angeles gave an instructive and interesting talk to the younger architects, dealing with their future and how they will take the place of the older professionals.

John C. Olmsted, the landscape architect, of Boston, who has been engaged to lay out the grounds and fix the position of the buildings for the San Diego exposition, gave a lengthy and interesting talk on the fair plans.

When Mr. Olmsted finished, the local architects extended a vote of thanks to him for showing so much interest in the exposition work and voted hearty approval of the entire scheme as outlined for the fair grounds and buildings. After the meeting, Architect Irving J. Gill said that too much praise could not be given the work of Mr. Olmsted.

At the business meeting of the board, held in the hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, six applications for certificates were received and it was decided to hold the examination early in January. This is the second meeting held in San Diego during the ten years' existence of the board. The members of the board are Architects Morgan, Kempel and Hunt of Los Angeles, Rohrig of Pasadena and Hebbard of San Diego.

# COMMITTEE DECIDES APPORTIONMENT OF CITY PARK BOND ISSUE

7

$1,000,000 to Be Divided Equally Between Buildings and Grounds.

PLAN BIG WATER SYSTEM

San Diego Union

Announce Nature of Permanent Fair Buildngs; Appoint Committees.

13 Dec '10

The buildings and grounds committee of the Panama-California exposition decided yesterday to equally divide the $1,000,000 derived from the city bond issue on permanent buildings and landscape work.

The $1,000,000 subscription fund, or so much of it as is available, will be spent in constructing temporary buildings. The permanent buildings are to be a museum of fine arts, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 7000, and a stadium with a much larger capacity. The cost of these, it is estimated, will aggregate $500,000.

According to Chairman George W. Marston, the landscaping will be on an extentive scale. Included in the $500,000 apportioned for this work is the improvement of the grounds, the construction of a water system and building of bridges. The water system will be of sufficient capacity to supply an area of 100 acres.

Judge M. A. Luce and Thomas O'Halloran were appointed a committee to confer with the city authorities to procure the erection of a large reservoir to be located at the head of the canyon north of the high school. This reservoir will be of sufficient capacity to furnish water for irrigating the grounds, for the artificial lake, for the Spanish gardens and to supply all the buildings.

The committee also appointed a subcommittee to confer with the city council and engineer regarding the grading of streets leading to the exposition entrances. These are to be between and including Twelfth and Seventeenth streets.

Chairman Marston is sanguine that the plans for the permanent buildings will be in shape so that construction can be commenced at an early date.

The Improvement Bulletin

November 26, 1910. Minneapolis THE IMPROVE

**Buildings for the Panama-California Exposition.**

John C. Olmsted, senior member of he Boston firm of architects is in San Diego, Cal., under contract to the Panama-California Expositon to design the general character of the permanent buildings of the exposition and to advise regarding the landscape features of Balboa Park which is to be the site of the exposition.

It is Mr. Olmsted's plan that the buildings shall, as far as practicable, follow the Spanish-Californian style, the dominant characteristics of which are the low, square tower, the arched corridor and the balcony overlooking a patio or open court. This suggestion is in consonance with the Californian tradition and the actual history of San Diego which was the first settlement by white men in what is now territory of the United States. The first of the "mission" churches was built in San Diego by the Franciscans under direction of Father Junipero Serra in 1769, and the composite architecture then adopted has persisted to the present time, manifesting itself in many modified or elaborated forms throughout California and especially in the southern part of that state where its outlines and color seem to fit the environment.

The first buildings to be erected under the supervision of Mr. Olmsted will be an auditorium, an arts building, a modified Greek theater and a stadium. These, with their gardens, courts and grounds will occupy about 100 acres and will form the nucleus for the further improvement of the park, which contains 1,400 acres. The area is high land overlooking the Pacific Ocean, broken by numerous canyons and little valleys on the crests of which are broad mesas and spacious slopes which it is the intention of Mr. Olmsted to terrace in the Spanish and Italian manner.

The improvement of Balboa Park is preliminary to the Panama-California Exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915, ostensibly in commemoration of the completion of the Panama Canal, but practically as a means of exploiting the resources and opportunities of the Southwest, Mexico, Central and South America. The citizens of San Diego have subscribed a million dollars as a fund for carrying on their enterprise and the City of San Diego has issued bonds in the amount of a million more for the purpose of defraying the expense of improving their park as a site for the exposition and the erection of permanent public buildings now being designed by Mr. Olmsted.

installed. There will be a ward for women, a big "tank" for tramps, a number of "drunk" cells, a cage for "trusties," detention cells and cells for prisoners awaiting hearing on felony charges. The building probably will be one story at first and constructed in such a manner as to permit of the addition of other stories when needed.

It is estimated that in placing the jail near the police station a saving of $3000 annually in attaches' salaries will be effected.

# BEGIN CLEARING OF CITY PRISON SITE

Many Details of Jail Construction Are Completed by City Engineer.

The first step in the erection of the new city jail was taken yesterday morning when the owner of the lot south of police headquarters, upon which the new jail is to be erected, began removing the fence separating the property from the drive leading to the rear of the police station.

The house which occupies the lot will be removed within a few days and work of excavating for the new jail will be under way within two weeks.

Plans for the structure have not yet been completed by City Engineer E. M. Capps, but most of the details have been worked out. On their recent visit to Los Angeles, Engineer Capps and Chief of Police Keno Wilson gained a fund of valuable information from their inspection of the county jail there.

The material of which the walls are to be constructed has not been decided upon as yet, though cement is favored. The floor will be of concrete and the plumbing of the most modern kind. Electric lights will be

8

# OLMSTED TALKS OF PARK IMPROVEMENT

## Architect and G. W. Marston Address Members of Floral Association

San Diego Union 14 Dec '10

At its meeting last night, held at the home of L. A. Blochman, First and Thorn streets, the San Diego Floral association had as guests of honor the board of park commissioners and John C. Olmsted, landscape architect, who has been engaged to lay out the grounds in Balboa park to be used for exposition purposes.

President Alfred D. Robinson called upon G. W. Marston, president of the board of commissioners, to speak on the subject of park development. In part Mr. Marston said:

"I know that every citizen in San Diego is interested in park development, but the commissioners are especially gratified that the floral association is interested.

"The first agitation toward park development was begun eight years ago, but continuous work has been going on for only six years. There has been expended upon all the parks in San Diego about $125,000 and now within the next four years will be spent four times that amount.

**$400,000 For 100 Acres**

"The plan for improvement contemplates the spending of about $100,000 in a general way, and $400,000 upon the elaborate improvement of about 100 acres.

"In some ways we have a hard tract to improve. The work at Sixth and Date alone cost $5,000. Each tree that was planted cost $2 to get the ground ready for it. But the prospects now are better. The time has come for the finer work. We can do something besides grading, but I would be loth to give the impression that Balboa park will be like some others we have all seen. It must be distinctive and have a charm of its own, which the wild ravines alone can give."

**Olmsted Explains Plans**

Mr. Olmsted was called upon for an outline of the plan of park development and said:

"I was surprised at the magnificent expanse embraced in Balboa park, and naturally the first thought was where to locate the fair grounds on that 1,400 acres.

"I finally came to the conclusion that the place for the exposition is down near the high school grounds as it has two advantages—accessibility and the buildings would not interfere so much with the general landscape effect. It is a good plan to keep the buildings near the border, and eventually the four sides of the park will be improved, leaving the center for landscape effects.

"In selecting this spot, the first thing is to do something to cut off the high school and children's home, which will not fit in the general scheme of architecture. To do this we can run a street in from Twelfth street as the main approach to the grounds, which will inclose about twenty-five acres and will give the high school the ravine for their stadium, and leave some ground for the Children's home.

**Entrance at "Front Door"**

"This will allow visitors to come from the city and land at the front door of the exposition. I conceive a row of large buildings on that street 100 feet back from the street, in the mission style of architecture.

"The buildings will be grouped around a plaza, the various buildings fronting on an arcade tied together. This plaza will be 200 feet wide and 1,000 feet long, running north and south. At the lower end will be a cross arcade forming an entrance or lobby. The outside of this entrance will be treated simply and paved.

"A drive forty feet wide will run straight up from the plaza. It is hoped that this arcade will be built in a substantial way and remain as a permanent fixture, forming a novel entrance to the park.

"Two permanent buildings, the auditorium and art museum, will be on the right and left of the entrance, and continuing on the left will be the transportation building, as it will have easy access from the street. The administration building will adjoin the auditorium on the east.

"To go north along the right comes Cabrillo canyon, and continuing north comes the liberal arts, American, on one side and foreign opposite. Further to the left will be the mines building.

"The plaza will then widen forming a 350 foot square Spanish plaza, with a bandstand in the center. On the east will be the electric building, and on the west the agricultural. Beyond this square, the plaza narrows again for the remaining 100 feet, with a cathedral effect.

"From the entrance the visitor will have a fine view up to the end of the plaza, where an electric tower will be located, and from the upper end nothing will obstruct the view of the ocean and bay.

"Beyond the north end comes deep canyons which will be worked over into Spanish gardens, covering perhaps twenty-five acres. At the head of the ravine a lake can be made which will serve as a reserve supply to the city water system, with a driveway over the dam, and contour roads around its banks. This lake could cover eight acres and be from forty to fifty feet deep.

"In order to have access to the grounds from the north and west part of town a suspension bridge enters into the scheme, and from the far end of the dam a bridge 400 feet long with seven arches is proposed.

"The amusement resort could be in the bottom of Cabrillo canyon running from Ash to Cedar streets. If we have a government building it could be on the mesa at the north end of the Spanish bridge, and we would also have ample room for aeroplane work and for the location of state buildings.

"It is the intention to get the buildings erected as early as possible so as to give the vines, trees and flowers as much time as possible to make a creditable showing."

Senator L. A. Wright and Commissioner O'Halloran also spoke briefly, and President Robinson replied for the association.

Mrs. Theodore Barnes rendered two solos and the host and hostess, L. A. Blochman and wife, served refreshments.

# COUNCIL OPENS BIDS FOR STREET PAVING

San Diego Union

### Contractors Submit Figures For Work on Portions of J, E and F Streets

28 Dec '10

Bids for paving streets were opened as follows yesterday by council:

J street, Third to Fourth, Barber Asphalt Co., paving per square foot, 19 cents; granite gutters, per square foot, 35 9-10 cents; Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co., paving, 18 cents; gutters, 35 cents.

E from Seventh to Eighth: Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co., paving, 18 cents; gutters, 35 cents; Barber Asphalt Co., paving, 19 cents; gutters, 35 9-10 cents.

F between Arctic and Fourth: Barber Asphalt Co., storm draws complete, $100; paving, 20 4-10 cents; cement curb, 37 8-10 cents; granite gutters, 38 4-10 cents; Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co., paving, 19 8-10 cents; granite gutters, 37 cents; cecent curbs, 35 cents; cement pipe drains complete, $60.

J. between Third and Fourth streets: Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co. paving, 18 cents; granite gutters, 35 cents; Barber Asphalt Co., paving, 19 cents; granite gutters, 35 9-10 cents.

# TO PROVIDE PAYMENT FOR PLAZA LIGHTS

San Diego Union

### Park Commission Asks Passage of Ordinance to Relieve Department

14 Dec '10

It has been left to Percival E. Woods, superintendent of finance, to draw an ordinance for consideration by council which will provide for the payment for ornamental lights on the plaza out of the general fund.

This is being done at the request of the park commissioners, who fear that if they should be required to pay for those lights, a precedent would be established which in time would require payment for other lights out of the eight per cent tax levy allowed the commission for expenses.

The park fund would thus soon be depleted and the work of other improvements would be checked.

## ...EARS FOR HER SANITY

San Diego Union

# Says Boulevard Best In Country

29 Dec—10

"I have driven automobiles over many miles of roads but this boulevard is the best I have ever traveled. It is something that adds much to San Diego's claim for recognition. In the south where the boulevards are built of crushed oyster shells the autoists have lauded the excellence of the construction. They are right but motorists who have driven over those roads must experience the delight of a spin on the Ocean Beach boulevard to be in a position to hand out honors. Without fear of contradiction I believe I am safe in saying that this boulevard is the best that has been built in this country. It is certainly an honor to San Diego to have such a road; its construction is perfect, the material cannot be surpassed and the view—well that is another question; we are talking about roads. BARNEY OLDFIELD.

# EXPOSITION FIGHT BEFORE CONGRESS; SAN FRANCISCANS FORCE ISSUE

### Kahn Introduces Resolution Calculated to Bring Early Action

San Diego Union

### PROVIDES FOR RECOGNITION

14 Dec '10

### Requires New Orleans to Raise $15,000,000 in Order to Claim Consideration

**Special to the Union**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—At the request of the delegation from the Pacific International exposition of San Francisco, Congressman Kahn introduced in the house this afternoon a resolution providing that immediately on its adoption the house shall consider a joint resolution "authorizing the president to invite foreign countries to participate in the Panama-Pacific International exposition in 1915 at San Francisco, California," and that after a general debate of two hours, to be equally divided between those in favor of and opposed to the bill, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the committee amendment, on the following specified amendments to the committee amendment and to the text bill, and on the bill of final passage:

First, requiring the successful candidate for the exposition to put up fifteen million dollars instead of seven millian five hundred thousand dollars.

Second, that the exposition company shall never ask nor receive from the government of the United States, either as an appropriation or as a loan, any sum or sums of money whatsoever.

Third, an amendment to change the name of the city and state where said exposition is to be held and the name of the company or corporation to hold the same, so that New Orleans may carry off the honors if it can muster the votes.

However, that city will not accept this resolution, as it has no intention of accepting any exposition that does not have liberal government support. This resolution was sent to the committee on rules and it is before that committee that the fight will be waged with an effort to get a vote this week.

## THE SKYSCRAPER QUESTION.

The action of the Chicago authorities in limiting the height of future buildings in that city to 200 feet serves to call attenton once more to the skyscraper question, and it is the subject of renewed discussion in eastern cities. In Chicago, it may be noted, the restriction of the height of building is not unanimously favored. Several of that city's journals, notably the Record-Herald, deprecate the new rule. But the arguments advanced are not very impressive. For example, the Record-Herald remarks that "restrictions have never contributed to the general good, but as they have worked out they have been manifestly unfair." And the paper continues:

> The ordinances, as we know by experience, may be changed so as to establish different standards from time to time. They have not resulted, and they cannot result, in a distribution of twelve-story or sixteen-story buildings among the outlying wards beyond the downtown districts. They are powerless to prevent congestion. On the other hand, if there were complete freedom so far as the law is concerned, capital would impose its own limitations. There would still be variety, while from occasional investments of great magnitude Chicago would benefit like New York. Why discourage such investments?

Of course, this is the plea of pure commercialism. It will be quite satisfactory to persons who place commercialism above all else. But while there is some murmuring in Chicago, the new rule in that city is regarded elsewhere as a forward step and one which should be imitated, to some extent at least, by cities which have not yet undertaken to regulate the height of buildings. The Boston Monitor discusses the subject at some length, and concludes:

> Chicago now has at least thirty-five buildings higher than 200 feet, and the prompt action of her city council shows there is no dispostion on their part to take even small chances of too many imposing structures invading the upper atmosphere and cutting off light and pure air. If Chicago, with an area little more than one-half that of New York and a population in about the same ratio, sees the advisability of limiting the height of buildings to such an extent, why should not America's metropolis establish a limit of 600 or 700 feet, if no less, on the beetling piles of steel and stone that go up there hereafter? Which is it to be eventually—limitation or reasonable taxation of air space commensurate with the height and dimensions of buildings? All must admit that this unward building movement



will have to be checked some time in New York, for New Yorkers will find it necessary later to determine whether they care to view the firmament by sky-gazing from graduated heights. Chicago becomes cautions when structures begin to near 300 feet, whereas New York waxed enthusiastic over the now comparatively diminutive Flatiron building, and smiled cheerfully when others climbed aloft, all the way from the 410-foot level of the Heidelberg and Municipal buildings to the 612-foot altitude of the Singer building and the towering 700 feet of solidity presented by the gigantic Metropolitan. Soon the Equitable tower may dwarf all the others. And still the call is for more height.

Glancing at the situation from the wider point of view, it is probable that New Yorkers themselves may discover merits in the stand of other American and European cities regarding this very matter. Civic attractiveness demands more attention today generally than ever before. Limiting the heights of buildings is one of the good lessons read by Europeans to Americans, and even the larger centers, it appears, are proving receptive. Although Boston's limit of 125 feet aroused some dissatisfaction when first enforced, the merits of it are apparent in resultant operations. This is a subject that concerns the welfare of people in all large and growing cities. It will receive more generous consideration when its importance is fully realized.

Unfortunately, in many ambitious cities the importance of the subject is very far from being realized, and probably will not be before the sky lines are marred beyond repair. With many persons, a building of many stories, erected in a locality where there is not the congestion that may sometimes excuse such structures, is proof of enterprise of the most rampant kind. On the other hand, people who believe that American cities should follow the lead of those in Europe, which build along the lines of artistic harmony, can only deplore the so-called enterprise that disfigures, with a twenty or thirty-story building, when the same builder, with the same capital might have erected three or four structures, which would really be a stronger evidence of progress, to say nothing of attractiveness.

Thus far, since San Diego began to build rapidly, this city has been fortunate. Its sky line has not been impaired, and, generally speaking, the construction has been along architecturally harmonious plans. People who hope that the San Diego of the future will be a city that was well planned, and not the result of haphazard construction, would be pleased to see regulations as to height established now, before they will be too late.

# SHRUBS AND TREES FROM HERE FOR SAN DIEGO FAIR GROUNDS

### Expert Who Will Lay Out Exposition Gardens Visits Santa Barbara.

Santa Barbara's horticultural resources will be liberally drawn on for material to beautify the grounds of San Diego's 1915 exposition. Large consignments of trees and shrubs grown at the local nurseries will be shipped to the southern city when the landscape gardening connected with the fair is commenced.

Information to this effect has been received locally from James Frederick Dawson, expert of the Olmstead brothers, whose reputation as landscape gardeners on a grand scale is national. Several exposition grounds, including those of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle last year, have been planned and executed by the firm, and Mr. Dawson is now in San Diego making preliminary plans and sketches for the work.

Mr. Dawson spent a day in Santa Barbara last week as the guest of S. S. White of Spokane, who makes his winter home here. Under Mr. White's guidance he visited the local nurseries and made as careful an inspection as his limited stay would permit.

Mr. Dawson, on his arrival at San Diego, communicated with the Santa Barbara chamber of commerce, asking for lists of the various plants and shrubs grown here. He has announced his intention of making this city his base of supplies, and will probably return here in the near future for an extended personal study of the local agricultural resources.

"This has been a revelation to me," said Mr. Dawson at the time of his last visit. "I had no idea of the number and variety of the trees and shrubs grown in Santa Barbara, and I can not afford to return east without making a more extended investigation. It is probable that we will be able to do business here on a large scale.

10



# GREAT CELEBRATION IS PLANNED

## *Exposition Managers Announce Program*

### Governors of Several States To Participate in Ground Breaking.

(Continued from page one.)

Indians, some in Spanish costume. Every nation will no doubt be represented upon these floats, with some historical incident as foundation for the picture. In the evening there will be a floral pageant, with special illumination of the busines district, carnival features, etc.

The third and final day will be devoted to water pageants. The torpedo fleet probably will indulge in special maneuvers, there will be a parade of various craft, including those of the various yacht and rowing clubs, gaily bedecked with flags and bunting, while aquatic events, including sailing, rowing, motor boat and swimming races will be arranged.

**Fiesta as Wind-Up**

In the evening will come the wind-up of the fiesta. There will be a display of fireworks, illuminations and a general outpouring of citizens, masked and in fantastic costumes, to engage in just a merry, rollicking good time, with the aid of confetti, tin horns and other high jinks devices.

On the opening day Comte de Lesseps is expected to arrive in the morning, accompanied by a reception committee of prominent San Diegans, which will go east to escort him here. They will be met at the station by a military and civic escort and taken to the Grant hotel, where a brief reception will be held. In the afternoon the ground-breaking ceremonies, with the accompanying grand parade, will be the feature. In the evening a banquet and ball at the Grant, with band concerts, illuminations and fireworks, will be the order.

The parade which will escort Comte de Lesseps and various other distinguished visitors to the exposition site in Balboa park will consist of a military division, embracing troops from Fort Rosecrans, visiting and local companies of the California National Guard, and prominent officers and their staffs. The naval division will comprise officers and men from the six cruisers, as well as from the torpedo fleet. The civic division will be composed of various uniformed societies in the city, such as the Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows.

**Special Rates on Railways.**

The program as announced will be carried out to the letter, and San Diego will entertain another large crowd of visitors as a result of the exposition company's endeavors. Reduced rates will be secured over the Santa Fe, and in all probability excursions will be run from Los Angeles and San Francisco for the ceremonies. Should Comte de Lesseps later find that he cannot reach here April 8, the celebration will be moved along a day or two. It is practically certain he will arrive on that date, but should any plans miscarry, the postponement will be for only a day or two, as the count has signified his intention of coming and April 8 is the objective date.

## Program of Events

**OUTLINE** of three-day program at ground-breaking ceremonies, Balboa Park, April 8, 9 and 10, 1911:

**FIRST DAY**—Reception of Comte Jacques de Lesseps, who will turn first shovelful of earth. Parade of soldiers and sailors, civic societies and citizens to park, followed by ground-breaking ceremonies, speeches, etc. Banquet in honor of distinguished visitors, followed by ball at U. S. Grant hotel.

**SECOND DAY**—Grand allegorical land and water pageant, depicting city's early history. Landing of Cabrillo, with followers, and parade through principal streets. Illuminations and fireworks in the evening, band concerts., etc. Floral pageants.

**THIRD DAY**—Aquatic events. Yacht races, swimming contests, rowing and motor boat competition. Evening, grand masked carnival upon principal streets, with confeti battles, etc.

GIRL [illegible]

**History to Be Repeated**

The allegorical and dramatic spectacles of April 9 will be built around the landing of Cabrillo, and subsequent events. The costuming of those times will be strictly adhered to. A number of young people prominent in social circles probably will be selected to represent the various characters of the time, an old-time caravel will be rigged up in which Cabrillo and followers will make their entrance into the harbor, and the landing will take place as much according to the original as possible.

After the landing, a parade of gorgeous floats, marching sections dressed in ancient coctume. Indians, pioneers, etc., will be formed, with Cabrillo and his band in the lead. The floats will be occupied by handsomely gowned young women, dressed in harmony with the period of the event. Many of the young women will dress as

(Continued on Page 6.)

# TO REMOVE ROCK PILE FROM BALBOA PARK

San Diego Union

### Supervisors Will Select New Location For Working Prisoners

10 Jan '11

Chairman D. K. Adams, of the board of supervisors, yesterday appointed Supervisors Thomas J. Fisher and Joseph Foster as a committee of two to find a new location for the rock pile, the park commissioners and the directors of the Panama-California exposition having served notice on the supervisors that they must move it from its present location in Balboa park, so that the work of improving the exposition grounds may proceed without delay.

The rock pile has been located in the park for several years and has proved a great aid in handling prisoners convicted of petty crimes in San Diego and elsewhere in the county. It is important that the rock pile be close to the center of the city and in the vicinity of railroad tracks. It also is the desire of the board to establish it as near as possible to the court house.

EXPECT NO CHANGE IN

# ATTORNEY REFUSES TO ACCEPT PARK NAME

San Diego Union

### Continues to Use Name Given Big City Tract by the Legislature

10 Jan '11

More complications have arisen in municipal proceedings as the result of re-christening the city park to Balboa park by the park commissioners.

Assistant City Attorney Pritchard stated to council yesterday that he could not accept the name of Balboa Park in drawing up legal documents He explained that he was compelled to designate it as "the 1400 acre park," the name given it by the legislature years ago. This action is necessary to protect the validity of contracts which describe land bounded by the park.

[illegible] that young people

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# PROGRAM FOR BREAKING OF GROUND IS OUTLINED

San Diego Union

### Three-Day Celebration to Mark Breaking of Ground for The Exposition.

24 Dec 1910

### MANY NOTABLES COMING

### Allegorical, Military and Naval Pageants Included in List of Events.

IN ACCORDANCE with a tentative plan, with April 8 as the date set, the Panama-California Exposition company is making preparations that will permit of a three-day celebration on the most elaborate scale possible when Comte Jacques de Lesseps breaks ground in Balboa park for the big fair in 1915.

Since the invitation was tendered Comte de Lesseps to be present the exposition people have been gradually shaping arrangements. Word has been received that the distinguished aviator, son of the builder of the Suez canal and designer of the Panama canal, will arrive here April 8, and that plans for the celebration can be built about that date.

**Varied Program Planned.**

Allegorical pageants, the re-enactment of dramatic episodes in the early history of the city, demonstrations by military, naval and civic bodies, water pageants, sports of all kinds, banquets, balls and social functions in honor of the distinguished guests who will be here ,all concluding with a grand street carnival and confetti battle, with everyone in fantastic costume, and masked, will be features of the celebration.

Governors from at least six states, some of them accompanied by their staffs, will be guests of honor, while a number of outside senators and congressmen, also invited, have signified their intention of being present. Governor Johnson and staff, with some of the state troops, will be here, the military escort probably to include a battalion or two from Los Angeles, possibly from cities farther north.

The cruiser fleet, according to present plans, will be in the harbor at that time and its officers and men will lend every assistance they can toward making the celebration a success. They will contribute, with the soldiers, to the big parade on the first day which will escort participants in the ceremonies to the park. The vessels will be decked in their gayest hunting throughout the affair, and receptions will be held on board.

# PLAZA FOUNTAIN COSTS $12,420.97

## Louis J. Wilde Presents Itemized Bill to Disprove "Knocker's" Report

Considerable trouble has been taken by somebody recently to spread the report that the Louis J. Wilde electric fountain did not cost any such sum as $10,000. Whoever circulated the stories—upon what authority no one has been able to ascertain—stated that the fountain cost less than $4000 and that Mr. Wilde was entitled to less credit from the public than was being accorded him for his gift.

Finally, these often repeated tales reached Mr. Wilde himself. He paid no attention at first, but finally, at the solicitation of the park commission, he agreed to the publication of an itemized statement, showing just what amounts had been expended, and what for.

**More than $10,000 Spent**

The statement clearly shows that $10,000 was not all the money spent by Mr. Wilde. The correct figures, according to the itemized bills, are $12,420.97. Ten thousand dollars was thought at first to be sufficient, but when Mr. Wilde saw that it was not enough, he readily added more to it. The public can see for itself that the fountain, which amuses it with varicolored streams at night and cooling splashes by day, was no small item. Accompanying the financial report is a letter from Mr. Wilde, which reads as follows:

"San Diego, Jan. 2, 1911.

"Editor San Diego Union:

"There has been some comment by the old school knocker on the Broadway electric fountain, regarding the supposed cost of same not amounting to over $3000 or $4000, and also that most of this money was spent outside of town.

**Total Cost $12,420**

"I wish to state I have just received from the architect, Mr. Gill, and from the park board the following statement, which I enclose, showing the total cost of the fountain to date, $12,420, all of which has been paid by me in full, and almost 90 per cent of the money has been spent in San Diego; in fact, every dollar possible to spend here has been given our San Diego labor and business firms. The material in the fountain is the best obtainable, being all in solid bronze, Vermont marble and San Diego county granite, and is considered by those who have traveled over the world as one of the most beautiful and pleasing fountains of its class.

"It is at least well enough to call San Diego people's attention to facts concerning their fountain, so they may be in shape to brag about it when occasion requires.

"Yours very truly,
"L. J. WILDE."

**Itemized Bill Shows Cost**

Following is the itemized bill covering the cost of construction of the Broadway electric fountain:

| | |
|---|---|
| Excavating—Simpson Pirnie Granite Co | $ 125.00 |
| Building fence and scaffolding—Brawner & Hunter | 115.22 |
| Pump and motor—Hazard, Gould & Co. | 495.00 |
| Foundation—Simpson, Pirnie & Co. | 710.00 |
| Bronze work—James Jones & Co. | 175.00 |
| F. Peano | 650.00 |
| Standard Iron Works | 235.00 |
| Acme Brass & Foundry Co. | 835.00 |
| Copper, steel frames and galvanized iron work—Toms & Blair | 818.05 |
| Granite and marble work—Simpson Firnie Co. | 4160.00 |
| Electrical work—Johnstone Electric Co., lamps and wiring | 1829.07 |
| Glass—W. P. Fuller & Co. | 235.27 |
| Jennings Glass Co. | 468.00 |
| Patterns—Acme Brass Foundry Co. | 100.00 |
| James Jones Co. | 25.00 |
| Expressage and drayage—Pioneer Truck Co. | 12.62 |
| Wells Fargo | 92.00 |
| Skilled labor—Frank McCarter | 6.43 |
| P. Martin (painting) | 4.00 |
| O. S. Laing (lettering) | 12.00 |
| J. Madera | 258.25 |
| Louis DeSelm | 20.00 |
| Pioneer Truck Co. | 1.50 |
| E. B. Schockley | 2.50 |
| Plumbing—Charles H. Julian | 94.40 |
| Florers for dedication—The Flower Shop | 28.00 |
| Machine work — Hazard, Gould & Co. | 783.51 |
| Clark Machine Co. | 1.15 |
| Silver Gate Foundry Co. | 45.15 |
| Hunt Machine Co. | 83.50 |
| A. Beyer | 1.40 |
| California Iron Works | 25.80 |
| Cement and materials—W. J. Bailey | 3.95 |
| Brunswig Drug Co. | 1.70 |
| San Diego Hardware Co. | 16.60 |
| Grand total | $12,420.97 |

PAID

# SAN DIEGO NOT HARMED BY COMMITTE REPORT

Col. D. C. Collier, director general of the Panama-California exposition, to be held in San Diego during the year 1915, received several telegrams yesterday in regard to the action of the committee. He said last night:

"It is not very cheerful news that comes to San Diego from Washington, but it was not in the least unexpected. I have been told repeatedly in the past few weeks by the leaders of the San Francisco exposition that the congressional committee of the house would report in favor of New Orleans, but that the fight would be carried to the floor of the house on the strength of the minority committee report, and that San Francisco was exceedingly hopeful and fully expected to win in the end.

"The situation is rendered more cheerful by the fact that it is generally conceded that the majority of the senate is in favor of San Francisco. Taking it all together, it does not seem that California has any reason to be down hearted over this temporary reverse.

"As far as San Diego is concerned, we were fully aware when we voted our bond issue of $1,000,000 that expositions might be held at either New Orleans or San Francisco, or both. When the people of San Diego, by the phenomenal vote of seven to one, carried that bond issue they set at rest for all time any doubt that might have existed of San Diego's intention to hold an exposition.

"Whether the government decides for San Francisco or New Orleans, when the clanging bells proclaim to the world the news that the new year of 1915 has dawned, the electric lights will be turned on in the Magic Mission City and the morning sun will rise to shine on the most beautiful and unique exposition within the memory of man."

was being carried on that he made it a point to ascertain who was in charge of the construction, believing that he might have occasion at some future time to use such a man.

"Mr. Allen was the man in charge, and when the directors of the Seattle exposition were later considering who they should engage to superintend the work on the fair structures and grounds, Mr. Smith at once suggested Allen as the proper man.

"Besides possessing this rare combination of business ability with architectural training and skill as an engineer, Mr. Allen has a wonderful eye for economy and will save for the exposition by efficient management much more than the amount of his salary."

tions involved with him, and at last they met and prepared a recommendation to be presented to the board of directors. The board considered the recommendation at length yesterday afternoon, and in the end accepted it and appointed Mr. Allen to the position.

**Name Will Add to Prestige**

In the selection of Mr. Allen for this work the Panama-California Exposition directors expect to receive for the project a great deal of recognition that would not otherwise be given it, because the great reputation Mr. Allen earned by his work at Seattle has not been forgotten, and the fact that he has been chosen to execute the plans of Mr. Olmstead in Balboa park will carry to the ends of the earth a stronger impression of the intention to hold in San Diego a great exposition.

"I am greatly pleased over the outcome of our negotiations with Mr. Allen," said Director General D. C. Collier last night. "He is the one man among all of these whom we have been able to learn whose ability to carry out the general scheme of the exposition which Mr. Olmsted will prepare is beyond question. He has proved his capabilities in this line in Seattle, where the high excellence of his work received general recognition.

**Well Organized Staff**

"We are building up a fine organization at Panama-California Exposition headquarters," continued the director general; "an organization that will work together to one end—an exposition that will command the attention and merit the approval of the whole world. The men we are securing to work at the head of each of the various departments are every one of them men who have been eminently successful in the parts they are to play in this engagement. Mr. Allen I consider the very best man for the work he is to do in San Diego that lives today. I am basing this estimate on past performance. I strongly urged his selection, but only after I had gone over the entire field and considered the merits of every other available man.

"Not only will the fact of Mr. Allen's selection give the Panama-California Exposition wide publicity, as did the selection of the Olmsted brothers to be the landscape architects, but the added value in the excellence of his work over that of any other man we might have chosen is inestimable.

**Feels Assured of Results**

"I feel like congratulating the directors and stockholders of the exposition and the people of San Diego generally on the selection of Mr. Allen, and I cannot but feel that a weight has been lifted from my shoulders at the same time, for I shall proceed now with the absolute assurance that the laying out of the grounds and the building of the exposition on the lines planned will be carried forward to completion in the best manner possible.

"Mr. Allen's statement today that he will come to San Diego with the intention of being one of her citizens, to do over again here what he did in Seattle, has pleased me greatly. I believe that San Diego has done herself proud this day."

**Olmsted Lauds Allen's Ability.**

John C. Olmsted, the landscape architect, who recently was commissioned to furnish plans for the grounds of the exposition, spoke in the most glowing terms last night of the ability of Mr. Allen to successfully accomplish the work for which he has been engaged by the exposition directors.

"I know of no other man in the country so capable in this line of work," said Mr. Olmsted. "He has all the faculties and combined knowledge which is required in a task of the kind before him. He is an expert architect, is a thorough constructing engineer, has great executive ability and a level business head. It is seldom one finds a man possessing such a perfect combination of accomplishments.

"Mr. Allen clearly demonstrated his worth as director of works in the construction and establishment of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle. This is the only exposition that was completed and ready by the opening day, and the credit was due to the efficiency of Mr. Allen.

**Wins by Hard Work.**

"He came into prominence and was engaged to superintend the work of building the Seattle exposition in a way that reflects credit on him. C. J. Smith, a Seattle capitalist, owner of coal mines and lumber interests and a big real estate dealer, had occasion every day to pass the property where the Hotel Perry was in course of construction on Madison avenue. This is one of the finest fire-proof hotels in Seattle. Smith noticed that construction was progressing at an exceptionally rapid rate for a building of its size. He was so impressed with the businesslike way that the work

ESTABLISHED 1868

# DIRECTORS OF FAIR ENGAGE FOREMOST BUILDER

## Man Who Has Achieved Fame In His Line to Supervise Construction.

## PROMOTERS ARE ELATED

## Feel Doubly Assured That Work Will Be Carried to Successful Completion.

WITH one bold stroke the directors of the Panama-California Exposition have solved a problem that has confronted them for months, and made assurances of the success of San Diego's greatest enterprise doubly sure. Yesterday afternoon the directors met and unanimously approved the recommendation of the building and grounds committee that Frank P. Allen, Jr., of Seattle be chosen as director of works of the exposition, thus securing the services of this noted engineer.

**Few of Equal Ability**

Ever since the appointment of the Olmstead brothers, America's foremost landscape architects, to be landscape architects of the exposition, the directors have been face to face with the problem of securing a man for director of works capable of carrying out in every detail the plans of the men who designed the world's fair in Chicago, the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland and the Alaska-Yukon exposition in Seattle. The directors knew that in all the world there are not a dozen men whose proved abilities are equal to the task of taking up the work where the Olmsteads will leave it and carrying it to completion. In Mr. Allen they found a man who already had performed such a task.

**Famous for Achievements**

Mr. Allen was director of works of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in Seattle. His conception of the grand plan of this work, his faithfulness to every detail and his masterly execution of the big undertaking made him world famous at one bound.

Director General Collier and the members of the buildings and grounds committee of the exposition have for months given earnest consideration to the matter of securing the right man for this most important part of the making of San Diego's exposition, and after having weighed the merits of many men who were suggested, they sent for Mr. Allen to come here from Seattle. He arrived a week ago. For several days they went over the details of the ques-

# WANT INFORMATION ABOUT MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR PARK IMPROVEMENT

Jan 24, '11

## New York Security Experts Ask For Data Before Passing on Validity of Issue

## CITY ATTORNEY REPLIES

## Says Money Is Intended to Be Used in Improvements For Exposition

That some information may have been withheld from them regarding the municipal bonds voted for the improvement of Balboa park at the last city election, is the gist of a letter received by City Attorney W. R. Andrews from Dillon, Thompson & Clay, the New York bond experts, who are passing on the validity of the entire issue.

Their fears were aroused by a lettergram sent to them by Julius Wangenheim, asking information as to the status of the bonds. Mr. Wangenheim desired the information, he said in his lettergram, before engaging a general superintendent of construction for the Panama-California exposition.

The city attorney brought the subject to the attention of the common council yesterday morning by reading the letter which he had received from the bond experts, and then the reply which he had formulated. The council approved Attorney Andrews' communication and it was mailed east yesterday afternoon.

**Wangenheim Seeks Information...**

The letter received by Attorney Andrews follows:

"New York, January 16, 1911.

"W. R. Andrews, City Attorney, San Diego, Calif.

"Dear Sir: San Diego, California, Bonds, $1,533,000.

"We are today in receipt of a night letter dated January 14, from Julius Wangenheim of your city, which reads as follows:

"'The exposition directors of whom I am one are about to close deal for employment of general superintendent. Before doing so, however, I want to feel that there is no likelihood of part (sic) bond issue being declared invalid. We presume everything is all right but would like to know how matters stand so as to act intelligently. If you prefer answer this via city attorney. We would like to know by Tuesday at which time we hold meeting.'

**Bond Experts Ask Question**

"In reply thereto, at his suggestion that we communicate through you, we have today telegraphed you as follows:

"'Julius Wangenheim telegraphs inquiring validity bonds. Do not understand connection of exposition directors with issues under consideration. Papers submitted to us apparently regular, which we beg to confirm.

"The papers submitted to us show that there is a proposed issue of $1,000,000 of bonds for park purposes, $340,000 of water bonds, and $193,000 sewer bonds. Please advise us whether the proposed exposition has anything to do with any of these issues of bonds. No such connection has heretofore been disclosed by the papers submitted to us, but we should be fully advised on this point before giving our final opinion as to the validity of the bonds.

"Awaiting your advices, we remain,

"Very truly yours,

"DILLON, THOMPSON & CLAY."

**City Attorney Replies**

City Attorney Andrews' reply is couched in the following language:

"Office of City Attorney, City Hall, San Diego, California, Jan. 23, 1911.

"Messrs. Dillon, Thompson & Clay, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, New York City.

"Gentlemen: Your inquiry of the 16th inst. relative to the telegram from Julius Wangenheim of this city, is received. I note your question as follows:

"The papers submitted to us show that there is a proposed issue of $1,000,000.00 of bonds for park purposes, $340,000.00 of water bonds. Please advise us whether the proposed exposition has anything to do with any of these issues of bonds. No such connection has heretofore been disclosed by the papers submitted to us,' etc.

"Answering your inquiry as well as I can will say that so far as the records in the city clerk's office are concerned, you have copies of everything that has been passed or done by the council.

**Full Explanation Made**

"At the time that the other propositions were being prepared to be submitted to the voters at the proposed special election, the San Diego chamber of commerce submitted to the council the proposition of bonding the city for the purposes and in the manner expressed in the resolution which was adopted. The whole of the proceeding as respects this proposed expenditure is before you. The people voted it supposing that they were voting for the improvement of the park as expressed in the resolution. As an individual I have no doubt that the approval of this expenditure was in consequence of the determination of the chamber of commerce to hold an exposition here in 1915, and a desire that the improvements made in the park should be of a nature that would aid rather than obstruct the exposition. Yet, so far as I am informed, it is not contemplated that the money derived from the sale of these bonds would be used otherwise than in such permanent improvements as are stated in the resolution. These people have already been advised by the city attorney's office that they could not expect to use the money arising from such sale for any temporary purposes, or for any purpose in any measure outside of that for which they were voted. There is no understanding either express or implied that these moneys can be used for any purpose beyond that expressed in the resolution. I repeat that so far as the city is concerned, there is nothing in the proceeding that has not been placed before you. Yours very truly,

"W. R. ANDREWS,

"City Attorney."

# CALIFORNIA MEN STILL CONFIDENT

## Think They Can Win When Question Is Taken Up Before House.

(Continued from Page 1.)

represented by former Secretary of State Charles F. Curry of California, former State Senator J. A. McKee of Sacramento and Robert E. Connolly, chief of the executive bureau of publicity.

## SAN DIEGO NOT HARMED BY COMMITTE REPORT

Col. D. C. Collier, director general of the Panama-California exposition, to be held in San Diego during the year 1915, received several telegrams yesterday in regard to the action of the committee. He said last night:

"It is not very cheerful news that comes to San Diego from Washington, but it was not in the least unexpected. I have been told repeatedly in the past few weeks by the leaders of the San Francisco exposition that the congressional committee of the house would report in favor of New Orleans, but that the fight would be carried to the floor of the house on the strength of the minority committee report, and that San Francisco was exceedingly hopeful and fully expected to win in the end.

"The situation is rendered more cheerful by the fact that it is generally conceded that the majority of the senate is in favor of San Francisco. Taking it all together, it does not seem that California has any reason to be down hearted over this temporary reverse.

"As far as San Diego is concerned, we were fully aware when we voted our bond issue of $1,000,000 that exositions might be held at either New Orleans or San Francisco, or both. When the people of San Diego, by the phenomenal vote of seven to one, carried that bond issue they set at rest for all time any doubt that might have existed of San Diego's intention to hold an exposition.

"Whether the government decides for San Francisco or New Orleans, when the clanging bells proclaim to the world the news that the new year of 1915 has dawned, the electric lights will be turned on in the Magic Mission City and the morning sun will rise to shine on the most beautiful and unique exposition within the memory of man."

# COMMITTEE IN FAVOR OF SOUTH

Jan 21, '11

## New Orleans Wins First Round Of Fight for Big Exposition in 1915.

## VOTE IS NINE TO SIX

## San Franciscans Still Confident; Col. Collier Says San Diego Is Not Injured.

*By the Associated Press*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—New Orleans won today the first round of the fight for the location of the Panama exposition when the exposition committee of the house, by a vote of 9 to 6, acted in favor of that city as the site for the fair to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal in 1915.

After long consideration of the claims of the two cities, the committee voted to report favorably the Estopinal bill recognizing New Orleans and authorizing the selection of a board of commissioners, the making of a government exhibit and the like. No appropriation for pecuniary aid is authorized. It is understood, however, the committee will favor an extensive government exhibit to cost approximately $1,000,000.

The bill was referred to a subcommittee for perfection. This committee will report Tuesday, and the bill will be favorably reported to the house, where the New Orleans-San Francisco fight will be renewed.

The members of the committee on industrial arts and expositions who voted in favor of New Orleans were:

Rodenburg, Illinois; Langley, Kentucky; Murphy, Missouri; Woods, Iowa; Rhinock, Kentucky; Heflin, Alabama; Collier, Mississippi; Cullop, Indiana; Irvington, Maryland.

The members who favored San Francisco were:

Gardner, Massachsetts; Southwick, New York; Steenerson, Minnesota; Poindexter, Washington; Maynard, Virginia; Nelson, Wisconsin.

A minority report will be made to the house by those who favored the choice of San Francisco.

Representative Kahn of California, who has been leading the congressional fight for San Francisco, said that he would bring up the question on the floor of the house next week. His plan is to obtain action on the Kahn resolution, favorably reported by the house committee on foreign affairs at the last session of congress, inviting the participation of foreign countries in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915. The committee at that time sidestepped a decision on the controversy, reporting both the Kahn measure and the Estopinal resolution inviting the participation of foreign countries to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition 1915. Both measures are now on the calendar.

**Confident of Winning.**

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Upon receipt of a dispatch announcing that the industrial arts and exposition committee of the house of representatives had reported out a bill favoring New Orleans as the site of the Panama world's fair, R. B. Hale, chairman of the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific nlternational Exposition company, gave out the following interview:

"The decision of the industrial arts and exposition committee of the house of representatives in reporting out the bill favoring New Orleans with a vote of 9 to 6 is considered by the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition company as most encouraging. This committee has been looked upon at all times as being strongly in favor of New Orleans, especially on account of Chairman Rodenberg's known preference for that city.

"That the bill would be reported out by the committee in favor of New Orleans was a foregone conclusion. The work of the Washington delegation, therefore, before this committee was to make the minority as strong as possible, and the result shows the effective work accomplished by them.

"This is by no means a final decision, as the matter is to come up before the house of representatives next week, when the claims of both San Francisco and New Orleans will be brought up and the real fight made, at which time we feel confident we shall win."

**Favor San Francisco**

Helena, Mont., Jan. 20.—Montana paid California a high compliment today. The rules of the lower house of the legislature were suspended while a resolution requesting congress to recognize San Francisco as the exposition city of 1915, was submitted to a vote and passed, 61 to 3. The same measure had been previously passed by the senate, and during the day there was introduced a second measure providing for an appropriation of $200,000 to defray the expenses of Montana's participation in the Panama-Pacific international exposition, and empowering the governor to appoint a commission of five to handle all work involved in such participation. The memorial was signed by the governor before the day closed.

The interests of San Francisco were

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3.)

JAN 28 1911



# NOTED DESIGNER VISITOR IN CITY

## Confers With Exposition Officials Regarding Plans For Buildings

General designs for the buildings for the Panama-California exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915 probably will be decided on this week. A meeting of the building and grounds committee, of which George W. Marston is chairman, will be held today. This important preliminary to San Diego's coming Mission City will be discussed at length.

Bertram G. Goodhue, one of America's foremost architects, and a member of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson of New York, arrived here Sunday night and consulted yesterday with the exposition officials. During his stay here he will be the guest of Frederick L. Olmsted, Jr.

Goodhue came here from Los Angeles, where he has been engaged in completing plans for the proposed new Episcopal cathedral. Cathedral architecture has been one of his specialties. The Episcoal cathedral in Havana was built from Goodhue's plans and is acknowledged to be one of the finest types of Spanish colonial architecture. Of late years Goodhue has given considerable time to studying Spanish colonial, or mission, style of architecture. While in Los Angeles he learned that it was the purpose of the exposition officials to have the grounds and buildings of the fair typify the early architecture of California and Mexico, and to perpetuate as much as possible the building style followed in the early period of the country's growth. In other words, to make the Mission City in all ways possible.

Goodhue visited the city park yesterday, going over the ground embracing the exposition site. When seen at the hotel U. S. Grant last night he expressed himself as pleased over the location of the site.

"Mr. Goodhue's work will be the most important of all, perhaps, for it will be the effect of the first sight of the exposition in Balboa park that will remain longest with the visitor to San Diego in 1915. The 'Mission City' of the Panama-California exposition will become more famous, I can now imagine, than the 'White City' of Chicago's fair, and it will carry the fame of San Diego and her exposition in 1915 to the far ends of the earth."

# $2142 SUBSCRIBED FOR CIVIC CENTER

## Golden Hill Club Committee Reports $1642.50 Pledged In One Week.

A report of the volunteer committee which is soliciting subscriptions for the proposed civic center and field club house, made at the last meeting of the Golden Hill Improvement club, shows that $1642.50 of the $2000 the club is pledged to raise has been subscribed.

The building is to be erected by the Golden Hill and Brooklyn Heights clubs and the San Diego Playgrounds association, the latter two organizations being pledged to supply $1000 each toward the project. No recent report of the Brooklyn Heights club is available, but at the last meeting of the subscription committee about half of the sum required was reported available.

The volunteer committee of the Golden Hill club was highly commended for its work when the report was made. Practically all the subscriptions were obtained in one week, and it was predicted at the meeting that only a few days would be required to complete the amount of the club's pledge.

The members of the Golden Hill committee are: Charles Kelly, chairman; J. P. Smith, Charles A. Smith, Charles A. Malette, S. N. Montgomery, Goddon L. Gray, M. F. Heller, Patrick Martin and W. G. Barth.

The proposed field club house and civic center is to be erected in the Gordon L. Gray, M. F. Heller, Patrick Balboa park, near Twenty-eighth and A streets. It will be used by the civic clubs of that section of the city and as a headquarters of the playgrounds.

### ENTERTAINS VISITING PARTY

Architect John C. Olmsted, who has charge of the landscape work on the Panama-California exposition grounds, is entertaining Mrs. Augusta Williams and Miss Marion Olmsted of Brookline, Mass.; Bertram J. Goodline of New York and Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline. The party arrived last evening and are registered at the Grant hotel, where Mr. Olmsted is also staying.

formation, making a study at first hand of the features, both climatic and economic, that produced the style of architecture most suited to this exposition.

"Mr. Goodhue first became interested in this architecture on the Pacific coast. When he began to investigate its sources he naturally traveled to Mexico and Central America. Not finding the original thought there he went to Spain, from there to Morocco and on along the Mediterranean sea to Persia, which country he covered on horseback, examining Persian architecture and gardens.

"He not only did this ,but he made a study of the landscape of West Point, N. Y., which is very irregular; filled himself with the spirit of that old institution, learned its traditions and scanned the old buildings 'with rule and line' until he absorbed the very spirit of the venerated spot, and his buildings are a triumph of architectural art.

"All this time he was studying what we familiarly call 'mission' architecture. He spent months in Mexico and after his return from the first trip there he undertook the section of Spanish colonial architecture in the notable publication of the Milletts of Boston and made all the photographs and wrote all the descriptions in that most notable work for Mr. Baxter, the editor.

"One of the results of his study is the famous cathedral at Havana, Cuba, which he designed and built. This cathedral is one of the most famous modern structures in the world and exemplifies the purest conception of Spanish architecture in the New World.

"As a matter of fact the management of the exposition is to be congratulated, as Goodhue is one of the very few architects who stand really at the top.

"You will see another notable example of his genius for designing, and this is a matter of real genius with him, in the cathedral he is designing for the Episcopal diocese of Los Angeles. If Goodhue is allowed a free hand in the matter of the exposition buildings he will fix permanently and for all time the motif and principles of the so-called 'mission' architecture. He knows better than any other living man the principles of construction to meet climatic and other needs, and I only wish the exposition might furnish him with the opportunity to give full scope to his genius.

"You cannot say too much for me in favor of Mr. Goodhue, and you cannot say too much for the sagacity and enterprise San Diego has shown in retaining him for this work. The day will come when San Diego will be proud of the fact that Goodhue designed her most notable and most beautiful buildings."

Mr. Olmsted has worked with Goodhue and has just come from association with him and other world-famous architects and builders who have recently finished an annual session of the International Association of Architects at San Francisco. He is a brother of the man who is designing the landscape features of the Panama-California exposition. He was appointed a member of the National Commission of Fine Arts by President Taft to supervise the construction and proper emplacement of the buildings and monuments of the government at Washington, D. C., and at other places. He is on a vacation and stopped over in San Diego to visit his brother.

# ARCHITECT GILL WILL ASSIST GOODHUE

In an interview with a representative of the Union last night regarding the engagement of Bertran G. Goodhue as advisory architect for the Panama-California exposition, George W. Marston, chairman of the exposition buildings and grounds committee, said:

"The buildings and grounds committee, in engaging Mr. Goodhue, has completed its arrangements for the departments of design and buildings.

"Mr. Allen of Seattle has been engaged to manage and direct all the work on the exposition buildings. He will act as engineer, constructing architect and general contractor.

"Olmsted Brothers will lay out the grounds, plant trees, shrubs and flowers and make the general ground plan for the exposition.

"Mr. Goodhue has been engaged to give the general designs for the buildings; also the composite for the whole group. He will have the deciding voice in all questions of design and artistic effect. He also will give the complete plans and specifications for the most important buildings.

"Associated with Mr. Goodhue Architect Irving J. Gill of San Diego will assist in amplifying plans and making drawings for the exposition buildings."

# GOODHUE LAUDED BY GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

"To say that I am pleased to hear that Mr. Goodhue has been retained as advisory architect for the Panama-California exposition is to express it mildly," said Frederick L. Olmsted, architectural engineer and member of the National Commission of Fine Arts, last night.

"I consider Mr. Goodhue the foremost living authority upon Spanish colonial architecture. He has made a lifelong study of it; has written several reports upon it, and has traveled around the world in search of his information, making a study at first hand of the features, both climatic and economic, that produced the style of architecture most suited to this exposition.

"Mr. Goodhue first became interested in this architecture on the Pacific coast. When he began to investigate its sources he naturally traveled to Mexico and Central America. Not finding the original thought there he went to Spain, from there to Morocco and on along the Mediterranean sea to Persia, which country he covered on horseback, examining Persian architecture and gardens.

"He not only did this ,but he made a study of the landscape of West Point, N. Y., which is very irregular; filled himself with the spirit of that old institution, learned its traditions and scanned the old buildings 'with rule and line' until he absorbed the very spirit of the venerated spot, and his buildings are a triumph of architectural art.

"All this time he was studying what we familiarly call 'mission' architecture. He spent months in Mexico and after his return from the first trip there he undertook the section of Spanish colonial architecture in the notable publication of the Milletts of Boston and made all the photographs and wrote all the descriptions in that most notable work for Mr. Baxter, the editor.

"One of the results of his study is the famous cathedral at Havana, Cuba, which he designed and built. This cathedral is one of the most famous modern structures in the world and exemplifies the purest conception of Spanish architecture in the New World.

"As a matter of fact the management of the exposition is to be congratulated, as Goodhue is one of the very few architects who stand really at the top.

"You will see another notable example of his genius for designing, and this is a matter of real genius with him, in the cathedral he is designing for the Episcopal diocese of Los Angeles. If Goodhue is allowed a free hand in the matter of the exposition buildings he will fix permanently and for all time the motif and principles of the so-called 'mission' architecture. He knows better than any other living man the principles of construction to meet climatic and other needs, and I only wish the exposition might furnish him with the opportunity to give full scope to his genius.

"You cannot say too much for me in favor of Mr. Goodhue, and you cannot say too much for the sagacity and enterprise San Diego has shown in retaining him for this work. The day will come when San Diego will be proud of the fact that Goodhue designed her most notable and most beautiful buildings."

Mr. Olmsted has worked with Goodhue and has just come from association with him and other world-famous architects and builders who have recently finished an annual session of the International Association of Architects at San Francisco. He is a brother of the man who is designing the landscape features of the Panama-California exposition. He was appointed a member of the National Commission of Fine Arts by President Taft to supervise the construction and proper emplacement of the buildings and monuments of the government at Washington, D. C., and at other places. He is on a vacation and stopped over in San Diego to visit his brother.

# DIRECTOR GENERAL IS PLEASED WITH CHOICE

Director General D. C. Collier said last night that he is greatly pleased with the selection of Mr. Goodhue to be the advisory architect of the Panama-California exposition.

"The mission type of architecture was my choice from the first," he said. "Therefore it is particularly pleasing to me that the members of the building and grounds committee should have selected Mr. Goodhue to make the plans for the great buildings that will grace the heights of Balboa park. No other architect in the world, as far as I know, has the expert knowledge to carry out the plans of the directors, and it is only because Mr. Goodhue has devoted many years of his life to a close study of this particular type of architecture that he is capable of doing so. So I am more than pleased because of the selection made and because the exposition is so fortunate as to be able to have the services of so noted and learned a man.

"I am sure that the Panama-California exposition has secured in Messrs. Olmsted, Allen and Goodhue the best men for the three most important departments of the work of building the Panama-California exposition that the world could produce. I can assure the people of San Diego who are so loyally and patriotically supporting the exposition project that the selections were made only after a very careful survey of the whole situation, and a canvass of the entire world for talent of the kind necessary.

# NOTED ARCHITECT IS ENGAGED TO DESIGN EXPOSITION BUILDINGS

## Building and Grounds Committee Secures Services of Bertran G. Goodhue in Advisory Capacity

Proceeding in harmony with the plan of the directors of the Panama-California exposition to follow as nearly as possible the Spanish mission type of architecture in the buildings to be erected for the exposition in Balboa park, the buildings and grounds committee of the exposition employed Bertran G. Goodhue of New York and Santa Barbara yesterday to make the comprehensive plans for the various structures.

Mr. Goodhue is not only one of the most noted architects in the United States, but he is perhaps the only one who has made a world wide study of the mission type of architecture. He has traveled to all of the countries of the globe where this type of architecture prevails, and passed years of time in studying it in all its details.

Mr. Goodhue has been given the official title of "advisory architect" of the Panama-California exposition. He will make plans for the buildings to be erected in Balboa park in connection with the firm of Olmsted Bros., who have been chosen as landscape architects, and he will have a representative in San Diego all of the time between now and the time when the last building for the exposition is completed to work in conjunction with Frank P. Allen, who has been selected as consulting engineer. The Panama - California exposition has thus secured a strong triumvirate of exposition builders to work out its plans in Balboa park.

**Erect Many Great Cathedrals**

The New York firm of which Mr. Goodhue is a member is that of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. Great cathedrals have been built by this firm, from Halifax to Los Angeles, and from Havana to Detroit. It has just completed the pro-cathedral in Houston, Texas, one of the finest of the mission-colonial type of buildings on the American continent. The firm also built the pro-cathedral of Havana, Cuba, where the Spanish architecture was made to harmonize with surrounding conditions.

Perhaps one of the most notable of the architectural works with which Mr. Goodhue has been connected is the reconstruction and building of additions to the military academy at West Point. He also was the designer of the plans for the Sweetbriar Institute at Amherst, Va., and of the public library at Fall River, Mass. He has been an extensive traveler and is an author of note, having written much for the architectural journals of this country and Europe.

He is a Fellow of the Boston Society of Architects, a member of the New York Architectural league and various other architectural societies. As an expert on Spanish colonial architecture he contributed largely to the notable work on this subject by Sylvester Baxter, in ten volumes.

"Southern California is particularly fortunate from an architect's point of view," said the architect to a reporter for the Union last night, "because it has this style of architecture ready to hand. It is to be hoped that much of the qualities of the California missions will be made to appear in the buildings of the exposition.

**History Will be Perpetuated**

"This style has great advantages in that it is extremely effective, relying for its beauty not so much on elaborate ornamentation as it does on massive walls and arches. Much of the early history of California can be perpetuated in these buildings in Balboa park, and especially in such of them as are to be permanent."

San Diego. Union.

# WRIGHT EXPOSITION BILL PROVIDES FOR EXHIBIT OF STATE PRODUCTS

## Three Commissioners to Have Control of All Funds and Of Buildings.

JAN 27 1911

## APPROPRIATION IS $500,000

## California Institutions to Loan Collections or Material For Display.

**Special to the Union.**

Sacramento, Jan. 26.—Senator Wright's bill to provide for a state exhibit at the Panama-California exposition, calls for the erection of the necessary buildings and the creating of a commission to have charge and control. This act is of interest to San Diego citizens.

Under the bill it is to be made the duty of the governor, within thirty days after the passage of the measure, to appoint three commissioners who shall be removable at the pleasure of the governor. They shall be taken as nearly as may be from the two leading political parties.

**To Disburse All Funds**

These commissioners shall have exclusive charge of the expenditures of all moneys appropriated for the construction of buildings and the maintaining of an exhibit of the products of California at the exposition, to be held in San Diego in 1915. Each commissioner must give bond to the state in the sum of $10,000 for a faithful performance of his duties. This bond must be approved by the governor. The commissioners are to receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed actual expenses not to exceed $1000. The appropriation asked for is $500,000. The state institutions are to loan to the commission such material in their possession as will add to the attractive features of the exposition.

**Bill to Grant Tide Lands**

Assemblyman Hinkle has introduced a bill granting to San Diego certain state tide lands of the bay of San Diego and the right to regulate commerce and navigation and harbor improvements between all that portion of the sea wall line and pier head line of the harbor. Here is the bill, which, Mr. Hinkle feels, covers this important matter pretty thoroughly:

> The interest of the State of California in and to all those certain lands and salt marshes and tide lands and premises between the seawall line of San Diego bay as now or as may be hereafter established, and the ordinary high tide line of said San Diego bay, from the north line of the United States military reservation on Point Loma in the city of San Diego, and following along the northerly and shore line of the said bay of San Diego and of the water front of the city of San Diego, to the boundary line of National City, being all those certain lands and salt marshes and tide lands and premises belonging to the State of California along the water front of the city of San Diego on the bay of San Diego between the north line of the United States military reservation and the National City boundary line, together with the rights of exclusive jurisdiction over wharves, docks, anchorage and ownership of the aforesaid mentioned tide lands and submerged lands, all the right, title, interest and estate of the State of California, in possession, expectancy, reversion and remainder in and to all lands including the tide lands and submerged lands, whether filled or unfilled, within said boundaries, is hereby granted to the city of San Diego (a municipal corporation), in the county of San Diego, State of California, and to its successors, to be forever held by said city upon the same trusts and for the same uses that said lands are held by the State of California, and with the same power and jurisdiction with relation thereto.

**Contention Over Road Fund**

One of the problems that will cause much confusion and bitterness in the legislature before its work is completed, is the handling of the $18,000,000 fund of the state highway system. There is an element that desires to nullify the popular vote cast at the recent election on this proposition. To be plain, these opponents are openly favoring an omission of certain provisions by the legislature which the people voted for. It's too vast a sum of money, they seem to think, to have so many safeguards around it.

**Imperial Experimental School**

If Senator Wright and Assemblyman Judson can have their way, $25,000 will be appropriated by the legislature for the equipment, maintenance and support of the branch agricultural experiment station in Imperial county. They have introduced such a bill, which was referred to the committee on Agriculture.

**Naval Militia Claim**

The claim of Don M. Stewart against the state of California has been given attention in the legislature by Senator Wright and Assemblyman Hinkle, whose bill provides that $3500 be appropriated to pay and discharge the claim for money expended in San Diego in behalf of the naval militia.

**Segregation of Asiatics**

A bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hall providing for the segregation of whites from Asiatics in the public schools. This opens a delicate subject and may cause trouble. A similar measure four years ago gave Governor Gillett and the Roosevelt administration many anxious hours.

**San Diego Normal School**

Senator Wright and Assemblyman Hinkle are working to obtain an appropriation for the San Diego Normal school. They have introduced a joint bill calling for $30,000, to be used as follows: For building repairs, $10,000; for manual training, $10,000; for a heating plant, $5,000; for the improvement of grounds, $5,000.

# WOMEN WILL ENTER PAGEANTRY FLOATS

## Social and Fraternal Organization Taking Interest in Celebration.

San Diego women are planning to take a prominent part in the four days' celebration during which ground will be broken and the cornerstone laid for the first building of the Panama-California exposition. Their interest seems to center in the floral pageant which will be on the program as one of the features.

Nearly every society and fraternal order devoted to women will be represented in the parade and most of them have signified their intention of having a float. With the arrival today of Dick Ferris, general manager of the celebration, there will be another conference of all the committees and probably most of the program will be announced as well as the dates.

In order that the portion of the city park required for the ceremonies shall be in readiness, Frank P. Allen, Jr., director of works of the exposition, will take up the proposition of estimates with his engineers today and begin figuring on the allowances for some of the buildings.

The general scheme of the grounds has already been laid out by John Clark Olmsted, the landscape architect, and an idea of the structures outlined by Bertram G. Goodhue, the advisory architect and designer of the Mission City.

Enough of the details will be settled for that portion of the grounds where the ground-breaking ceremony will be held to enable H. H. Blossom, resident architect for Mr. Olmsted, to begin planting and preparing the site. The final determination of plans will be made at a general conference on April 21, when Mr. Goodhue arrives with his sketches of the buildings.

It is now almost assured there will be two large water excursions from San Francisco to San Diego during the four days' celebration. An offer has been made of two large steamships now in San Francisco, and members of the Order of Moose and Elks of the northern cities are planning the trip.

The railroads and the water transportation companies have promised special rates from all parts of the state. The National Educational association of the United States will be about through with their convention when the celebration is on and its officials and San Francisco managers of the affair there will do what they can to bring crowds southward.

# ELECTION PLEASING TO BUSINESS MEN

## Inquisitive Ones Conjecture At Apportionment of Commissionerships.

General good feeling prevades the city as a result of the municipal election. Merchants, real estate agents, business men generally, professional men and citizens as a rule are pleased over the result.

Though the people are well satisfied they are now asking what will follow in the way of appointments, and what arrangement will be made among the councilmen for the supervision of the various departments.

It is rumored on good authority that Mayor-elect James E. Wadham intends to wield the ax over the heads of at least two of the members of the board of park commissioners. It is said that Thomas O'Halloran and Judge M. A. Luce, so-called reform members of the board, will be the first to feel the edge of the new mayor's weapon. According to the rumor State Senator L. A. Wright, the third member of the board, will be retained as a commissioner.

Who will be their successors, or whether they will be dropped at all, is not definitely known. Mayor-elect Wadham was out of the city and an interview could not be obtained from him yesterday. He is in Los Angeles but is expected to return home this morning.

In the division of the various departments it is generally believed that Councilman-elect Adams will be made superintendent of streets, and that Fay will continue at the head of the water department. It also is conceded that Sehon, Dodson and Woods will retain the superintendency of their present departments.

Little credit is given the rumor of Dodson, Fay and Adams joining to oust Sehon as head of the police and Woods from the department of finance to be filled, respectively, by Adams and Fay.

Chester A. Gunn probably will succeed Adams as a member of the board of supervisors. His name was mentioned as the most likely nominee last night by one of the "higher-ups" in the Lincoln-Roosevelt organization. "Bunny" Roberts also is after the job but it was stated last night from the same source that Roberts will not receive the appointment. This is according to one who stands close to Governor Johnson and who is in a position to know.

# San Diego Committee Begins Campaign for Government Support

## Exposition Boosters Have California Delegation at Work In Washington.

**Special to the Union**

Washington, April 13.—After settling in satisfactory quarters at the Shoreham hotel, the San Diego exposition committee passed a busy day seeing congressmen and furthering the campaign for government recognition.

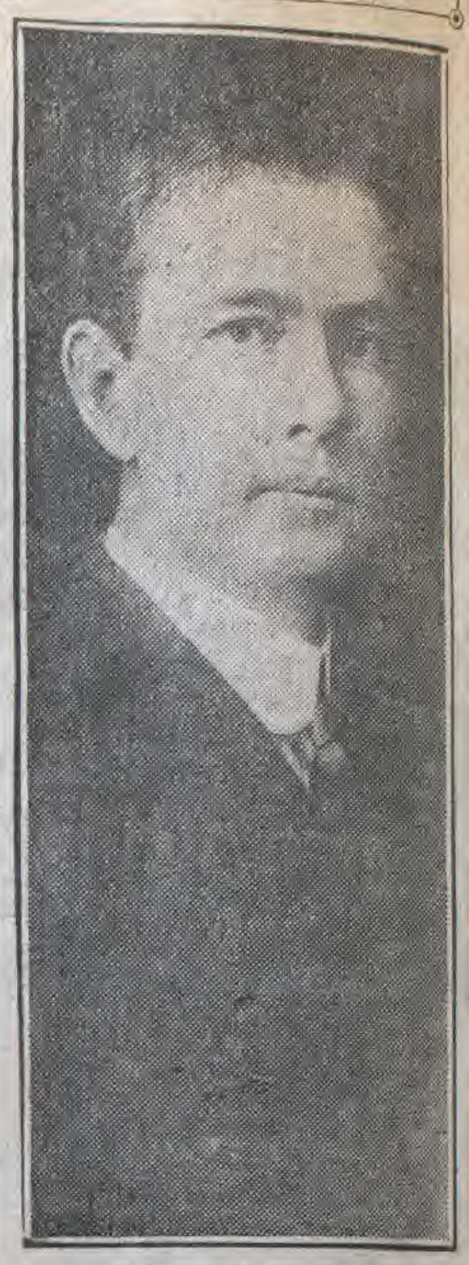
They have the promise and united support of California senators and representatives, but there is no disposition to conceal the fact that it will be a hard battle, coming so soon after the San Francisco campaign here, and in view of the other business before congress.

The San Diegans, however, are seeking the best counsel they can get, and they are armed with patience as well as enthusiasm.

The fight has hardly commenced, but there are indications that things will begin to move soon.

WM. R. CUSHMAN

Chairman of Executive Committee Of Exposition Celebration.



# 23 ASSOCIATIONS WILL ENTER FLOATS

## Plans Being Made Rapidly for Celebration of Fair Ground Breaking.

Twenty-three fraternal and labor associations of the city sent official notice to Lieut. William R. Cushman, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the four days' celebration attendant on the breaking of the ground and dedication of the first building of the Panama-California exposition yesterday that they would take part in the ceremonies and have floats for the pageants. A description of their floats has been solicited and to aid in the good-natured rivalry that is existing the committee will keep secret any of the designs that they are requested to by the contestants.

As outlined some of these floats are to be very elaborate and special funds have been secured for their building by the orders. In order that the work may be expedited several float builders have representatives in the city ready to submit designs and bids for the work. The artists of the builders are glad to consult with the representatives of the societies and to assist them in carrying out whatever particular idea they may have in view. These men will also give an idea of the proper costuming that is required. The building of floats for the celebration is a greater proposition than has been anticipated, and as the work will all be done here, means considerable in the way of labor and material which is of advantage to San Diego.

The following is a list of the labor and civic organizations who have up to this time notified the committee that they intend to take part in he ceremonies and have floats.

Cigarmakers' union, Cooks and Waiters' union, Electrical Workers, Heintzelman Women's Relief corps, Iron Workers' union, Knights of the Maccabees, Knights and Ladies of Security, Knights of Pythias and Rathbone Sisters one float, Ladies' Pioneer society, Lathers' union, Painters' union, Plasterers' union, Plumbers' association, Plumbers' union, Scottish society, Odd Fellows, Turnverein, U. S. Grant Circle Ladies of the G. A. R., Women of Woodcraft, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America.

The New England society has decided to take part in one of the pageants and the members are now arranging for a float which is to represent the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock. H. W. Vincent, former city clerk, has assumed his duties as secretary of the committee.

# PLANTS IN EXPOSITION NURSERY FED WITH SPOONS, LIKE BABIES

**Photograph Showing Corner of Exposition Nursery, Where 94,000 Cuttings Are Being Propagated for Park Adornment.**

## Seven Hundred-Acre Tract to Be Completed by End of the Week

**Special to the Union**

Escondido, January 31. — Thirty acres a day or 18,000 cuttings every ten hours is the record that W. E. Alexander's crews of muscatel grape planters are making in getting over these 700 acres to be set out on the Homeland Acres the present season.

After two weeks of practice the men have come to be experts. There are no false motions, and the work is done with neatness and dispatch. The crews include the men who have charge of the wire, whose length is 160 feet and which shows where the shoots are to be planted; the men make the incisions into the soft earth with a long bladed spade; the men who insert the cuttings into the ground and those who prepare the cuttings by snipping off the ends and discarding those unfit to plant.

By the end of the week the planting of the entire 700 acres will have been completed, making a thousand acres of muscatels on the tract to date, with more to be planted next year.

The planting is being done under the personal supervision of Mr. Alexander, who is "on the job" all of the time.

## "It's Like Raising Children," Says Expert Propagator in Charge of 94,000 Cuttings.

The nursery at City Park just now is one of the unique sights of the country. Until a few days ago there were 94,000 cuttings there waiting for roots to sprout so they could be potted and grown to do their part in the decoration of the grounds and buildings which are to compose the Mission City of the Panama-California exposition. More than sixty thousaid of these cuttings are still in the nursery. The rest are now potted and in cold frames and their place is to be taken by those of another variety. Those in the nursery are literally fed "with spoons" to promote their growth.

"It is like raising children," said William Donald, one of the most expert propagators of plants in the country, who was brought here by John Clark Olmsted, landscape architect of the exposition, for this work. "We get the cuttings from the bushes, trees and plants in the park and they are first put in sand until they throw out roots. Then they are potted and gradually fed with soil until they begin to mature when they will take their place in the park. We have secured some fine specimens here in the park and I want to congratulate the man who planted this park for the judgment he showed."

More than 800,000 ferns will be propagated for the exposition grounds. The roses will run into the thousands. Among some of the propagations now in the nursery are Monterey Cypress. Thousands of acacia trees will finally be secured from the seed in some of the frames which have been sown for the future adornment of the park.

# RECOMMEND DATES FOR EXPOSITION CELEBRATION

## Executive Committee to Pass On Time for Ground-Breaking Ceremony.

## FOUR DAYS OF PAGEANTRY

## Auxiliary Body Outlines Plans For Unique Spectacles Of Program.

Auxiliary committees of the four days' celebration, which is to mark the ground-breaking for the Panama-California exposition, met with Dick Ferris, general manager of the carnival, yesterday afternoon and outlined a program for the different days. Last night it was decided to recommend the fixing of the dates of the celebration as July 12, 13, 14 and 15, to members of the executive committee of the exposition who are to meet this afternoon and approve or change the dates, features and other details of the program.

Among the other recommendations made was that the canal which will be to the celebration the pay streak of the Seattle exposition, should be located on Third street between D and F. Those in charge of the pageants will not conclude their formal recommendation until today because of the large number of requests made by societies for a part in the exercises.

**May Extend Five Days**

There is a possibility that the celebration will extend five days instead of four as first planned. This is necessitated because of the demand for various features. There will be one night pageant, in which the program will be entirely historical. It will show Balboa discovering the Pacific ocean and planting the standard of Spain on the shores of the new country.

The second epoch will be staged in the time of the Axtecs, followed by the capture of Montezuma and the story of Cortez and Guatemotzin.

Then will be shown the vice-regal court in the time of Cortez, and his immediate successors, when Juan Roderiguz Cabrillo received orders to set sail in search of a northwest passage in 1542, followed by the arrival of his caravel in San Diego bay. Other features in allegory will be the story of Panama Canal and of San Diego's future.

**Women to Participate**

One of the principal day features will be the advent of Queen Ramona and her court in the day set aside for the floral pageant. This celebration practically is in the hands of the women of San Diego, and they are making great preparations for the occasion. Every association of women and fraternal order, will do their part with floats, in original conceptions and individual ideas. The women have been prompt with their proffer of help in taking part in the various pageants where the actors and actresses will number not less than a thousand in costume.

Another day will be devoted to the fraternal and civic societies of the city and the labor organizations. Already more than thirty have given the committee in charge notice that they will enter floats and there is the keenest kind of rivalry among them as to the showing to be made. Care has been taken that there will be no duplicating of subjects, nor conflict with the historical and allegorical floats of the night pageant.

**Unique Mission Parade**

The mission parade will be one of the most novel that has ever been given in California. It will consist of floats showing all of the old missions of the state that have done so much to make history and add to the romance of the Golden State. The floats will show accurately the missions and the outriders, and attendants will be correctly garbed in fitting costumes for the time and place of the scene shown. Thousands of dollars will be expended on this feature. The religious services will consist of a pontificial high mass commemorating the 142nd anniversary of the founding of the Franciscan missions in California.

As recommended to the executive committee of the exposition for its sanction or change, the civic ceremonies for the ground breaking of the exposition site and the laying of the corner stone of the administration building, will open the celebration. This will be in charge of the exposition officials, and is to be followed by a big reception and luncheon. Governor Johnson and his official family, mayors of cities throughout the state, noted clergymen and clerics and prominent army and navy officers will b ethe guests of the city for the occasion.

**First Canal Celebration**

As this is the first of the official ceremonies connected with the California celebration for 1915 in honor of the opening of the Panama canal it is expected to attract attention throughout the country, and it is probable that some representative of President Taft and his official family will be in the gathering of notables.

Among the other recommendations from the subcommittees will be the issuance of a call for all loyal citizens of San Diego to rally to the cause and all work with one purpose of making the celebration a fitting one for such a momentous occasion.

Throughout the program will be the carnival spirit. There will be plenty of music and fun. The canal is to be featured. There will be a wild west show, dancing girls, side shows, attractions of all kinds and plenty of room to enjoy them. There will be all sorts of sporting events, a water carnival and plenty of fireworks. The railroad and steamship companies have consented to give rates for the celebration, and the city and business men will be asked to decorate for the occasion

ANNUAL EDITION

# The San Diego Union

SECTION 7
8 PAGES

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1911.

# San Diego Harbor and Port Will Be Finest in the United States

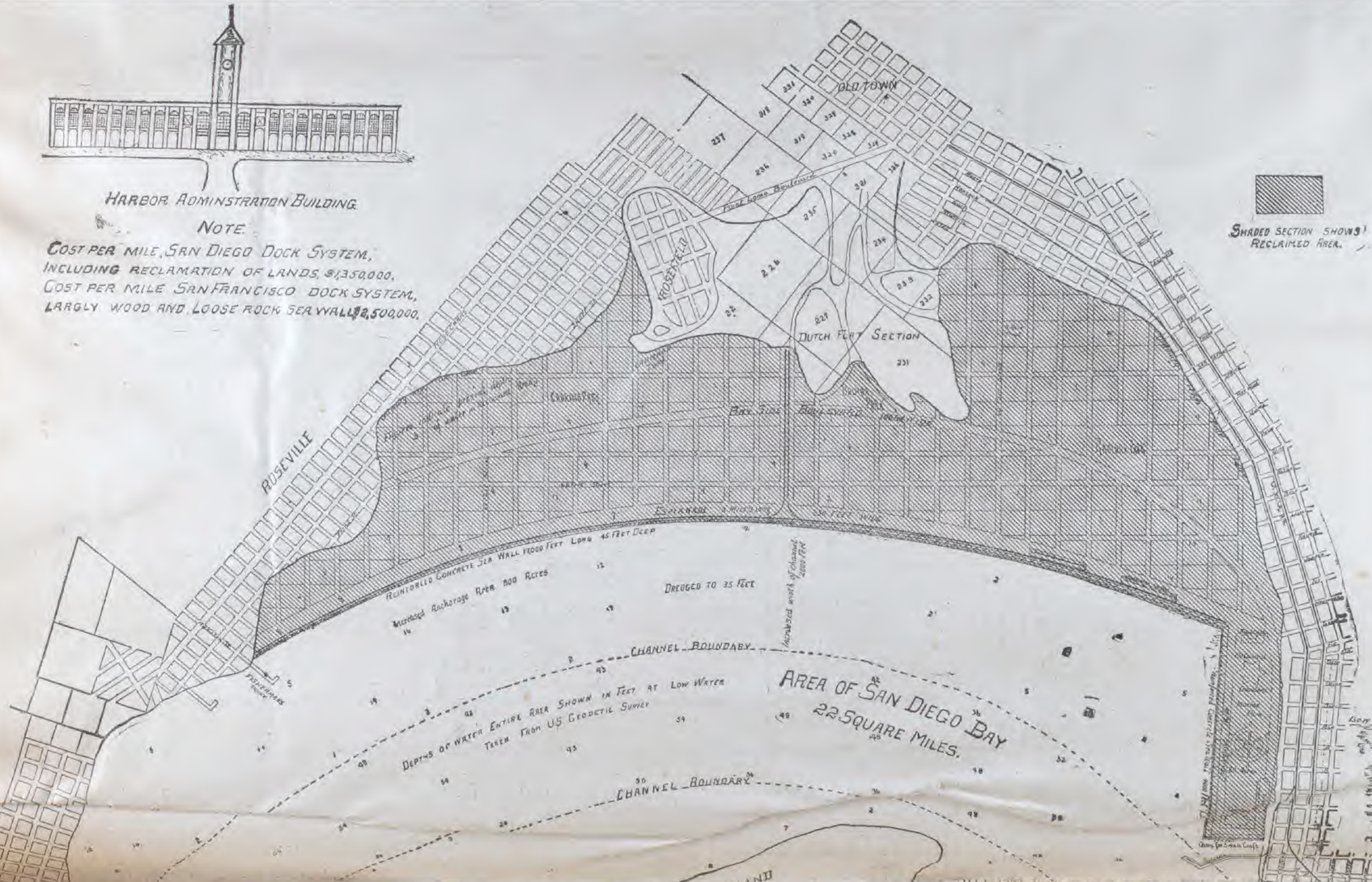
## Plans Formulated For Improvements Which Will Cost $6,000,000



HARBOR ADMINSTRATION BUILDING.

NOTE.

COST PER MILE, SAN DIEGO DOCK SYSTEM, INCLUDING RECLAMATION OF LANDS, $1,350,000.
COST PER MILE SAN FRANCISCO DOCK SYSTEM, LARGLY WOOD AND LOOSE ROCK SEA WALL $2,500,000.


OLD TOWN
ROSECRANS
DUTCH FLAT SECTION
ROSEVILLE
Point Loma Boulevard
Bay Side Boulevard
Esplanade
Reinforced Concrete Sea Wall 9000 Feet Long 45 Feet Deep
Increased Anchorage Area 800 Acres
Dredged to 35 Feet
Increased width of channel 2000 Feet
CHANNEL BOUNDARY
Depths of Water Entire Area Shown in Feet at Low Water Taken From U.S. Geodetic Survey
AREA OF SAN DIEGO BAY
22 SQUARE MILES.
CHANNEL BOUNDARY
PACIFIC OCEAN
LA PLAYA
SHADED SECTION SHOWS RECLAIMED AREA.

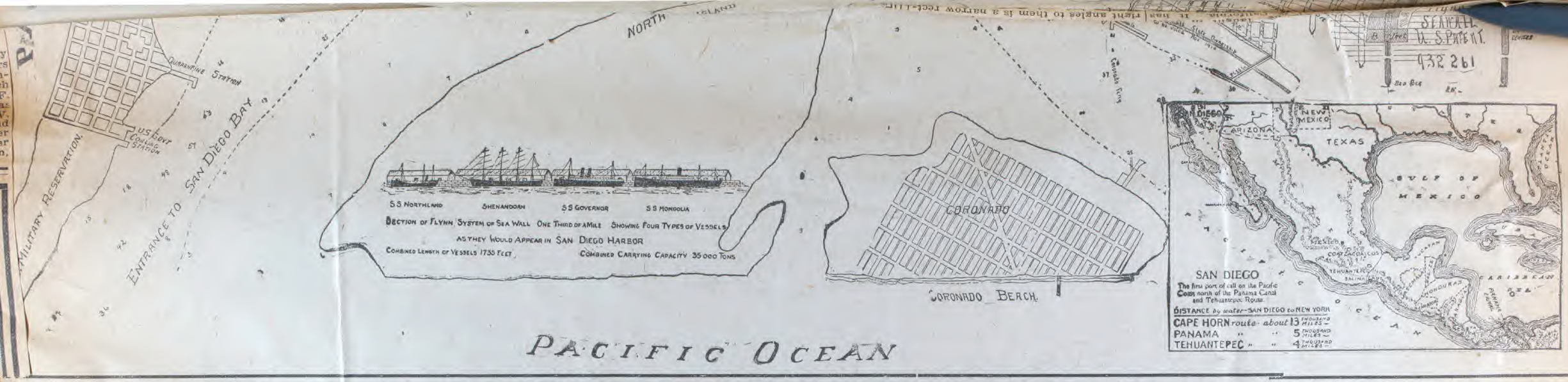
PROPOSED
HARBOR IMPROVEMENT
SAN DIEGO BAY
UNDER PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
PLAN AND ESTIMATES PREPARED
FOR THE
SAN DIEGO CHAMBER
OF
COMMERCE
BY
JOHN D. LYNN MAY 26, 1910

PLAN NO. 1

NO. OF LINEAL FEET OF SEA WALL 45 FEET DEEP 22,000 = 4⅙ MILES
DOCKAGE CAPACITY AT ONE TIME 93 - 300 FOOT SHIPS.
FREIGHT CAPACITY 10,000,000 TONS PER YEAR
INCREASED CHANNEL AREA FOR ANCHORAGE 800 ACRES
AMOUNT OF LAND RECLAIMED FOR INDUSTRIAL SITES, 800 ACRES.
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RECLAIMED LAND $20,000 PER ACRE $16,000,000
COST OF SEA WALL FROM F TO HAWTHORN STS.
INCLUDING RECLAMATION OF 80 ACRES BEHIND THE WALL $1,000,000
COST OF ENTIRE SYSTEM INCLUDING BELT LINE RAILROAD MACHINE SHOPS, ROUND HOUSE, 10 MILES OF TRACKAGE, AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, COMPLETE— $6,000,000
TIME REQUIRED FOR COMPLETING PARK SECTION— ONE YEAR
TIME FOR COMPLETING ENTIRE SECTION— FIVE YEARS.

SCALE 630 FEET-INCH

FORM OF CONSTRUCTION


NORTH ISLAND
QUARANTINE STATION
U.S. GOVT COASTING STATION
MILITARY RESERVATION.
ENTRANCE TO SAN DIEGO BAY
S.S. NORTHLAND
SHENANDOAH
S.S. GOVERNOR
S.S. MONGOLIA
SECTION OF FLYNN SYSTEM OF SEA WALL ONE THIRD OF A MILE SHOWING FOUR TYPES OF VESSELS AS THEY WOULD APPEAR IN SAN DIEGO HARBOR
COMBINED LENGTH OF VESSELS 1735 FEET
COMBINED CARRYING CAPACITY 35 000 TONS
CORONADO
CORONADO BEACH
SAN DIEGO
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
TEXAS
GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
SAN DIEGO
The first port of call on the Pacific Coast north of the Panama Canal and Tehuantepec Route
DISTANCE by water—SAN DIEGO to NEW YORK
CAPE HORN route about 13 THOUSAND MILES
PANAMA " " 5 THOUSAND MILES
TEHUANTEPEC " " 4 THOUSAND MILES
PACIFIC OCEAN
STEWART
U. S. PATENT
432 261

# HOW HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE MADE—By JOHN T. FLYNN

THE completion of the Panama canal will witness a veritable revolution of the world's sea commerce. This condition will give new life to the sea ports and needed relief in the matter of freight rates to all of the interior points of the nation. Instead of hauling goods up hill we are going to take advantage of the law of gravitation and haul them down hill. In the early days of national development, all freight was moved by water, because that was the only means of transportation. Later came the railroad with its advantage in time, and the consequent decline of the water routes.

**Water and Rail Rates**

But with the completion of the Panama canal, there will be a revival of the sea-carrying trade because the modern steam freighter can make better time between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards than the rail freight train. The average time between the two seaboards by rail freight is 21 days. This covers a distance of about 3500 miles.

The distance by water through the Panama canal from San Diego to New York is 5000 miles. A modern oil-burning steamer, averaging only 12 knots an hour, or 300 miles a day, could make the trip in 18 days after allowing one day for passage through the canal. The average rail rate is $26 per ton. The actual cost of moving that freight by water, including canal toll of $1 per ton, in the case of a 10,000-ton ship, would be $5 per ton. A uniform charge of $6 per ton, on a basis of six round trips a year, would give the ship an earning capacity over and above all expenses including up-keep and insurance of $60,000 a year, or 12 per cent on cost.

**Docks to Cost $6,000,000**

One of the first seaports of the Pacific to recognize the far-reaching possibilities of the nation's great inter-oceanic canal, was the city of San Diego. Not content with simply being referred to as the first port of call, this gateway city of the southwest very wisely concluded that man's work in the upbuilding of cities begun where nature left off.

Although a devout people and fully conscious of the Divine and natural laws which govern man, the citizens of San Diego realize that the Creator helps those who help themselves. And they have gone about it in the right way. They are preparing to construct the finest dock and industrial system in America. This involves an outlay of $6,000,000, and will afford, when completed, accommodation at one time for forty-three 10,000-ton ships, or a total capacity of 430,000 tons per day.

**Factory Sites Reclaimed**

In addition to affording nearly five miles of seawall dockage, the plan of dock construction provides for the reclamation of 100 acres for marine park purposes and 800 acres for factory sites. The factory sites are laid out with rail approaches to the docks in such shape as to afford manufacturers any amount of land desired from one to twenty acres.

For the purpose of encouraging industrial development, this land, belonging to the city and free from taxation, can be leased as low as $25 per month per acre and still afford a revenue of $300,000 a year, or a sum equal to the interest upon the bonds, without collecting one dollar of wharf tolls if need be. This condition is not possible in the case of any other dock system in America. This happy advantage grows out of the peculiar physical conditions which prevail on the shores of San Diego bay.

**Advance Method of Construction**

The great shoals extending out for thousands of feet from the shore line, which were once considered worthless by reason of the long and expensive piers necessary to reach deep water, have been converted under the Flynn plan of sea wall construction into factory sites worth $20,000 per acre.

The plan provided for San Diego harbor not only reclaims 900 acres of land, but permits of the widening of the channel to the extent of an additional half mile for the full length of the sea wall, nearly five miles in length. The dredged material, amounting to 16,000,000 cubic yards, is impounded behind the sea wall; that is to say, the sea wall is first built 4000 feet from shore, when the material between the wall and the present channel is pumped behind the wall and allowed to drain and settle.

While the plan adopted provides for straight sea wall dockage, where vessels lie parallel with the wall, in conformity with the tidal action, instead of at right angles thereto, as is generally the case with piers, provision has been made for extending piers at right angles to the wall whenever the increased commerce of the port demands such action. This would afford 16 miles of dockage, or an amount equal to twice that of San Francisco at the present time.

**Beauty and Utility Combined**

Instead of making the dock system an unsightly affair, such as is found in most seaports, Engineer Flynn has combined beauty with utility by laying out spacious parks and connecting the same with boulevards and an esplanade along the entire waterfront. The warehouses which lie parallel with the sea wall at convenient distances, will be of concrete 100 feet wide and 1000 feet in length, 20 feet in height, with flat roof, so that cargo may be received or discharged through the roof as well as the usual side entrances. These warehouses can be finished in the mission style so as to give the waterfront the appearance of a fair ground. The park section, which is to be ultimately connected up with the city park by a 100-foot boulevard, contains 80 acres, an area 1000 by 4000 feet, extending from the foot of F street to the foot of Hawthorne street.

In this particular section the seawall is placed 1000 feet out from the present shore line, and the intervening space filled with the dredged material. This will not only afford a marine park of 80 acres with one mile of esplanade, swimming tanks, museums, botanical gardens, etc., but afford deep sea dockage sufficient to meet the needs of the port until the entire system is completed. The cost of the park section is $1,000,000. According to the estimates, this section will be completed in one year, and the whole system in five years.

**Under Municipal Control**

The management of the dock system, as well as the belt line railroad, will be under the control of the city council, all charges being fixed by that body. This not only insures low dock charges, but freedom from discrimination among shippers, or rival companies. As the revenues from the factory site rentals will cover the cost of interest upon the bonds, the amount required for administration, maintenance, and a sinking fund will be comparatively light, and thereby insure low dock tolls and belt railway charges.

In this age of big things an unnecessary tax of even five cents per ton is great enough to drive shipping from one port to another. The difference between five cents per ton and fifty cents per ton, on a 10,000-ton ship, means $4500. That difference would enable that ship to steam four days, or 1200 miles, without loss as the result of inequality in dock rates. The wharf rate at the port of San Francisco is five cents per ton. This rate arbitrarily fixes the rate at every large port on the Pacific coast for interoceanic or over sea business. In other words, ships and shippers will seek the port affording the best and cheapest dock facilities, just as water follows the line of least resistance.

**Federal Government Interested**

After expending $400,000,000 in the construction of the Panama canal, the people are going to demand—and they have a right to demand—that it become a source of revenue through the collection of ship tolls. If there is no suitable place for those great inter-oceanic ships to land upon their arrival upon the Pacific coast, it is apparent that there can be no shipping through the canal, and consequently no revenue for the federal government. And there can be no shipping without modern dock facilities.

The value of a 10,000 tons' ship's time is $1000 per day. If that ship cannot find a suitable berth upon its arrival at the Pacific ports, shippers could not afford to ship that way, because they would have to pay the $1000 per day demurrage, which would be prohibitive.

When it is considered that those ships will pay the United States government about $2 per ton per trip in tolls, or a sum ranging from $20,000 to $30,000 per ship per trip, the value and necessity of great public docks becomes apparent.

**Canal to Be Completed in Five Years**

According to the official announcement of the United States engineers in charge of the work, the Panama canal will be completed and open for business inside of five years. That means that ports of the Pacific must have their water fronts equipped—not with the little antiquated docks and piers of today, but with modern piers or docks, not less than 800 feet in length, supplied with railroad tracks, traveling cranes, and every facility for the quick dispatch of freight. To carry out this work, requires from three to five years, even under the most favorable conditions. The port that is not prepared for the Panama canal shipping when it comes, will never secure it afterward, for a trade of that kind, when once established, is not easily diverted. Ten and fifteen thousand ton ships—such as will necessarily employ the canal—cannot be switched from pillar to post like the steam schooner of today.

**First Port of Call**

The position of San Diego with reference to the trade of the Panama canal is absolutely faultless. It is not only the first port of call in American territory between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards but is the natural ocean gateway of Arizona, New Mexico, and a good portion of Nevada, to say nothing of the local empire of Southern California.

With the completion of the San Diego and Arizona railroad, with its short haul and easy grades, it is safe to say that no less than 5,000,000 tons of commerce a year will pass over the public docks of San Diego. If that merchandise was handled by the jobbers of San Diego even at the low average profit of $5 per ton, it would mean $25,000,000 for the merchants and $250,000 a year in dock tolls for the city. But these things will not come without effort. This is an age of aggression. Natural advantage counts for nothing without intelligent human effort.

**Great Law of Equation**

There is no such a thing as a "slackwater" stage in the life of either men or communities, except at the expense of stagnation.

The great law of motion, or equation, which keeps this old earth to place—under the San Diego automobile speed of a thousand miles an hour—is ever present. The community that does not go forward in response to the ever-increasing demands of a new and higher plane of life, goes backward. There is no such thing as a stationary condition in the life of either men or communities, no half-way station, where one can stop to think; the man who refuses to get out of the way of the automobile generally gets under it. This will prove as true in the case of American cities, as it has in many of the once brilliant municipalities of the old world.

**Virtues of "Strenuous" Life**

The community that prides itself upon its splendid isolation, or the charm of quietude, and views with disfavor, bustle, or industrial progress, may, like the beautiful lake with no inrushing waters to disturb its placid surface, enjoy that ideal condition for a while, but it cannot suspend the law of disintegration of matter, or escape its attendant penalties. The lake that is not fed by the melting snows—even though turbulent and unsightly at times—becomes a pestilential spot, and eventually dies of inanition. And this is true of cities.

**New Blood and New Energy**

The city—no matter how ideal—that does not invite new blood and new energy, and take at least passing notice of the ever-changing conditions of life, will, like the mariner, who ignores both compass and current, be on the rocks of adversity. Call it "the beach." And it will not be Coronado beach, either. Personally, I prefer the poetic, dreamy life of the early Spanish—and if these people were still in the majority I would favor their mode of living, but I realize that this is an age of commercial aggression with the Anglo-Saxon in the saddle, and for that reason, want to be on "horseback" myself. I hate to swallow another man's dust. Man must either conform to environment or be crushed by it. The right to "stand still" on a crowded sidewalk may be an inalienable one, but its exercise subjects the exerciser to innumerable "jolts" and not infrequently to arrest.

**Nature Kind But Exacting**

Nature made both the waterfront and park properties of San Diego millions of years ago, but it did not build docks or construct roadways then, as necessary adjuncts thereto, and it never will. That is the duty of man. Nature very kindly supplies us with all of the essentials of life, furnishes the never failing solar force through which ocean water is first evaporated, then condensed, and finally deposited upon the high mountain peaks, in the form of snow, in order that we may enjoy fresh water and the vegetation necessary to life, invests us with the brain power of utilization, but it compels us to do nothing. Individuals as well as communities are left to work out their own salvation. The right of suicide, either private or public, is not abridged or suspended by nature.

**Rise and Fall of Cities**

Nature makes the townsite but the work of embellishment is the work of man. And the same thing is true of harbors. All that nature furnishes is the water and points of shelter. In the early history of navigation, when commercial vessels were no larger than the pleasure yachts of today, a "ballast" point, or a "fisherman's" point were sufficient for the simple needs of that day, but in this age of gigantic things, with a single ship taking a cargo of 1400 carloads, nature's work is found most incomplete. The evolution of the 30,000 ton ship—which has come to stay—has made necessary the reconstruction of nearly every great harbor of the world.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORN

F. P. ALLEN, JR.

Who as a Deserter Fought in Spanish-American War.

—Bennette Photo.

# DESERTED REGIMENT TO GO TO FRONT AND FIGHT

## Exposition Director of Building Made Unique Record In Spanish War.

## SERVED AT SANTIAGO, CUBA

## Returned to Tampa and Got Special Discharge Papers From War Secretary.

San Diegans know F. P. Allen, Jr., as chief engineer of the Panama-California exposition, and a skilled craftsman in his line, nothing more. But there is a story about him—a story which Mr. Allen himself is rather reluctant to relate—that dates back to the Spanish-American war, when, in company with about a dozen others, he deserted his regiment at Port Tampa, Fla., and hurried to Santiago in a newspaper boat, joined another regiment and fought in the thickest of the fray.

At the time the incident was given considerable prominence. But the participants have never broadly advertised the fact. One evening recently, when in company with Col. D. C. Collier and a number of exposition officials, the matter was casually mentioned and Mr. Allen then related the full circumstances, consenting to do so later for the Union.

**Got Aboard Press Boat**

"For a long time we didn't say anything about it, not knowing how the exploit would be taken," he said. "Three of us remained at Santiago throughout the fighting, although about a dozen deserted the regiment at Tampa.

"Our regiment, with four companies of the Rough Rders, was slated to go to Cuba. Then the transport on which we were to sail was rammed. I saw we wouldn't have a chance to see any battle smoke at all, much less participate in a conflict. The troops were at Port Tampa, ready to sail. About a dozen of us conceived the idea of deserting and getting to the front somehow. Ralph Gilson, the well known writer, was in the camp. Through his newspaper affiliations we were able to get aboard a press boat one night. The boat was bound for Santiago.

"When we arrived on Cuban soil we immediately joined one of the regiments, plainly stating the facts as they were, and two tentmates of mine and myself fought through the rest of the war. Not a word was ever heard from home, about our desertion. When we came back from Cuba the troops remained in Georgia for some time.

"There the conduct of the officers, all of whom were volunteers, became unbearable. They did not look after the men and the three of us protested. We had to do something in order to get enough to eat. The officers were bent upon enjoying themselves, and paid no heed to the welfare of their men. When we protested the officers threw up to us the matter of our desertion from the regiment. They forwarded charges against us. I had some friends, as did my tentmates. We communicated with General Alger, then secretary of war; Governor Pingree of Michigan and others.

**Special Discharge Papers**

"In a few days we received a telegram from the secretary of war mustering us out of the service. Our discharge papers are peculiar ones. It does not read 'honorably discharged' or 'dishonorably discharged,' but 'discharged upon telegraphic order of the secretary of war.'"

Mr. Allen does not know what became of the dozen who started on the jaunt to the front. He has not seen them since. Until the discharge papers were received, however, the incident was seldom mentioned, either by himself or [illegible] two tentmates. It was feared that the regimental officers might take some action. On the return from Cuba, and after the subsequent trouble in Georgia, the officers of the regiment Allen was then with had ordered him and his friends court-martialed. The prompt arrival of the telegraphic order of discharge, however, put an end to this phase of what might have proved a troublesome problem, inasmuch as the officers were resentful toward Allen for complaining of their treatment of the enlisted men. Allen's advice to a young man in time of war is, if he must fight, to join the regular army.

**Regiment Never Left Camp**

The regiment Allen deserted never went to the front, but was returned home from Tampa. Orders arrived about the time of the desertion stating that its services in Cuba would not be required. Those who took the journey in the press boat all had their share of the fierce fighting about San Juan hill and in the other important engagements preceding the fall of Santiago.

# DIRECTORS OF FAIR TO MEET BOOSTERS

## Secretary Monroe of Exposition Approves Citizens' Plan for Big Carnival.

Feb 2 1911

The most enthusiastic meeting yet held by the San Diego celebration committee occurred last evening in Booklovers' hall. Eight new organizations sent their accredited delegates to join the movement and their names were enrolled on the general committee.

Further additions were made to the executive committee by the naming of members to take up the work of organizing religious co-operation in the proposed pageantry and carnival celebration in connection with the ground breaking ceremonies of the Panama-California exposition this spring; to work out the water sports and harbor festivities and to perfect organization among all fraternal, social, literary, trades and similar societies not represented in the general committee.

It is predicted that the total number of men and women who will be represented in this general committee, originally estimated at 10,000, will be considerably exceeded when this organization work is entirely finished and that there will not be an organized body of any character in the city, large or small, but what will ultimately join in this far-reaching plan of a mammoth four or five-day celebration.

Perhaps the most important feature of the evening was the report of the executive committee concerning the meeting last Friday evening with Dick Ferris of Los Angeles, who had been invited to take charge of the promotion of this carnival celebration, and the report from the same committee as to communications that had passed between it and the directors of the Panama-California exposition.

On the suggestion of Mr. Ferris, the exposition directors have been asked to confer with the executive committee of this celebration committee and to consider the tentative program now worked out.

Secretary Monroe, writing for the directors, informed the celebration committee members that they would be received tomorrow afternoon and "an opportunity be given you to present your admirable ideas regarding ground breaking ceremonies incident to the exposition.

"Personally," continues Mr. Monroe, in his letter, "I desire to compliment you on the earnest manner in which you have taken up the work and the splendid progress made toward a permanent organization."

FEB 3 - 1911

THE SAN DIEGO

# BILL PROVIDES FOR SCHOOL IN PARK

## Institution to Be Used by Exposition and Afterward As College.

**Special to the Union**

Sacramento, Feb. 2.—A state agricultural college and forestry school is to be established in Balboa park if Assemblyman Hinkle gets a bill through which he has introduced—and there now seems no reason why the measure should not become a law. An appropriation of $250,000 is called for in the bill. The building is to be used for the exposition in 1915 and after that for the school. The park commissioners are expected to donate forty acres for the grounds.

**Favors Imperial Settlers**

Assemblyman Judson has introduced a bill favoring the settlers living close to the Mexican border, in Imperial Valley, in irrigation matters. It gives relief where the water system is partially in the United States and part in Mexico.

**Urged to Oppose Bill**

Senator Wright's fight against the recall of judges is being aided by attorneys of influence from over the state. They are writing to the San Diego senator urging him to fight the bill and protesting against the recall of the judges as "Anarchy, pure and simple." Senator Wright's idea is the apportionment of judges for life by a commission.

# LONG FRANCHISE AIDS EXPOSITION

FEB 3 - 1911

## Former Resident of San Diego Gives Views of Present Campaign.

Arthur G. Nason of San Francisco, for seventeen years a resident of San Diego, arrived in the city Wednesday and in an interview stated that the Panama-Pacific International exposition to be held on the Pacific coast, would be the greatest fair in the history of the world, and all California should feel jubilant, especially southern California.

"Undoubtedly the population of the state will double as a direct result of the fair,' he said, "and even in the anticipation of it will show wonderful results. There is no doubt but that the 'World's Fair Annex' which will be held in San Diego, will be a success, and no matter where you go throughout the state you will find San Diego highly spoken of."

**Should Grant Franchise**

Regarding the chamber of commerce franchise, now being agitated, Mr. Nason said:

"The citizens owning property in San Diego should not hesitate granting the franchise wanted. The present owners have shown in the past that whatever they do, they do well and have always 'made good,' and now that the fair will be held, such a franchise should be given them that would justify the expenditures that will necessarily have to be made."

Mr. Nason stated that he attended the aviation meet in San Francisco, and although they had two trolley lines, and the Southern Pacific railroad ran to its full capacity, besides hundreds of automobiles and buses, it was far into the night before the crowd could be taken back to the city, and as a property owner of considerable amount in and around San Diego, he certainly hoped that the chamber of commerce franchise would be adopted and the matter disposed of at the earliest date possible.

**Prospects Look Good**

Mr. Nason declared that, owing to the good rains throughout the state and the prospects ahead for the great fair, meaning millions to the state, California would see great times during the next five years, an dthat there was but very little doubt that San Diego would make double its population.

"So the entire state," he concluded, "must pull together for the good of the cause and every citizen will be benefited."

FEB 4 - 1911





# Great World's Fairs

## Some Notable Expositions of Former Years

[By Frederic J. Haskin.]

It seems reasonably certain that either New Orleans or San Francisco will celebrate the completion and opening of the Panama canal by a great international exposition in 1915. This will make the seventh event of the kind on this side of the Atlantic to commemorate noteworthy anniversaries in our history. The preceding ones were the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, 1876; the Columbian in Chicago, 1893; the Louisiana Purchase in St. Louis, 1904; the Jamestown ter-Centenary of Settlement, 1907; the Lewis and Clark Centennial, Portland; and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle in 1909.

This idea of marking sufficient anniversaries in American annals, showing our material growth, merely carries out the idea launched by the late President McKinley in his memorable last address at the Buffalo Exposition, wherein he characterized these great modern world's fairs as "timekeepers of progress." In no other way perhaps can a great national enterprise such as the Panama canal be more fittingly celebrated.

For the original inception of industrial fairs we must go back to the mediaeval fairs and markets, such as those of St. Denis, Aix-la-Chapelle, St. Bartholomew, Greenwich, Gloucester and the old Weyhill fair in Hampshire, which has probably the greatest display of sheep of any fair in Great Britain. St. Faith's near Norwich, is the principal English fair for Scotch cattle, but large numbers are also disposed of at Market-Harborough, Carlisle and Ormskirk. Ipswich has two considerable fairs, one in August for lambs, of which about 100,000 are sold, and one in September for butter and cheese. The August fair of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, is the largest horse fair, and is resorted to by dealers not only from Great Britain, but also from the continent and the United States.

Throughout Europe and Asia great annual fairs or bazaars are of regular occurrence and great antiquity. First, though no longer of world-wide importance, are those of Frankfort-on-the Main, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Germany, and especially those held in Leipsic and Brunswick. Those of Frankfort-on-the-Main begin on Easter Tuesday and on the nearest Monday to September 8, respectively, and their legal duration is three weeks, though the limit is regularly extended.

Next in commercial and industrial interest are the Russian fairs, the most celebrated being held in Nijhni-Novgorod. The January fair is especially for timber and articles in wood, and takes place on the frozen river. The July fair is devoted to the sale of horses, but the Peter Paul fair, beginning August 5, and lasting until the end of September, embraces every known product of Asia and Europe, and exceeds in magnitude all other fairs in the world. The traders present during this season often number 200,000 and comprise representatives of every race and nation. The sales amount to nearly $100,000,000. The Russian government erected a bazaar for storing furs, shawls and tea, and drew from each fair a rent of $200,000. This enormous building was destroyed by fire in 1861.

The largest Indian fair, and perhaps the largest in Asia, is that of Hurdwar, on the Upper Ganges. The visitors to this holy fair number from 200,000 to 300,000, but every twelfth year there occurs a special pilgrimage to the sacred river, when the numbers amount to a million or upward. Those who go solely for purposes of trade are Nepaulese, Mongolians, Thibetans, Central Asiatic sand Mahometan peddlers from the Punjab, Scinde and the border states.

The first in the great modern series of international expositions was that of 1851, in London. This was successfully carried out through the influence of Prince Albert, the queen's consort, who was at that time president of the London Society of Fine Arts. A building was erected in Hyde Park for the accommodation of the objects entered for exhibition. The materials employed were almost exclusively iron and glass, whence the structure received the name of "Crystal Palace," a title which was subsequently applied to other similar structures, notably in the case of the New York Crystal Palace in 1853,—the first world's fair held on this continent.

The city of Paris must be regarded as the forcing-ground of the modern international exposition. In 1867, 1878, 1889 and 1900 world exhibits were held which were probably the most comprehensive in plan and scope of any held prior to these respective dates. Each effort established a new standard for those to come after.

Across the channel, in London, from 1890 to 1910, there occurred a long and brilliant series of expositions, both international and special. Perhaps the latter aroused more general interest, because of their comparative frequency, and on account of the fact that a smaller and concrete display is more easily assimilated. Such, for example, were the Healtheries, the Fisheries, the Colonies, the Anglo-Indian, the American exposition in Queen Victoria's jubilee year, 1897, and the more recent Anglo-Indian and Anglo-French events. While all this exposition activity was going on in Europe, the United States was not far behind.

Elkana Watson, a merchant of Albany, New York, whose original plans regarding inland navigation, uniform currency, and general education entitle him to a prominent place among American philanthropists, was the real author of the present system of fairs and cattle shows, sustained and directed by agricultural societies. Having retired from active business, and removed to his farm near Pittsfield, Massachusetts, he conceived the idea of interesting the farmers of Berkshire county in holding an exhibition of improved breeds of cattle and superior products of the soil for the purpose of proving what might be accomplished by proper culture. To compensate and reward exhibitors for the care and labor bestowed on their specimens, prizes were to be awarded for the best.

The first fair was quite a success, and for the purpose of enlarging the next he appealed to the citizens of Boston for pecuniary aid, but failed to get a single favorable response. Ex-President John Adams, in his reply, made it quite apparent that the leading men of that day did not appreciate the importance of this new step for encouraging the useful arts. This was pithily expressed in a single sentence: "You will get no aid from Boston; commerce, literature, theology, medicine, the university and universal politics are against you." Watson was not thwarted by this rebuff. He redoubled his exertions at home, and for several years annual fairs were held. These agricultural fairs are now an important and integral part of American farm life.

Closely following on the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 came a long series of special expositions in this country, patterned upon similar affairs in England already alluded to. The Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, 1880; the Denver Industrial Exposition, 1882; the Maritime Exposition in Boston, 1883; the Tennessee Exposition in Nashville, 1899; the Trans-Mississippi and Great-America Colonial Expositions in Omaha, 1898; the National Export Exposition in Philadelphia, 1889; the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, 1901; the South Carolina Exposition in Charleston, 1902; are some of the most important in this category.

tions in Chicago or Detroit, ...

# FARM AND GARDEN

By GEO. P. HALL.

E. J. W.: You can hardly go amiss in planting the acacia as a sidewalk tree. The A Malanoxylon (black acacia) is growing in many places in San Diego, notably at Third and Fir streets, and is a striking contrast to the camphor, but is a more rapid grower. The A Latifolia, A Moliassima and A Pycanthia are all profuse bloomers and produce fragrant golden-yellow blossoms much like moth balls in appearance. The foliage is generally feathery and cheerful green and the trees are shapely. They drop very little foliage, in which particular they are unlike the Grevillas, which keep the sidewalk littered most of the time. Camelia Japonica needs more warm weather than we have here. Sulphur your roses if they are mildewed. Give them Bordeau if they have red, rusty leaves, as the blackberries sometimes have.

Tom K.: The Black San Pedro is larger than the Black California Mission fig, which stands at the head of all the figs grown for home use. Next to the Muscat, the Niagara is the best white grape, and Concord and Moore's early are hard to tell apart except in flavor. Worde is also a large black grape but no better than black Hamburg. There is a long list of "resistant vines" which is planted and other stock is root grafted onto them are resistant to the phylloxera.

Gypsoil is a new form of gypsum, which can be used profitably on black alkali land changing the carbonate of soda, so harmful to trees and crops, into the less harmful sulphate of soda. Dealers sell it in 100-pound lots for $1, or about $12 per ton. It is an excellent absorbent of ammonia and if sprinkled in the stable takes up all the volatile ammonia that otherwise escapes, and conserves it for the use of the plant when put in the soil. The use of gypsum or land plaster is as old as agriculture itself.

Mrs. J.: You cannot grow alfalfa under two conditions. On wet, soggy, undrained land it will not flourish, as the roots will chill unless the land is drained. Again, you cannot raise alfalfa on land underlain by hardpan near the surface. Alfalfa will send its roots down a long distance for moisture, but an impediment like hardpan it cannot penetrate. It is not likely you have much of either kind of land. If you have, do not try killing alfalfa on it.

No, Mrs. B., do not confound the casaba melon with Casad's new muskmelon. The latter is a very choice summer melon originated by R. Casad, Covino, Cal. The casaba is the winter melon and is not planted till July, while the Casad is an early fruiter. Good melons always find a ready market.

Mrs. S. D., City Heights: In getting your collection of annual flowers be sure and get the yellow and the red California poppy. Planted together they make a brilliant combination.

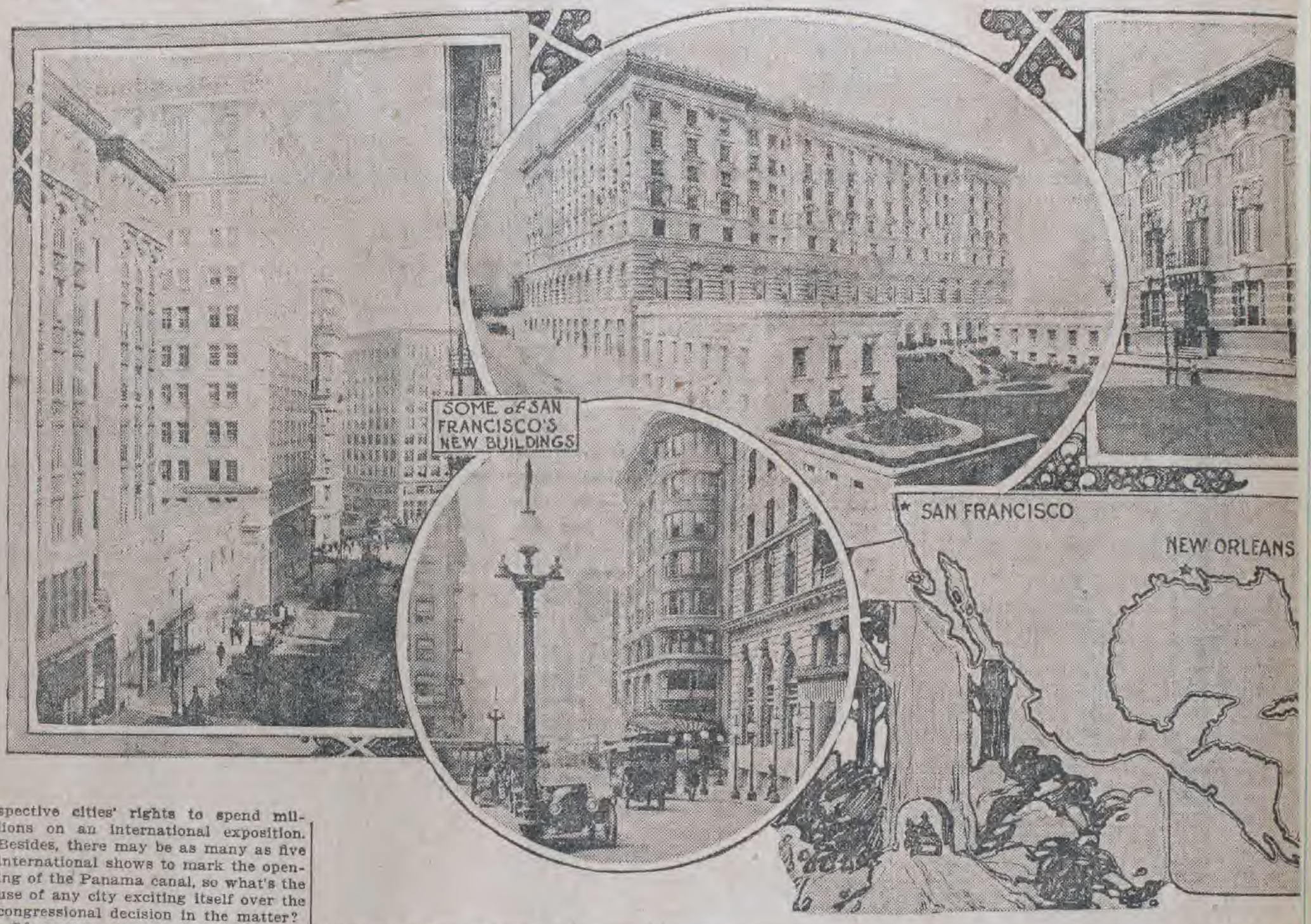
# WAR WAGED OVER QUEST PANAMA CANAL CELEI

By CHARLES N. LURIE.

THERE won't be any bloodshed over the determination of the question unless a hot blooded man from New Orleans meets an equally warm partisan of San Francisco and starts an argument. The country won't resound with the tramp of marching thousands, willing to fight for the vindication of their respective cities' rights to spend millions on an international exposition. Besides, there may be as many as five international shows to mark the opening of the Panama canal, so what's the use of any city exciting itself over the congressional decision in the matter?

Of course there's nothing in the world to keep any city from celebrating the opening of the big ditch if it wants to. According to enthusiastic prognosticators of the benefits which the canal is to confer on all of us, Skowhegan, Me., has as much right to celebrate as Matagorda, Tex., or Willamette, Ore. The president may even declare the day of the formal opening of the canal a legal holiday for the entire country, and thus all of us will be able to celebrate. But what the cities which have been contending for the honor of official sanction of their plans have been after is the presidential invitation to foreign countries to send their exhibits to our fair. Of course he cannot ask them to send their works of art and industry to more than one city, and that is what has been underlying the great contest of New Orleans and San Francisco for the exposition.

The Crescent City and the city lying by the Golden Gate have been the chief but not the only bidders for the Panama fair. Others which have in the past manifested their willingness to serve as centers of interest on the great days of the opening and thereafter have been Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal., and Panama itself. When the last named city announced its intention of going after the exposition no one saw any logical reason why it should not have the fair, situated at the end of the canal. But a little consideration convinced most persons that an international exposition at Panama would be a grand fizzle, even if it were possible to complete the plans for it without a hitch. The efforts of eminent sanitarians to the contrary notwithstanding, Panama is not yet a health resort for white folks. The great argument in its favor that it could show visitors the canal itself was overbalanced by the argument that any one who wanted to see the canal or who had business there would go there anyway and that Panama, despite its "genial, sunny clime" (we quote the words of a Panama promoter), could not be relied upon for the months needed to plan, build and keep open a great international exposition worthy of the occasion.




### Field Clear For New Orleans and San Francisco.

Los Angeles and San Diego were pushed aside in the argument as being in the "little sisters" class, in spite of their creditable showings in last year's census. That left the field clear for New Orleans and San Francisco, and they went at the matter in a manner which recalled to old timers the days before the fixing upon Chicago as the site of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. There was much talk about guarantee funds running up to ten, twelve and fifteen millions and even higher before the question was put up to congress for final adjudication.

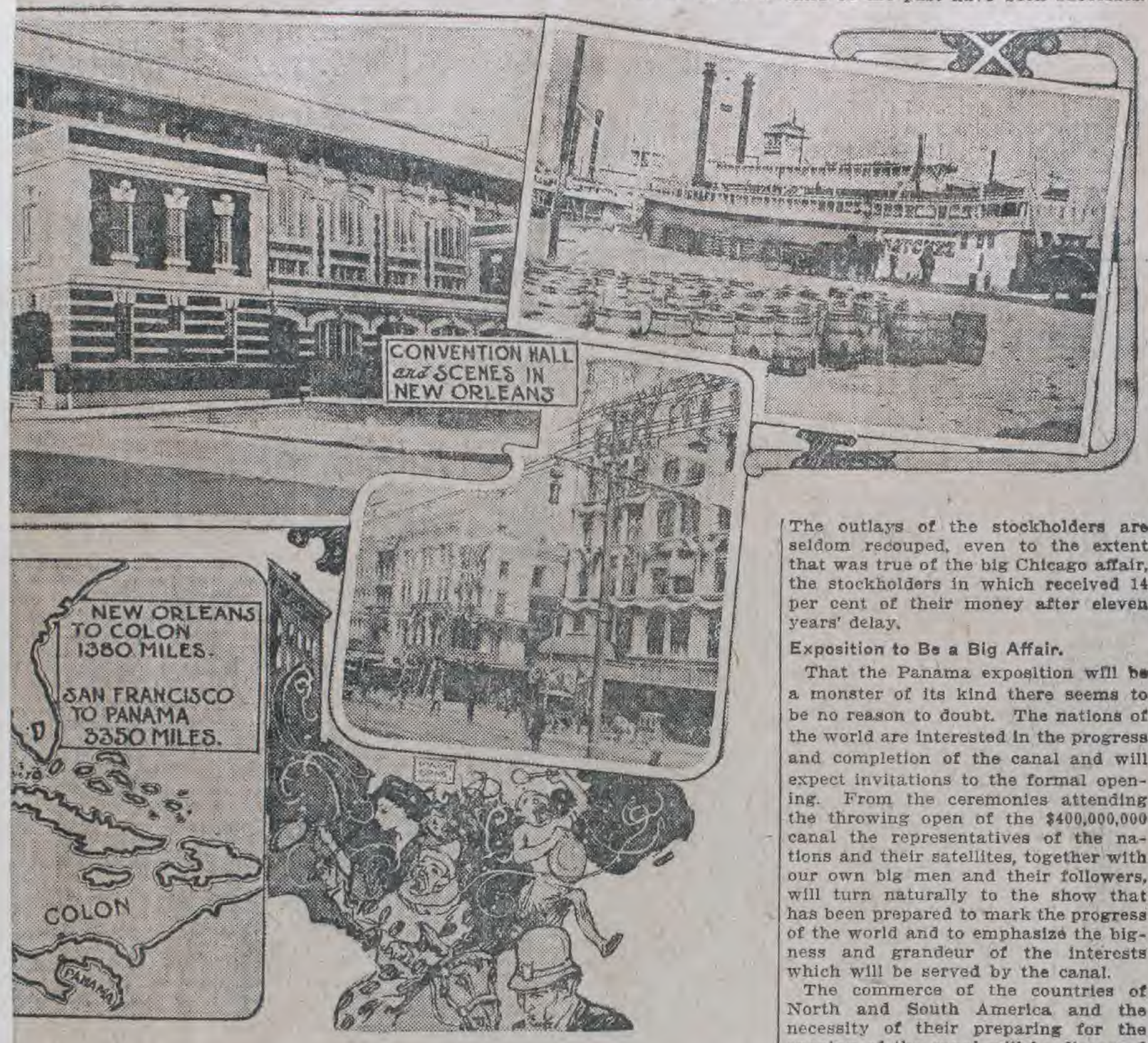
In pushing its claims for the honor of giving a home to the fair New Orleans has laid stress on its nearness to the canal. It is the nearest metropolitan seaport to Panama and also, incidentally, the nearest to the center of national population. It is only 1,380 miles from the Atlantic end of the canal and boasts of rich historical interest and a reputation for hospitality second to no other city in the world. It has declared that it had $8,000,000 in sight for the fair, with hopes of raising at least $2,000,000 more. The exposition grounds, chosen some time ago, are only half an hour's ride from the principal hotels of the city. The city asserts ability to house comfortably at one time 100,000 guests and declares that before 1915, the time set for the exposition, its hotel facilities will be greatly increased. It boasts of its healthfulness, the old time scourge of yellow fever having been done to

# ION OF SITE OF BRATION EXPOSITION

FEB 4 - 1911

death. These are New Orleans' positive arguments. Naturally it spurns with scorn and indignation the suggestions of San Francisco that a bigger city than New Orleans is needed to house the fair (the recent census gave San Francisco 77,837 more inhabitants than its rival) and denies the assertions that its water is impure and dangerous to visitors. San Francisco is nearly 2,000 miles farther from the fifty miles of its boundaries to half a million within a similar radius of New Orleans. It has more hours of sunshine than New Orleans and much less rain. It is a naval base, which New Orleans is not, and is able to provide a splendid stage setting for the gathering of the world's war and merchant vessels which is expected to figure so largely in the opening festivities.

It is a pretty argument, so far as it goes. Meanwhile other cities with experiences with world's fairs or with no aspirations to hold any (New York is in the latter class) have been sitting back comfortably, watching the fight. Most of those in the former class hark back to their own big gatherings of the nations and predict that the holder of the Panama fair will regret the award, for, they say, these big affairs never pay. What is gained in the advertising of a city and the drawing of big crowds from all over the world is lost in the cost of putting up the buildings and the management of the show. There are other undesirable features, such as the attraction of hordes of penny grabbers who must live somehow and who turn to the people of the exposition city as their natural prey if the visitors fail to meet their expectations. In addition, there are the inevitable bickerings among the managers of the big show, the delicate social questions which rend families and drive their arbiters to drink or worse, etc. Financially few great world's fairs of the past have been successes.


CONVENTION HALL and SCENES IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS TO COLON 1380 MILES.
SAN FRANCISCO TO PANAMA 3350 MILES.
COLON
PANAMA

canal than New Orleans is, says the Louisiana metropolis, and asks what right a city so far away from the canal has to official recognition as the scene of one of the biggest celebrations ever to be held in America.

**San Francisco's Claims.**

Here is San Francisco's argument: First, its citizens are agreed that they want the fair, and San Francisco is in the habit of getting what it goes after. Next, it is the largest and most important city on the American side of the Pacific coast, which expects to gain much from the operation of the canal. A million persons dwell within

The outlays of the stockholders are seldom recouped, even to the extent that was true of the big Chicago affair, the stockholders in which received 14 per cent of their money after eleven years' delay.

**Exposition to Be a Big Affair.**

That the Panama exposition will be a monster of its kind there seems to be no reason to doubt. The nations of the world are interested in the progress and completion of the canal and will expect invitations to the formal opening. From the ceremonies attending the throwing open of the $400,000,000 canal the representatives of the nations and their satellites, together with our own big men and their followers, will turn naturally to the show that has been prepared to mark the progress of the world and to emphasize the bigness and grandeur of the interests which will be served by the canal.

The commerce of the countries of North and South America and the necessity of their preparing for the opening of the canal will be discussed at a pan-American commercial conference to be held in Washington during the week beginning Feb. 13 under the auspices of the pan-American union, formerly known as the international bureau of American republics. The purposes of the conference as anounced by John Barrett, director general of the union, is to awaken the commercial organizations, business men and general public of the three Americas to an appreciation of the possibilities of pan-American commerce and the necessity of preparing for the commercial changes which will be brought about by the opening of the Panama canal.

Evening Tribune Feb 7 1911

# PARK BOARD DECLARES IT NEEDS MORE FUNDS

## Annual Report Filed With Mayor Tells of Improvements Made During Last Year

THE absolute necessity of more funds in the future than has been appropriated in the past for the maintenance of the several widely separated parks in San Diego, is strongly pointed out in the annual report of the board of park commissioners, which was this morning filed with Mayor Grant Conard at the city hall. The document, which follows in full with the exception of that section which deals with the receipts and expenditures of the board, covers the calendar year of 1910.

The report gives a description of the several parks, their area, what has been done on each during the last year, what the board hopes to accomplish this year in the way of varied improvements, and enumerates the many valuable and attractive gifts to the board, many of them today being found in the rapidly growing zoo.

The report, which bears the signatures of M. A. Luce, president Thomas O'Halloran, secretary, and Senator L. A. Wright, is as follows:

"The present board of park commissioners has continued to follow as nearly as possible the original plans for park improvement drawn by Parsons & Cook, but we have been able to engage the services of Samuel Parsons during 1910, resulting in various improvements and extensions of the first general plans.

**The Park System**

"The total area of the park is about 1640 acres, as follows:

"The main 1400-acre park in the center of the city, to which the name Balboa Park has recently been given; Horton Plaza on D street, between Third and Fourth; La Jolla park of five acres; New Town park at F and Columbia; Old Town plaza; the five-acre tract in Mission Hills, adjoining the Catholic cemetery; Torrey Pine tract, 160 acres; Point Loma park, 60 acres, being N. E. hf of Pueblo Lot 206; and a strip of land near Mission Cliff pavilion.

**Funds Asked and Received**

"To care for and improve this extensive acreage the commissioners submitted an estimate to the city auditor, asking for the sum of $43,500, and the playground association, through this board, requested $5,100.

"We were allowed by the common council $24,750 for the park fund, and $2,065 for playgrounds.

"As the first charges for park maintenance now amount to $19,761, according to estimate made by Foreman Christopher, it will be seen that only $5,019 remained for extension work during the year. On this account only minor additions have been made to the park improvements, and the board has not even expended all of the small sum available, as it was considered advisable to await the completion of the plans for the Panama-California exposition, to be held in Balboa Park in 1915, and as this balance and more will be required for maintenance until the next tax allotment in 1911.

**Boulevards and Driveways**

"In accordance with our recommendations in the last annual report, but few extensions to the 12-mile system of driveways in Balboa Park were contemplated during 1910, and these few could not be made for lack of funds. However one short road has been built from Juniper street to Pound Canyon Drive.

"In order to maintain the present roads in as good condition as possible, a sprinkler has been purchased to replace the one lent by the street department. Frequent sprinkling during the long dry season, and the use of King drags, whenever conditions warranted, have kept the road surfaces in very fair shape, and the drives have been much used and enjoyed by owners of automobiles, and other pleasure vehicles.

**Walks and Foot Paths**

"It has been the policy of the present board to make the parks as accessible and as great a source of pleasure as possible to that great majority of our people who do not own vehicles of any kind, and to this end the construction of walks and foot-paths has been quite extensive during 1910. This work, while for less costly per mile than boulevards, nevertheless entails considerable expenditure, as it is often necessary to build rustic bridges, and construct stone steps, on account of the rugged topography of Balboa park, where most of these paths have been built.

"Thre is now a continnous path across the south end of the park from east to west, winding over the hill north of the high school, through the Howard tract, thence up a canyon to Golden Hill Park, and on across the playground to Twenty-eighth and Cedar or Twenty-eighth and Ash streets. A short path has also been built from Twenty-eighth and Grape streets, down the hill to Switzer canyon, one around the deer corral, and other walks are under way.

"Along many of these paths are points where the best views, for which Balboa Park is famous, may be obtained, and here seats have been placed, that the tired pedestrians may rest, or the lover of scenic beauty loiter in comfort. There are benches for other lovers in more secluded places.

**Horton Plaza**

"Beyond the addition of the magnificent fountain, more fully mentioned elsewhere, but little has been done to this breathing place in the heart of the business center doubtless soon to be entirely surrounded by lofty buildings.

"The stately cocos plumosa palms, planted here in 1889, are now yielding seed each year, for which $10 was obtained in 1910.

**Other Parks**

"During the stay of Samuel Parsons in San Diego plans were drawn by him for the improvement of Old Town Plaza, and in accordance with these plans trees and shrubs were set out, walks built, and a pond constructed. The commissioners have been able to do this work largely on account of a sum of $111.20, turned over to them for the purpose, being a balance of the flag raising fund.

"In La Jolla park some planting has been done, and walks laid out. The bath-house was leased for a further period of ten years to Mr. F. T. Scripps at a rental of $100 per year.

"For lack of sufficient funds no improvements of importance have been undertaken in the remaining parks.

**Playgrounds**

"The board has co-operated during 1910 with the Playground association in the preliminary work of establishing playgrounds in Balboa Park and elsewhere. Some progress has been made on the main playground near Twenty-seventh and Ash streets.

"The question having been raised in a letter received by the commissioners, the golf links in the northern part of the Balboa park was declared open to the public.

"The San Diego Cricket club asked and was granted permission to lay out cricket grounds near Kalmia street on west side.

"A baseball diamond has been ordered and will soon be established near Maple and Sixth streets.

"The tennis court in Golden Hill Park is to be remodeled and surfaced as soon as possible.

**Aviary and Zoo**

"Quite extensive additions have been made to these popular features of Balboa Park, due almost entirely to the generosity of private citizens. The board has, in fact, been compelled to reject some offers, as we were unable to provide suitable quarters for the animals.

"Recent additions have been made to these popular features of Balboa Park, due almost entirely to the generosity of private citizens. The board has, in fact, been compelled to reject some offers, as we were unable to provide suitable quarters for the animals.

"Recent additions include pheasants, deer, and bear cubs.

"To accommodate the large collection of birds, and also to secure a more equal distribution of park attractions, a new bird cage was erected in Golden Hill park at a cost of $300.

"On the west side of Balboa Park the deer corral and bear den were added with their interesting tenants.

**Other Improvements**

"Numerous trees, shrubs and vines have been planted about the unsightly board fence around the athletic oval of the high school.

"In our last report the number of growing trees and shrubs planted in the parks was estimated at 20,000. To these have been added during 1910, according to Foreman Christopher's report, 177 at La Jolla, 64 at Old Town Balboa Park 1535, or a total of 1778, comprising Torrey pines, cypress, pepper, eucalyptus, olive and many others, including about 1000 of the native sumac as a cover for the unsightly banks left in building roads and paths.

"At the request of the commissioners five members of the park force were made special police, that they might better protect the public property.

"Rabbits have always been a problem in connection with planting in our parks, and in former years the board has expended considerable sums for the destruction of these pests. In 1911 we adopted the policy of issuing permits to responsible persons to shoot rabbits in Balboa Park; but so many complaints resulted that all permits were cancelled October 1st.

"Two hundred copies of the rules were printed and posted throughout the parks, also some signs on the driveways, regulating traffic.

"Justice to some of the employees, who have been with us a long time, necessitated the raising of their wages $5 per month each.

"There being some controversy over the proper boundary of Balboa Park on the east side, surveying has been ordered to establish the proper line.

"Considerable work has been done during the year on the Pursell road, and in connection with this the board selected a site for a station near what would be the intersection of Twenty-seventh and Grape streets.

"Any new planting done requires extension of the water system, and about 3000 feet of two-inch pipe were also laid in 1910 for use in sprinkling the roads.

**Donations**

"Donations have been so numerous recently as to call for a separate heading in this report.

"George W. Marston, at a cost to himself of $400, defrayed one-half the expense of the services of Saml. Parsons.

"Jos. Sefton, Jr., paid one-half the price of building the deer corral, which one-half was $121.27.

"A gift of palms was gladly received from Mrs. Bosch.

"Our two bear cubs came from Mr. Hubbard of First and Robinson.

"Deer were presented by Mrs. Verdi Thayer Converse, and by the management of Hotel Robinson.

"E. W. Scripps gave 1600 young Torrey pines.

"A tree from Gettysburg battlefield has been planted opposite Maple street, west side—the gift of Mrs. C. E. Stearn.

"Louis J. Wilde added ten pheasants to the Aviary.

"A number of good seats were obtained for Balboa Park through the Brooklyn Heights Improvement club.

**Broadway Fountain**

"In our report for 1909 mention was made of the offer of Louis J. Wilde to give $10,000 for the erection of an electric fountain in Horton Plaza.

"This beautiful fountain was completed during 1910 at a cost of $13,815.97—far in excess of the original offer, and all expenses has been met by Mr. Wilde. All of our citizens know the beauty of this ornament of the Plaza, and to those who have not seen it a description would be inadequate.

"In the competition for designs that of Irving J. Gill was selected, and the construction was done under his supervision. In recognition of his very satisfactory work Mr. Gill was presented with a handsome watch by Mr. Wilde at one of the board meetings.

"Formal presentation of the Broadway fountain to the city was made, during the unveiling ceremonies on October 15, by Mr. Wilde, acceptance by President Luce on behalf of the commissioners.

"The board decided to have the fountain run daily from 11:45 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and from 7 to 9 p. m., and it is now being operated on this schedule.

**Preparations for Fair**

"As the commissioners are members of the building committee of the Panama-California exposition, much of our time has been taken up during the latter part of 1910 in co-operating with these gentlemen in planning for 1915.

"Olmstead Brothers were engaged as landscape architects to lay out the grounds, etc., in Balboa park.

"Any plans formed are of course only tentative as yet, and must be left for future reports.

**Recommendations For 1911**

"Since the extension work in Balboa park will be governed largely by the plans of the Panama-California exposition, which are still in abeyance, the bord submits no estimate for improvements in this park.

"For maintenance of the entire system, and extensions in the minor parks of the city we ask for the sum of $35,000 for the year 1911."

# SUGGEST THAT PARK BOARD BE OUSTED

Citizens Complain to Council; Want Tourist Accommodations in Plaza.

The petitions of citizens and tourists for accommodations at the plaza was considered yesterday afternoon by council in committee of the whole, and it was recommended that the department of finance obtain prices for ornamental benches to be placed on the sidewalks on the Third, Fourth and Wetherby streets sides.

Two citizens urged that the council approve the petition for presentation to the board of park commissioners, and that the city appropriate money to pay for the construction of a "combort station" similar to those in other cities. Members of council asserted they had no control over the park commissioners and could not direct that money appropriated for a specific purpose be expended for that purpose.

The citizens said they are dissatisfied with this state of affairs and suggested that a movement be started to oust the park commission as it is now constituted and organize a body that can be controlled. They charged that the park commission is the most autocratic body any municipality ever had to deal with.

# REORGANIZE LOCAL HARBOR COMMISSION

Dr. F. R. Burnham Is Elected President, Charles Swallow Secretary.

Reorganization of the state board of harbor commissioners was effected yesterday afternoon at a meeting attendance by Dr. F. R. Burnham and Charles Swallow, the newly appointed members, and C. W. Oesting, the only former member of the body who remained in office after the accession of Hiram Johnson to the gubernatorial chair. Dr. Burnham was elected president of the board, and Swallow, secretary. The resignation of Eugene Daney, as attorney for the board was accepted without comment, but no action was taken in reference to selecting his successor.

Asked to make a statement in regard to his views regarding municipal ownership of the harbor tide lands, Dr. Burnham said last night that he did not think such action on his part would be advisable now that he holds office under the state administration.

The retiring members of the harbor board are Fred W. Jackson and L. A. Creelman.

# COUNT DE LESSEPS TO NAME DATE FOR EXPOSITION CEREMONIES

Fair Directors and Celebration Committee Await Word From Noted Frenchman.

## DEDICATION ON JULY 11

Date Will Also Mark Actual Construction Work on Big Buildings.

At a conference yesterday afternoon between representatives from the San Diego Celebration committee and the executive committee of the Panama-California exposition, with a view to determining a date upon which ground-breaking ceremonies would be held at Balboa Park, it was determined that the question should rest entirely with Count de Lesseps, to whom an invitation has been extended by Director General Collier to turn the first shovel of dirt, the date to be fixed by the noted Frenchman to suit his convenience.

A letter has already been sent to Count de Lesseps urging him to name this date specifically, in order that all arrangements in connection with the services, including the carnival and pageantry celebration, may be completed in ample time.

Count de Lesseps, in accepting the honor extended to him some months ago, stated he would officiate some time in the early spring, but beyond that has not indicated what date he would be here. It is expected that he has already answered the query regarding a more definite date propounded to him by E. Foucher, who first suggested Count de Lesseps' name, and that this answer will be received within the next few days, when the date will be publicly promulgated.

The exposition directors also decided yesterday afternoon to hold their dedicatory ceremonies on July 11, which date will mark the beginning of actual construction work on the exposition buildings.

# MONEY AVAILABLE FOR POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL

$200,000 Realized From Bond Sale to be Transferred to Board of Education

At a meeting of the board of county supervisors yesterday the action of the electors who voted for the issue of $200,000 worth of bonds for the constructin of a polytechnic high school was officially ratified.

County Treasurer Schwartz reported that the money for the bonds would be in the treasury the latter part of the week, when it will be transferred to the board of education.

Local architets are already preparing plans for the new buildings, and many inquiries have been made at the board of education rooms concerning construction. Some of these plans may be submitted for the consideration of the board at its regular meeting Monday night.

# SEEKS PLANTS FOR EXPOSITION GROUND

FEB 9 1911

Landscape Architect Olmsted Urges Donations of Vine Cuttings

Hundreds of thousands of plant cuttings are wanted at once by the landscape architects for the Panama-California exposition nursery.

Architect Olmsted, who has the landscape effects in charge, has built his nursery on the exposition grounds and is ready now to begin the big task of propagating nearly a million plants and vines for the decoration of the Panama-California exposition in 1915. He has been so charmed with the vine effects here that he declares San Diego home owners and plant growers are able to furnish all the plants needed for the big designs he contemplates. Thousands of plants of each variety are wanted. It is his plan to mass huge banks, even acres of one variety for the color effects.

Every person in San Diego who has a beautiful flowering plant can help in this work by allowing him to send his expert gardeners to take some cuttings from it. Each one will be acknowledged.

Vines of any species, honeysuckle, begonia, trumpet vine, bougainvillea, clematis, climbing fig, wistaria, ginger, smilax, geraniums, heliotrope, nasturtiums, poppies, mesembrianthemums especially, wigandia; any flowering or decorative plant whatever, will aid the exposition and help make it the most beautiful in the world. Citizens are asked to donate a cutting, or a few cuttings, or many cuttings from their plants.

Mr. Olmsted especially desires to obtain a large quantity of mesembrianthemum. Wigandia also is wanted in large quantities for the barren slopes.

The floral displays of the San Diego exposition are to be the greatest ever attempted at any exposition, and will surpass any exposition ever held, even that at Seattle, where a special effort was made.

NAVY PUBLICATION

San Diego Sun
1911



# BONDS ARE O. K. DECLARE EXPERTS IN LATE LETTER

## Rejoicing Follows Decision Regarding Funds for Big Exposition.

Bonds recently voted in San Diego for the improvement of city park with permanent buildings for exposition purposes and for sewer and water extensions have been found O. K., by Dillion & Co., the famous New York experts, who have had the matter under consideration for months. One million is really for the big Panama Canal celebration.

This news came in a letter to City Attorney Andrews. It was the cause of great rejoicing among city officials and exposition leaders.

Recently Dillon & Co. wrote to know if the money derived from the sale of the bonds would be used for exposition purposes, as they were led to surmise from a letter written by Julius Wangenheim. Judge Andrews' reply to this question was undoubtedly satisfactory, as proved by the report that the bonds have been found all that could be desired.

Los Angeles was once called La Pueblo de Nuestro Senora la Reina de Los Angeles—which means in English "The town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels."

When in real trouble laugh. For with tearful circumstances prevalent 'tis hard to stop tears once started.

Jan 14, 1910. Union



# BLACK GRASS FOR DESERT APPROVED

## One Means of Reclaiming the Arid Lands of Southwest Country.

*By the Associated Press*

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 13—Efforts to reclaim arid lands in the southwest by growing the now almost extinct black grass on the deserts, were approved by the American National Livestock association today.

Prof. J. J. Thornber of Tucson, Ariz., is experimenting with this grass and hopes by its use to fit these desert regions for pasturage. This grass once grew profusely in the southwest, but it is now found only in experiment stations.

Efforts of the United States government to aid the stock raisers in pasturing their herds on the forestry reserves were described at length by Inspector Barnes of the forestry department. The range, he said, was beginning to return to some of its old-time fertility under care of the government.

The absence of range feuds between cattlemen and sheepmen during the last few years was commented on with pleasure by the speaker and the cattlemen.

# SAN FRANCISCO IS BEDECKED AS IF FOR FESTIVAL

## News of Victory in Washingtons Results in General Celebration

## REVELERS MAKE MERRY

## Legislators Parade in Sacramento; Resolution of Thanks For Congressmen

(Continued from Page 1.)

sylvania; Gronna, North Dakota; Guernsey, Maine; Hamer, Idaho; Hamilton, Michigan; Hammond, Minnesota; Hanna, North Dakota; Havens, New York; Hawley, Oregon; Hayes, California; Henry, Connecticut; Higgins, Connecticut; Hill, Connecticut; Hinshaw, Nebraska; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Hollingsworth, Ohio; Howell, Utah; Howland, Ohio; Hubbard, Iowa; Hughes, New Jersey; Humphrey, Washington; Jamieson, Iowa; Johnson, Ohio; Joyce, Ohio; Kahn, California; Keyfer, Ohio; Keliher, Massachusetts; Kendall, Iowa; Kennedy, Iowa; Kennedy, Ohio; Kincaid, Nebraska; Knapp, New York; Knowland, California; Kopp, Wisconsin; Kronmiller, Maryland; Kustermann, Wisconsin; Lafean, Pennsylvania; Langham, Pennsylvania; Law, New York; Lawrence, Massachusetts; Lenroot, Wisconsin; Lindbergh, Minnesota; Loud, Michigan; McCall, Massachusettes; McCreary, Pennsylvania; McCredie, Washington; McDermott, Illinois; McGuire, Oklahoma; McKinlay, California; McKinney, Illinois; McLachlan, California; McLaughlin, Michigan; Madison, Kansas; Mann, Illinois; Martin, Colorado; Martin, South Dakota; Massey, Tennessee; Maynard, Virginia; Miller, Kansas; Miller, Minnesota; Mitchell, Massachusetts; Mondell, Wyoming; Mann, Pennsylvania; Morgan, Missouri; Morrison, Indiana; Morse, Wisconsin; Needham, California; Nelson, Wisconsin; Nicholls, Pennsylvania; Norris, Nebraska; Nye, Minnesota; O'Connell, Massachusetts; Olcott, New York; Henry W. Palmer, Pennsylvania; Parker, New Jersey; Parsons, New York; Payne, New York; Pearce, Maryland; Peters, Massachusetts; Plumley, Vermont; Poindexter, Washington; Pratt, Pennsylvania; Pray, Montana; Prince, Illinois; Rainey, Illinois; Rauch, Indiana; Reeder, Kansas; Riordan, New York; Roberts, Massachusetts; Rucker, Colorado; Sabath, Illinois; Scott, Kansas; Sheffield, Rhode Island Sherwood, Ohio; Simmons, New York; Stemp, Virginia; Smith, California; Smith, Iowa; Smith, Michigan; Southwick, New York; Sperry, Connecticut; Stafford, Wisconsin; Steenerson, Minnesota; Sterling, Illinois; Stevens, Minnesota; Sulloway, New Hampshire; Sulzer, New York; Swazey, Maine; Tawney, Minnesota; Taylor, Colorado; Taylor, Ohio; Thomas, Ohio; Tilson, Connecticut; Touvelle, Ohio; Volstead, Minnesota; Vreeland, New York; Wagner, Pennsylvania; Washburn, Massachusetts; Weeks, Massachusett; Weisse, Wisconsin; Wheeler, Pennsylvania; Wiley, New Jerey; Wilson, Pennsylvania; Young, Michigan; Young, New York.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—With a gala spirit that equalled any of the far famed festivals ever held in this city, San Francisco today and tonight celebrated the adoption by the house of representatives in Washington of the metropolis of the Pacific as the site for the international exposition to be held in 1915 to commemorate the opening of the Panama canal.

The receipt of the news was greeted with a burst of enthusiasm seldom witnessed even in the spontaneous west. The firing of bombs from the newspaper buildings announced the victory to the expectant city, and was the signal for the sirens and steam whistles of every craft in the harbor and of factories and power plants on land.

As if by magic the great steel and granite piles of the business district reared since the fire of 1906, broke out in bunting, wreaths and pennants, and from every flagstaff fluttered the national colors. The courts adjourned in the midst of testimony and argument; school teachers were unable to keep in the enthusiasm of their pupils and the city schools closed spontaneously and gave their children a half-holiday in honor of the event, while downtown staid merchants threw business to the winds and danced in the streets to the music of brass bands which suddenly appeared from various directions and paraded the streets during the afternoon and tonight. The central telephone offices were fairly aglow with the little red lights of subscribers ringing in and asking for details of the vote in Washington.

"The fair is ours," was the cry everywhere, and it was fully an hour before the downtown section of the city settled down to routine business again, while in the clubs, cafes, theaters and on the streets impromptu celebrations continued during the afternoon and tonight. The downtown streets and cafes rival the scenes of New Year's eve tonight. To be prepared for the revel and carnival spirit Chief Seymour ordered out all the reserves for traffic duty tonight in the congested districts.

**City in Festal Array**

The entire city is in festal array; immense electric signs with "San Francisco 1915" have sprung up, while the California bear, garlanded with the yellow poppy, the state flower, is dancing on huge posters on the billboards under the prediction "A million population in 1915."

When the final vote in congress was announced, a mass meeting of citizens was called on the floor of the Merchants' exchange. So many attempted to gain admission to the place that when the speakers of the occasion arrived the police had great difficulty in forcing an entrance for them. Several women in the crowd fainted, and a number suffered minor injuries from the crush. The crowd displayed good nature and the police finally succeeded in closing the doors. Thousands were left on the streets outside. The overflow was entertained by the numerous bands which had been parading the streets from the time the first vote was announced.

James Rolph, Jr., president of the Merchants' exchange, presided over the mass meeting, and speeches were made by former Governor James N. Gillett, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California; Acting Mayor John A. Kelly, Will H. Crocker and Frank L. Brown, leading president of the exposition company. A lengthy telegram from B. Hale, president of the exposition company, who has been directing the fight at Washington, and a proclamation telegram from Washington Mayor P. H. McCarthy, were read. The proclamation congratulated the people of this city on the result of the fight before congress, and enjoined them to celebrate the occasion fittingly.

A resolution adopted by the mass meeting thanked President Taft, the cabinet, the California delegation, the congressmen who voted for San Francisco and the committee sent to Washington, for the favor extended to the city by the house of representatives. A separate resolution thanking the San Francisco boosters was adopted.

**Enthusiasm in Sacramento**

Sacramento, Jan. 31.—Enthusiasm followed the announcement of San Francisco's victory in the vote in congress on the Panama-Pacific exposition and interfered seriously with legislative routine today, and the lawmaging grist was of far less than the usual volume.

The rejoicing began with the announcement of the vote in both houses of the legislature, when resolutions immediately were offered in the assembly by Assemblyman Beatty and in the senate by Senator Wolfe thanking congress and the president.

The afternoon session of the senate was prolonged for more than an hour, awaiting the arrival of a band, the senators filing in the interim with an informal "gridiron" in which they delivered orations without the usual restrictions of the senate rules. When the band arrived the senators joined by assemblymen and visitors, paraded through the capitol building, shouting and singing. The throngs converged in the lower hall at the governor's door and the executive was called on for a speech.

"We are making history here in Sacramento," he said, "and there is no more fitting place to celebrate this magnificent victory than here in the capitol of the state of California."

Early in the evening cheering crowds filled the lobbies of downtown hotels, nearly 100 legislators participating in a "serpentine" parade through one of the more popular hostelries.

The city tonight is a tumult of noise, with crowds filling the streets with the blare of horns and with whistles roaring along the waterfront.

# Former Michiganders Propose Permanent Exposition Building

Union Feb. 5 1911

## San Diego Residents From Wolverine State Want Monument to Old Home.

A permanent building filled with exhibits of the wealth and beauty of the state of Michigan is the plan proposed for the exposition in 1915 by the Michigan State society of San Diego.

Secretary Glidden of the society informed Secretary Monroe of the Panama-California exposition yesterday that his society is working through Governor Osborn at Lansing, Mich., and members of the legislature of Michigan to the end that the state shall make an appropriation for a permanent state building, to be placed in Balboa park on or before the date when the exposition opens, and that this building shall be maintained in the future by the state as a part of its publicity department work.

# San Francisco Wins Recognition From United States Government

## VOTE IS TAKEN IN HOUSE

## Final Ballot is 259 to 43; Result Received With Great Enthusiasm

*By the Associated Press*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The house of representatives by a vote of 177 to 159 decided today in favor of San Francisco and against New Orleans as the city in which an exposition to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal in 1915 shall be held.

This vote was taken on regular rollcall to determine whether the San Francisco resolution or the New Orleans bill should have the consideration of the house. On a final vote the San Francisco resolution was adopted by a vote of 259 to 43.

The advocates of San Francisco are claiming tonight that their fight is won and that the senate will ratify the action of the house.

San Francisco won by capturing the Republican vote in the house; New Orleans' support came from the Democrats. Only thirty Republicans voted for New Orleans. Thirty-six Democrats voted for San Francisco

The San Francisco resolution does not ask for governmental aid in any form. It simply authorizes the president of the United States to invite foreign nations to participate in the fair.

An effort to amend the resolutions to include provisions for an international naval parade from Hampton Roads, through the Panama canal and up the west coast to San Francisco was defeated on a point of order.

The New Orleans bill called for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for a government exhibit, and the creation of a government commission.

**Galleries Are Crowded**

The proceeding of the house marking the culmination of the exposition fight were unique. The galleries held the greatest throngs of the present session and there was no attempt to restrain the applause that came from the spectators as the fight progressed.

The claims of the two cities recently were put up to the rules committee of the house. That committee would not undertake to say which exposition measure should have the right of way, but gave a Solomon-like decision that there should be a rollcall of the house and each member was to rise in his place and vote "San Francisco" or "New Orleans," instead of aye or nay, as is usual on roll calls.

During the ballot excitement ran high. The race between the two cities was exactly a tie when 87 votes had been cast on each side. It remained even up to the 100 mark, and then San Francisco began to forge to the front. When the decision in favor of the California city was announced there was a demonstration on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. Carey of Wisconsin evoked laughter by responding "Milwaukee" when his name was called.

Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania voted for Washington.

**San Francisco Votes**

The rollcall on the motion to consider the San Francisco resolution follows:

For San Francisco—Alexander, New York; Allen, Maine; Ames, Massachusetts; Andrews, New York; Anthony, Kansas; Ashbrook, Ohio; Barclay, Pennsylvania; Barnard, Indiana; Barnhardt, Indiana; Bartlett, Nevada; Bates, Pennsylvania; Bennett, New York; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Boutelle, Illinois; Bradley, New York; Burke, Pennsylvania; Burke, South Dakota; Butler, Pennsylvania; Colder, New York; Calderhead, Kansas; Cassidy, Ohio; Cocke, New York; Cole, Ohio; Conry, New York; Cooper, Pennsylvania; Cooper, Wisconsin; Cox, Ohio; Creager, Oklahoma; Crow, Missouri; Crumpacker, Indiana; Curier, New Hampshire; Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Davis, Minnesota; Dawson, Iowa; Diekman, Michigan, Dodds, Michigan; Draper, New York; Driscoll, New York; Durey, New York; Dwight, New York; Ellis, Oregon; Englebright, California; Esch, Wisconsin; Fassett, New York; Finley, South Carolina; Fish, New York; Fitzgerald, New York; Focht, Pennsylvania; Foelker, New York; Fernes, New York; Foss, Illinois; Foster, Vermont; Fuller, Illinois; Gallagher, Illinois; Gardner, Massachusetts; Gardner, Michigan; Gardner, New Jersey; Gardner, Pennsylvania; Gillett Massachusetts; Goldfogler, New York; Goulden, New York; Grant, North Carolina; Greene, Massachusetts; Griest, Penn-

---

BRUARY 23, 1911.

# SPRING WORK IN PARK UNDER WAY

## Many Plants Still Needed to Put Balboa in Front Rank of Show Places

Nearly 100 men are at work in Balboa park clearing brush, planting trees and vines, building lath houses, finishing plantation beds, replanting trees and doing general park improvement work both at the nursery and at the north end of the park.

Part of this work, that of the clearing and tree planting, is permanent and will be finished only when the trees are twenty feet in height. These will form a border on the north and east side of the park, where Superintendent Cummings is clearing off the undergrowth, sparing the young oaks and all the hard wood bushes and native flowering plants.

There were eighty men at work yesterday, and twenty more are to be put to work at once to get the ground cleared as quickly as possible. Once clear and the brush burned, it will be plowed, trees will be planted and the whole tract will then be subjected to dry farming methods, raising trees and shrubs, instead of grain.

The idea in this work is to furnish a boundary screen for that portion of the park. The trees are being planted down the slopes to the south and west far enough so that when they are grown, they will not be high enough to shut off the view of the mountains; yet will effectually screen the houses and bare hills behind them in that district, at the same time forming a pleasant grove that will be filled with walks and shrubbery in the future. The tract will be planted with trees of quick growth. The oaks and hardwoods now growing will be encouraged. If possible a certain amount of irrigation will be used to further the rapid growth until the whole, sloping hillside is covered with green.

---

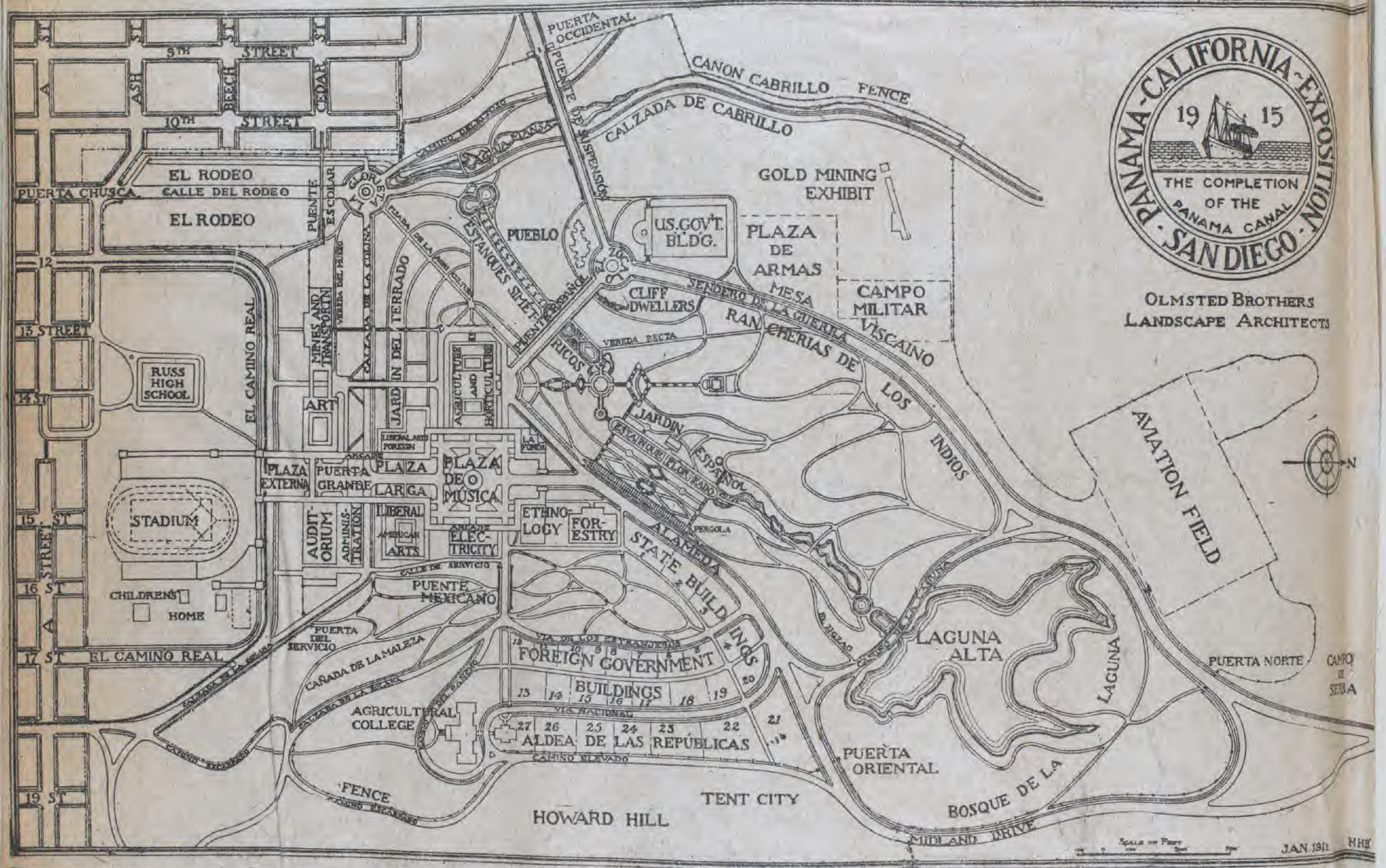
San Diego lodge No. 35, F. &

SECTION 2
PAGES 9 TO 16

The San Diego Un
AND DAILY BEE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1911.

# San Diego's Mission City Destined to Be Standard of Californian Architecture

Diagram of That Part of Balboa Park to Be Occupied by Panama-California Exposition Buildings and Grounds. The Drawing Shows the Exposition as It Will Appear One Looking West From the Side of the Park Opposite the City.




## Designing and Grouping of Structures of Panama-California Exposition to Tell the Story o California's Earliest History and to Preserve Best Form of Spanish-Colonial Art as Basis of Distinctive American Product

SAN DIEGO'S Mission City to be erected in Balboa park will be a permanent memorial of San Diego's early twentieth century determination to accomplish for itself that which two generations of Spanish and Mexican occupation and nearly three generations of American civilization had failed to accomplish.

**Preserving the Traditions**

San Diego was the beginning of everything Californian; it was the place of landing for Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in September, 1542; it was where Sebastian Viscaino beached his caravels in 1602; and it was the site of the first mission church erected by Father Junipero Serra in July, 1769.

Civilization began in California with the coming of the Franciscans under the leadership of Father Serra. Primarily the purpose of Father Serra and his missionaries was to convert the savages of the unknown land to Christianity; but with the friars of St. Francis came the soldiers of Spain and hand-in-hand with the spiritual warriors of the church militant for the salvation of the souls of men marched the warriors of the empire militant for dominion over the earth. Beside the cross of Christianity was planted the standard of temporal conquest. Only the cross remains.

**Preserving the Traditions**

Crumbling to ruins on the "royal road" that Portola traversed with his troopers from San Diego to San Francisco are the mission churches dedicated by Father Serra and his companions of the brown-robed order. A later civilization long neglected the works of its predecessor; and it was only when the vision of a sympathetic, poetical generation began to penetrate the perspective of history that full appreciation of the work of the fathers was possible. Only now do we fully realize the meaning of this primitive record of California; only now do we read that record understandingly; only now do we feel the beauty of the romance and tradition that has woven itself into the fabric of California's history. And the building of San Diego's Mission City, to be a replica of all that is characteristic and impressive of the architecture employed by the California fathers, is the first movement in the purpose of preserving for the pleasure and profit of future generations something of what those fathers accomplished long before the Gringo came.

**Perpetuating History**

Architectura has been called "frozen music." Schelling, the German philosopher, described architecture as "music in space," and Madame de Stael compared the monuments of antiquity to "a continual and well-fixed music." All the arts are combined in the art of architecture. Every phase of the human imagination is written upon the walls of historic palaces, upon the lofty towers of cathedrals built to commemorate the lives of good men, upon the broad facades and fluted columns of ancient temples, and upon the domed and minaretted mosques of Islam's faith. Poetry and music and history and sculptured thoughts are the essence and the living embodiment of all architecture. Greece survives in her architecture; Rome is still mistress of the world in her arches and monuments; the Goth is perpetuated in the supreme magnificence of Sainte-Chapelle and the massive grandeur of Notre Dame; the Moor and the Saracen are still the glory of Spain in the arcades, courts, fountains and arabesques of the Alhambra. And out of Spain, as from the source of all that is beautiful or suggestive in architecture, comes the "Mission architecture" of California—the simple, direct, gracious legacy of the Franciscan padres to the children of an alien people only now realizing the debt of gratitude they owe these gentle men of peace who pioneered the way of civilization to these shores.

Not only have the park commissioners of San Diego and the directors of the Panama-California exposition conferred a deserved tribute upon the founders of the California missions by reproducing in the main structures of the park and the exposition the architecture of the old churches of the Camino Real, but they have performed a service to the commonwealth in preserving in this manner the tangible record of the older history, the tradition and the romance of a memorable period. The plan of structural design for this unique group of buildings and their accessories of arches, arcades and gates, has been entrusted to Bertram, Grosvenor Goodhue of New York, the leading authority in America on Spanish-Colonial architecture, of which the mission style is a typical example. Sylvester Baxter, a well known writer upon this subject, acknowledges the eminence and authority of Mr. Goodhue in this particular branch of the builder's art and he has given the plans drawn by this architect great prominence in a monumental work on the architecture of Mexico. Mr. Baxter explains in relation to what he calls "Spanish-Colonial" architecture, that it is properly designated because it represents a transfer of architectural forms and traditions from the mother country to the

soil of the colony and their expression there under auspices that on the material side were as favorable as were to be found at home; but with certain differences necessarily attendant upon separation from the source and also due to interpretation in a considerable degree at the hands of the aboriginal race. "The race," says Mr. Baxter, "while accepting the language and the culture of its conquerors to a remarkable extent, retained more or less the native dexterity, the manner of handicraft, and even the traditions of form that had been employed in their own peculiar types of architectural ornamentation."

**Provincial-Mexican Structures**

Mr. Baxter compares the Provincial-Mexican architecture with the English-Colonial upon the historical hypothesis that both builders of those periods were compelled to work with restricted material and cramped resources, whereas the noble architecture of Mexico flowered on a soil fertile with the wealth of the richest empire in the world. "It is, of course," says Mr. Baxter, "a narrower application of the term that finds expression in the colonial architecture of the English settlements in North America. Those were, indeed, 'settlements' pure and simple. There were no indigenous influences to be exerted upon the structural work of the newcomers; the development of wealth was gradual, and there yas little call for its expenditure in artistic ways; religious and political conditions demanded, at the most, plain and severe expression in building; and when, at last, the time came for the employment of some degree of grace and beauty in construction the traditions that had been formed with the universal employment of timber caused an adherence to the use of the meaner materials. To this end forms common to the architectural fashions prevailing in the mother country were transcribed and adapted to the more temporary materials in facor of the colonies." Therefore, as Mr. Baxter infers, at its best, English-Colonial architecture in America never went beyond a charm of purity in line and nicety in the simpler lines of ornamentation whose excellence could not mask certain obtrusive crudenesses in general form and paucity of ensemble.

**Spirit of the Mission Type**

This authority upon Spanish-Colonial architecture of Mexico calls attention to the general form and richness of ensemble in which it most excels, and points out that its defects are most commonly evident in matters of detail. He likens the English-Colonial to that of the mission architecture of California, which, in its adaption of crude local materials and slender resources to the expression of the architectural spirit that was transmitted from the mother-country, achieved a simple provincial version of prevalent colonial forms. The California mission phase of the Spanish-Colonial architecture is as distinctive as any other expression of this peculiar order and its chief interest for the professional architect is in its forceful picturesqueness, mainly resulting from the heavy masses worked up out of a material like adobe, whose expressive capacity is necessarily limited to the production of broad, general effects. The excellence of the informing spirit of this mission architecture is manifest in the way in which it suggested a work like the California state building at the Columbian World's fair in Chicago, and the influence it has exerted upon some of the best modern architecture in California,—monumental, mercantile, and domestic—producing results in thorough keeping with climatic circumstances and historical tradition.

**Establishing a Standard**

When the scheme of construction for San Diego's Mission City shall be formulated there will be no lack of enduring material or adequate resources. Every modern accessory will be at the disposal of skilled and competent architectural specialists whose enthusiasm in their work will compel the production of results absolutely typical of California's unique architecture. It is the purpose of the exposition officials and the park commissioners to standardize the mission architecture of California in San Diego's Mission City, to make it the model and the prototype of a special order typically Californian, yet artistically ornate by judicious composition with the best examples of the Spanish-Colonial. The opportunity for successful exploitation of this scheme is especially favorable in San Diego, where the ancient flavor of the Spanish tradition is stronger than it is in any other section of the Pacific coast. It is here that the Spanish nomenclature is best fitted to the environment and where the lines and form of the Mission and Spanish architecture will most forcefully tell the story of Spanish conquest and the foundation of Christian civilization on this western coast.

**Vasco Nunez de Balboa**

It is the purpose of the citizens of San Diego, through their Panama-California exposition and the gradual development of their park improvements, to preserve the Spanish historical tradition of California not only in the architecture of public buildings and the landscape features of the park itself, but also in the naming of those features and the structures accessory to them. The park itself has been named after Vasco Nunez de Balboa because of all the Spanish explorers whose discoveries in the New World are directly related to the history of California his name is most intimately connected with the ocean upon which San Diego is situated. It would have been easy to choose a name more appropriately local—the name of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the discoverer of San Diego bay, which he named San Miguel, was frequently suggested—but there is no name in all the history of America more closely identified with the success of an enterprise that changed the apparent destiny of the human race. It is the tribute of America's most illustrious historian that Balboa's achievement was "one of the most sublime discoveries that had yet been made in the New World," and the same writer recording the tragic ending of Vasco Nunez sums up his character in these words: "Thus perished, in his forty-second year, in the prime and vigor of his days, and the full career of his glory, one of the most illustrious and deserving of Spanish discoverers; a victim to the basest and most perfidious envy * * * Behold him interrupted at the very moment of his departure, betrayed into the hands of his most invidious foe, the very enterprise that was to have crowned him with glory wrested into a crime, and himself hurried to a bloody and ignominious grave at the foot, as it were, of the mountain whence he had made his discovery! His fate, like that of his renowned predecessor, Columbus, proves that it is sometimes dangerous even to deserve too greatly."

The park commissioners have adopted a plan of nomenclature which combines the historical with the descriptive, at the same time preserving the music of Spanish vowels and liquid consonants while keeping in view an appropriate designation in the English translation. Three of the salient topographical features of the park have been named after the three men who were most closely identified with the earliest history of San Diego: The great canyon is called Cabrillo; a broad and fertile field is named Campo de Serra; and another wide level expanse is Mesa Viscaino—thus perpetuating the names of the discoverer of San Diego bay, the explorer who gave it a name, and the missionary who planted civilization on its shores. The descriptive nomenclature of this topography includes the Canada del Jardin Espanol (Spanish Garden Ravine); Canada de la Meleza (Shrubby Ravine); Colina de Exposicion (Exposition Hill); Leguna Alta (High Lake); and Agua Mansa (Still Pool). Howard Hill is the only English designation in the park, named ater Bryant Howard, who planted the first trees and may be regarded as, historically, the father of the park. It has been written that whoever can make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, will deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together. Bryant Howard, with the assistance of his fellow citizens, made more than two blades of grass to grow where nothing grew before, and therefore it was deemed fit that his good deed should be memorialized and perpetuated in the permanent record of the garden and playground that will contribute more than any other municipal accessory to the future fame of San Diego.

**Plazas, Lakes and Gardens**

Spanish names have also been applied to places in the park, all of them descriptive: The military camp is Campo Militar; the parade ground is the Plaza de Armas; the grove surrounding the larger lake is Bosque de la Laguna; the village of the republics, an adjunct of the exposition, is the Aldea de las Republicas; the Spanish garden is the Jardin Espanol; the music court is the Plaza de Musica; the long court leading from the Plaza de Musica to the Puerta Grande, or main gate, past the hall of liberal arts, the administration building and the auditorium, is called the Plaza Larga; and the outer court or vestibule is the Plaza Externa, being the park terminus of the boulevard to be known as El Camino Real or royal road, leading down to Twelth street.

On the south side o fthe Camino Rea is the stadium and the Children's Home; west of the Russ high schoo is the Rodeo or "round-up," a spac set apart for the accommodation o the amusement concessions of the ex position. El Rodeo is entered by th Puerta Chusca, or amusement gate and this section is traversed by th calle del Rodero or round-up street The exit from the Rodeo is over th Puente Escolar, or scholars' bridge.

**Roads, Drives tnd Walks**

As laid out on the ground plan o Olmsted Brothers the park will con tain sixteen drives, all of them name descriptively. Besides the Camin Real and the Calle del Rodeo ther will be the Calzada de la Colina, o hill drive; the Calzada de la Solana or sunny drive; the Camino Escarpado, or steep drive; the Camino de Gancho, or hook drive; the Camino Elevado, or high drive; the Camino Deleitoso; or pleasant drive; the Sendero de la Guerra, or war path; the Calzada de Cabrillo, of Cabrillo road the Alameda; the Midland Drive; the Calle de Servicio, or Service street the Via Nacional, or national road; the Via de los Estranjeros, or foreigners road; and the Camino de la Laguna. The walks and paths are named Vereda Nivelada, or contour walk; Vereda de la Laguna, or lake walk; the Vereda Inclinada, or gently sloping walk; the Vereda Recta, or straight walk; the Vereda del Museo, or museum walk; the Pisada de la Agriculture, or agriculture walk; the Paseo del Fondo, or bottom walk; the Vereda Frondosa, or shaded walk; El Zigzag, or crooked walk; and La Escalera, or staircase.

**Bridges and Gates**

Of gates and bridges there will be ten—six gates named respectively Puerta Grande, or main gate; Puerta de' Servicio, or service gate; Puerta Chusca, or amusement gate; Puerta Occidental, or west gate; Puerta Norte, or north gate; and Puerto Oriental, or east gate; and four bridges—the Puente de Suspension, or suspension bridge; the Puente Espanol, or Spanish bridge; the Puente Mexicano, or Mexican bridge; and the Puente Escolar, or scholars' bridge. These gates will probably be designed in replica of those missions which will lend themselves most distinctively to this kind of architecture. It has been the dream of those who see the Mission City of Balboa park in its finished glory, that there shall be twenty-one gates to this magnificent pleasure ground commemorating the twenty-one original missions of the Franciscans dedicated by Fathers Serra, Lasuen, Peyri, Amurrio, Somera, Cambon, Crespi, Gomez, Cavaller, Sitjar, Tapis, De la Pena, Palou and Noceda—strung upon the Camino Real from San Diego to San Francisco like the aves and paternosters of a devotee's rosary.

**The Buildings**

The structures contemplated for permanent use will be the United States government building; the building erected by the state; the foreign government buildings; an agricultural college; a building for liberal arts, American and foreign; the administration building; the building for mines and transportation; an art museum; and an auditorium. Attached to this group of structures will be arcades, pergolas and corridors. Complementary of the agricultural college are to be buildings for ethnology and forestry and contiguous to these will be erected buildings for electricity and conservatories. The general scheme of all these structures will be on the Mission order. They will embody history in its varied aspect from the first chapels of Darien to the foundation of the great cathedral in Mexico and the dedication of the church of San Francisco out of which emanated the apostolic movement which culminated in the memorable work of Junipero Serra in California—crowning, so to speak, the work begun by Saint Francis of Assisi in 1208, which was approved by Innocent III in 1215, confirmed by Honorius III in 1223, and established in New Spain three years after the Conquest. It is a history that comprises all that is beautiful and artistic in Spanish America—a history written in the architecture of the churches and palaces of the old regime. And when our own ar-

San Diego Sun
Mar 3-11

## PERSONALS

**James Frederick Dawson, junior member** of the firm of Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects, who has been here for some time, superintending the work of improving Balboa park, left yesterday for Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Colorado Springs and Louisville, Ky. His trip will end at Brookline, Massachusetts, the headquarters of the firm. He expects to be absent from San Diego three or four months. Harold H. Blossom, the local representative of the firm in this city, will continue to look after the work here.

# SAN DIEGO HARBOR BILL SURE TO PASS

## Col. Collier Telegraphs That Fair Appropriation of $250,000 Certain.

Mar 4
Union San Diego, 1911

The Union last night received the following message from Col. D. C. Collier at Sacramento:

"Harbor proposition sure to go through. We are assured of the support of the San Francisco delegation. We are sure of an appropriation of at least $250,000 for the exposition, but not for agricultural college. Conard is doing great work.
(Signed) "D. C. COLLIER."

San Diego Union

MARCH 4, 1911.

# DOUBTS DISPELLED REGARDING FAIR

## Chambers of Commerce Over Entire Country Advised of Erroneous Reports.

Letters from chambers of commerce over the entire country are pouring into the office of the publicity department of the Panama-California exposition, offering aid and comfort to the exposition in every possible way.

A letter was received about two weeks ago in which the writer asked if San Diego intended to hold an exposition, saying that some authority had stated that the exposition had been given up.

Over 20 letters were sent out immediately to every chamber of commerce on the Pacific coast, and later to others, declaring that far from having abandoned the exposition, that San Diego had never thought of it, and that the exposition is further along with its work of preparation than is any other; that the exposition will be held and that every person in the neighborhood of the recipient is invited to get in and boost for it and attend when it is opened.

Promptly came the replies. Without exception the secretaries of the different chambers asked for particulars, literature for distribution and instructions as to what procedure will most favor the San Diego project. Two chambers in Texas proffer aid, and one secretary proposes to bring the students of the East Texas Normal college to San Diego this summer if there is to be a special feature of any kind they might see. They will be invited to attend the pageant and ground breaking ceremonies, and as they have a domestic science exhibit they will be invited to bring that with them.

Montana asks for information, as does, Idaho, Colorado and even Iowa, to which state is being sent this week over 30,000 names of Iowans who are in Southern California, all of whom are boosting the San Diego exposition.

Telegrams arrived yesterday from Los Angeles in regard to the support that city has pledged to the San Diego exposition, assuring the hearty co-operation of the chamber of commerce in any and all plans San Diego shall put forth. The Los Angeles chamber of commerce is engaged in engaged in distributing thousands of the "Fore-Glance" leaflets and has sent for more. They are being supplied as fast as the printer can run them off.

It is planned to take 50,00 "Fore-Glance" leaflets and 50,000 post cards to Los Angeles as the exposition contribution to the literature. The chamber of commerce will send a big bundle and the merchants and real estate men interested probably will furnish as much more. It will be the task of those in charge of the exhibit at Los Angeles to secure advantageous distribution of all this literature, to the end that San Diego, her resources, both city advantages and country lands, as well as her exposition, shall be thoroughly advertised.

THE SAN DIEGO U

Union March 5-11

# SAN DIEGO FOR ME SAYS NORTHERNER

## Predicts Bright Future for City And Successful Exposition in 1915.

**Two officials of the Alaska-Yukon exposition have visited San Diego during this week, and both are enthusiastic over the opportounity San Diego has for her Panama-California exposition in 1915.**

**Louis H. Burnett is the state commissioner for Washington, who officiated at the exposition, handling the state's appropriation and the official end of the enterprise. He arrived here with his wife two days ago and returned yesterday afternoon to close up some business affairs in Washington, intending at some future time to come to San Diego to live.**

"San Diego has a better chance to hold an entirely new exposition than ever Seattle had," said Mr. Burnett yesterday. "She has more brains, more money, more climatic advantages and a more healthful site than Seattle had. Also she has a better occasion to celebrate and her history and resources are much better for the purpose than were those of Seattle.

**Good Words For Allen**

"You have one of the best men in the country in Frank P. Allen, Jr., as director of works. He is thorough and one of the best men to save money that I ever saw.

"It seems to me that with the vast amount of local color that can be utilized in your exposition the opportunity you have to get away from the set ideas of ordinary expositions and the enthusiastic support you are getting here the Panama-California exposition should be a glittering success. I like this place so much that I am coming here to live. My wife is a California girl and, of course, that helps some, I suppose. Any way, I will be a resident here when the exposition opens."

Another of the Alaska-Yukon officials was Charles Marchetti, who handled the foreign and art exhibits. He is enthusiastic over the chance to hold one of the most artistic expositions ever given in any country.

**Early Action Important**

"Don't make the mistake," said Marchetti, "of waiting until the last year to gather your exhibits. You ought to be laying the foundations for them right now. There is such an infinity of red tape to unwind in the European governments to secure these things that it will take at least three years to get the best possible exhibits, and I hope your managers will see the necessity of getting at this work early. Of course, an exhibit can be gathered in less time, but it will cost more money and will be a much inferior exhibit than if you go at it early in season and take time to it. Artists in Europe require time to prepare their exhibits and must be assured that they will be given proper treatment. To do all this requires more than two years. I am in hope that I will be able to adjust my affairs so that I can come here to live. This place seems to me to be a coming city, and the climate is just what I have been looking for."

Both Burnett and Marchetti left here after expressing their intention to return permanently.

THE SAN DIEGO UNI

Mar 5-11

# OFFICIAL'S REPORT LAUDS CHIEFS OF EXPOSITION

## Congratulates Stockholders in Having Secured Competent Department Heads.

## NO QUORUM IS PRESENT

## Organization of Working Force Of Fair Practically Complete, Monroe Says.

Thirty-seven thousand of the one hundred thousand shares of the stock of the Panama-California exposition were represented at the annual meeting of the stockholders in Booklovers' hall yesterday morning, but there not being a quorum present no business could be transacted.

A board of directors for the coming year was to have been elected had more than one-half of the shares been represented, but because of the insufficiency of representation the meeting was adjourned and another meeting will be held on the evening of March 27 in Booklovers' hall.

Those of the stockholders who had gathered at yesterday's meeting discussed in an informal way the progress of the work of building the exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915 to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal. An interesting report of the progress made by the directors and committees, and the present working force was read by General Secretary Monroe.

**Working Force Perfected**

According to this report the working force that is to have direct charge of the laying out and adornment of Balboa park and the designing and erecting of the buildings and other appurtenances of the exposition has been perfected and is now actively engaged in the preliminary work of the park grounds and exposition buildings, bridges, driveways, stadium and lake.

The three upon whom the heaviest burden connected with the actual work of building the exposition will fall were shown by the report of Secretary Monroe to be men of wide experience, who have been engaged in similar work in connection with other expositions.

In his report Secretary Monroe said:

"We beg to advise that the organization of the permanent working force of the exposition is now practically complete.

"You have in the selection of Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects of Brookline, Mass., men at the head of their profession to lay out the exposition grounds and park improvements. In the employment of Frank P. Allen, Jr., of Seattle, as director of works, an engineer and architect to take charge of all details of construction work, both building and grounds, second to none. His experience as consulting engineer for the Lewis and Clark exposition in 1905, and as director of works for the Alaskan-Yukon exposition, 1909, gives assurance of an economical and judicious administration of the division of works, which has to do with the expenditure of seven-eighths of the exposition and park bond funds.

**Praises Goodhue and Hill**

"In securing the services of Bertram G. Goodhue of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson of Boston and New York as consulting and advisory architect, and Irving J. Gill of San Diego as assistant architect, the exposition has the leading exponent of Spanish colonial architecture of America and a local architect who has made a special study of mission architecture. This guarantees an architectural ensemble absolutely unique and distinctive and never before attained by any exposition. The 'Magic Mission City' of 1915, as conceived and to be carried to completion by these men, will forever place San Diego on the map of the world cities of progressive achievement.

"It may be stated that aside from getting the best men for the work in hand the board of directors and the park commissioners of San Diego are of the opinion that the interests of the stockholders and taxpayers have been conserved from a business point of view. A comparison of estimates of the total cost of overhead expense based upon the present arrangement and the cost based upon the usual method of percentages upon actual construction costs shows that the employment of Messrs. Allen and Goodhue at a fixed price will result in a saving to the exposition of $75,000 in round figures.

"It might be interesting to note that in one item alone, that of architectural expense, the Alaska-Yukon exposition expended $50,000 for a general architectural scheme, while the Panama-California exposition will expend $22,500 for the same work."

of its correspondents.)

## REPLIES TO STATEMENTS REGARDING EXPOSITION

**E. Foucher Thinks His Efforts Have Been Belittled or Misunderstood.**

Editor San Diego Union: In all justice to myself it is my duty to complete the interview with a northerner which was published in the Union yesterday, in order to redress the errors committed through ignorance of the situation existing in the offices of the Panama-California Exposition of San Diego.

The director of publicity of the Panama-California exposition, who knows well the amount of work I did in the interest of the exposition, and the efforts I made to succeed in face of almost insurmountable difficulties and obstruction, could have in deference for one of his fellow workers, either expressed the true situation, or prevent the casting of doubt in the ability of the man who furnished him the only thorough publicity he ever put up.

He did not; I will.

If anyone will read the New Year edition of the Union, there was published under my signature, enough information regarding foreign countries and their ways to cover all the interview credited to Mr. Marchetti, formerly of the "Ship Hotel" in Venice of America.

I wrote those lines in all sincerity, but merely as an appeal to the common sense of the directors of the exposition, and beware to not follow lines which I considered and still consider as prejudical to the ultimate success of the exposition.

When I accepted from the board of directors of the exposition the position of foreign correspondent in charge of exhibits, I was prepared to give to the expositiin the benefit of the experience gained in my official connections with world's fairs and international expositions held in different cities of the world since 1889, and three years of exploration of the South American continent.

I did not hesitate to accept a salary of $25 a week, when J. W. Sefton told be of his desire of economy and protecting the people's money, so certain I was to win the appreciation of every fair minded man, by showing immediate good results.

I began work September 20, 1910.

September 28, every nation's representative had answered most favorably to the letter I had sent announcing the Panama-California exposition. At the same date I forwarded posters to Brussels, Belgium, and Buenos Ayres, Republic Argentine, addressed to all foreign commissioners, for display in all sections of the two expositions, thus advertising our exposition and the city of San Diego among exhibitors and to thousands of daily visitors.

October 7, I officially informed by letter, all the chambers of commerce in the world outside of the United States, of the proposed exposition in San Diego, inviting their co-operation. These invitations were published the world over in all the newspapers as can be proved by the clippings I have in my possession.

The first results were shown September 28, by an invitation extended to Director General D. C. Collier to visit Brazil, in the interest of the Panama-California exposition, as the guest of the Brazilian government on the chartered steamer "Visari," leaving New York November 19, 1910.

Then followed the appointment of Mr. Lacroix de la Ronciere, concillor of commerce of France, as commissioner for the French colonies of Lesser Antilles, to the San Diego exposition.

November 17, an offer of 300 paintings for exhibition was made to me by a friend, Victor Laurelle, formerly director general for France, in several expositions, and member of the Federation of Internationale of exhibitors, of which I am also a member, by the way.

But, the enumeration will be too long and as I have to show yet that all these advantages and the result of persistent efforts and relations are now practically lost, and the reason or cause why, I must shorten this paragraph.

The president of the Republic of Guatemala accepted our invitation November 17, and notified the exposition to send to him the plans of the exposition, the rules and regulations governing it, and to let him know the amount of space that can be allowed to his country.

After the refusal of the Mexican government to take part in the exposition, with the kind assistance of Dr. Prieto Diaz, Mexican consul in San Diego, the chamber of commerce of Yucatan consented to send to San Diego relics from that state.

In order to give satisfaction to the desire expressed by the president of Guatemala, by the representative for the French colonies, by the chamber of commerce of Buenos Ayres, Yucatan, Mexico, Algier, Oran, Turin, Palermeeto, I asked the secretary, L. G. Monroe, of the Panama-California exposition, to furnish me with the necessary information regarding plans, floor space for exhibits, rules and regulations which govern every exposition.

None of this information being obtainable, except a rough estimate of the total floor space which was furnished to me by Mr. Olmsted, and approximating 223,000 square feet or just a little over the amount of available space in the manufactures building at the San Francisco Midwinter fair in 1894, I decided to prepare a set of rules and regulations for the exposition, although that work is incumbent upon the secretary's office, or the publicity and promotion department. The rules and regulations are the only exposition literature interesting exhibitors. It is now more than three months since I completed this book and three months have elapsed since General Secretary L. G. Monroe reviewed it and pronounced it good and accepted it; but nothing has been done to have it printed, or to produce something better to send broadcast the world over.

Lately, on account of a prearranged visit for J. W. Sefton to government officials in Europe, and to the directors of the expositions of Rome and Turin who are anticipating his arrival, I asked General Secretary L. G. Monroe for some advance exposition literature to be sent to these two places to all foreign exhibitors which J. W. Sefton could easily interest in our exposition. I received that stupendous answer, "We must wait for San Francisco to act; this proposition will create more expenses, and furthermore, Colonel D. C. Collier told me he did not know if he wanted to have foreign exhibits in San Diego." I challenge General Secretary L. G. Monroe to deny that statement.

I could bring more points forward, I rather would wait for further developments. But I shall not close this letter without calling the attention of the stockholders and the people of San Diego to another fact:

The day the house and the senate decided the world's fair question in favor of San Francisco, it was the duty of those intimately connected with the secrets of the inner office (I am not) to send broadcast that very day the announcement that notwithstanding this decision, San Diego will hold her exposition in 1915. This may be known here in town, but it can also be ascertained that in California, even in El Cajon, there are now people who think that we are out of the game.

Enough said for today. I am ready to prove that I did not wait for any northerner, be the gentleman from Seattle, Spokane, or any other place where apple shows or bazars have been held in the past, but where they still ignore the meaning of the word "exposition," to give me some pointers regarding the organization of exhibits in a genuine exposition. And it is because I have been forced to realize that a nasty, contemptuous attempt is made to cloud my ability and honesty of motive, that I have decided to explain in plain, true, sincere words to the public, what I have told in a letter to J. W. Sefton, and expose partially the workings of someone interested in breaking a well prepared plan, and preventing me from carrying it to an ultimate success.

E. FOUCHER,
Foreign Correspondent of the Exposition.

# D. C. COLLIER BRINGS OPTIMISTIC REPORT

## Chamber of Commerce Plans Public Testimonial for Services Rendered.

Recognition by the citizens of this city of the great service for San Diego that D. C. Collier has performed at Sacramento in the last three weeks will come today at noon in the form of a luncheon in the Bivouac grill of the U. S. Grant hotel. The luncheon has been arranged by the chamber of commerce, and every citizen who desires to add something to this public testimonial of appreciation is invited to attend. The usual luncheon will be served.

Mr. Collier returned to the city last night, and was at once surrounded in the lobby of the Grant hotel by exposition officials and citizens who have watched his struggle at Sacramento with intense interest. It was known earlier in the day that he was returning to San Diego and Secretary Rufus Choate and President John Forward, Jr., of the chamber of commerce began arrangements for the luncheon before his arrival.

**Assured of Success**

Two propositions engaged the attention of Mr. Collier at Sacramento, each of them being of great importance to the city, and in both instances he was entirely successful. In regard to the control of the harbor by the city of San Diego, Colonel Collier returned with the absolute assurance that the bill that has been prepared, and which gives to the city the concessions desired, will be passed before the session ends.

The other bill will provide that the state shall erect a building for the Panama-California exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915, which building is to cost not less than $250,000, and that $50,000 of this sum shall be available at once to be used for plans for the building, and for beginning work on the foundations of the same on the exposition grounds in Balboa park. This bill also will be passed before the present session of the legislature ends.

"A commission will be appointed by the governor, under the terms of the bill," said Mr. Collier last night. "This commission will have control of the appropriation, and will have charge of the expenditure of the money given by the state. It will be composed of San Diego men.

**State to Have Exhibit**

"There is every reason to believe that a sum as large as this, if not larger, will be appropriated by the legislature at the next session, for the purpose of placing a state exhibit at the Panama-California exposition. This means that the state will aid the Panama-California exposition to the extent of at least $500,000.

"I have had a hard tussle with this proposition at Sacramento, but I do not want the people here to believe that San Francisco interests have been against it. I have been told that such was the impression here, but I wish to deny this.

"There was opposition to the exposition bill, but it was dissipated when proper showing was made and proper steps were taken to set the legislators right.

**County Advertising Bill Passes**

"I also succeeded in obtaining the passage of a measure that will enable San Diego county to spend $10,000 yearly for advertising purposes, instead of $2,000 as at present, and I believe this is an important measure. San Diego county is just now in a position to want a larger amount of general advertising and publicity than it has been getting, and this will provide one way of getting at least a part of what is necessary.

"The contest over the harbor bill was a hard one because San Francisco chanced to be affected by it, and some legislators felt that San Francisco had a right to oppose it on this account. But this difficulty was finally overcome, and San Diego and Los Angeles both got what they wanted.

"I am most happy to be back in San Diego again, and I feel that I can once more take up the Panama-California exposition work here with renewed energy, feeling that one more big step has been taken toward the ultimate great success of the undertaking.

D. C. COLLIER
Director General of the Panama California Exposition

**Conard and Los Angeles Assist**

"Mayor Grant Conard has ably assisted in the work at Sacramento, and other citizens of San Diego have helped in various ways. The Los Angeles chamber of commerce not only helped to make the passage of the San Diego harbor bill possible, but heartily endorsed the Panama-California exposition, and gave assurances of continued support and aid."

The invitation to the luncheon at the grill in the basement of the Grant hotel today at noon is extended not only to all members of the chamber of commerce and Merchant's association, but to all San Diego citizens generally, and it is expected that the capacity of the big room will be taxed to the utmost.

An informal program will be carried out, and a general "booster" meeting will doubtless be the result.

## EXPOSITION BILLS PASSED BY SENATE

**Special to the Union**

Capitol, Sacramento, March 14.—Senator Wright's bills to provide for a state exhibit at the Panama-California exposition, also for the erection of a necessary building and creating a commission to have control, and making an appropriation therefor, passed the senate this afternoon. It will go to the assembly, where Hinkle hopes to have it through that body within a week.

# OVERSEER OF FAIR WORK ACCUSED OF 'FREEZING OUT' HOME LABOR

## Former Timekeeper Says Outside Help Engaged Through Employment Agency.

## STATEMENTS IMPLY GRAFT

## Colonel Collier Defends Exposition at Fiery Meeting of Wide Awake Club.

Charges which implied irregularities were made against James Cummings, overseer of the work of clearing seventy acres of land in the city park for the Panama-California exposition, at a stormy meeting of the Wide-Awake club last night by Frank Householder, who had been keeping the time of the workingmen and was discharged for incompetency.

Before the close of the meeting, which lasted until 11 o'clock, Eugene Foucher, who recently had been discharged from the publicity department of the exposition company, made a fiery speech in which he questioned the integrity of Col. D. C. Collier and others actively engaged in the management of San Diego's big show.

As a result of it all, John Urquart, H. M. Peck and F. A. Berger were appointed a committee to make a sweeping investigation of all the charges which had developed during the evening, on the motion of Mr. Householder, who at the time was not a member of the club. His application to be re-instated was not voted on until the other speakers had left.

**Defend Exposition Company**

Colonel Collier and Thomas O'Halloran, park commissioner, were present to defend the exposition company.

Mr. Householder started the arguments. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Collier as a booster and boomer and then declared that Mr. Cummings was employing men from local employment agencies—men from outside cities—to the exclusion of voters and buyers of exposition stock. These men, he said, paid a two-dollar fee for the job and were discharged after they worked from two to eight days. When voters of this city applied for jobs they were told by Mr. Cummings, said his accuser, that there was no work and on the following day more men would be brought from the employment agencies. It happened sometimes, he continued, that men would be discharged one day and the next other men would be employed in their place through the same agencies. It was because he had the applications or jobs of San Diegans on file and recommended them to Mr. Cummings for employment that he incurred the latter's enmity, he said, and his own discharge followed.

"It must be apparent to all of you," said Mr. Collier in reply, "that the undertaking of a great exposition requiring the expenditure of $5,000,000 in a town of 40,000 is a gigantic task and the managers are not able to attend to all the details."

**Could Not Get Men at Home**

He next explained that the exposition company was compelled, as many other firms of the city, to send abroad for help because local architects and contractors had never had the opportunity to acquire the experience which would prove them qualified for such gigantic tasks.

"I have instructed Mr. Allen to give preference to taxpayers and residents of San Diego," he continued, "but as long as I am director of that exposition the man who gets one dollar from the exposition company must do one dollar's worth of work.

"If there is a man who is working for the exposition and who is getting a rake-off, I'll send him to the penitentiary if I get the proof. I took this matter up with Mr. Allen as soon as it was brought to my attention.

"Way down in his heart, I believe that Mr. Householder knows that he has stirred up all of this trouble because he was discharged. I know of two cases of over-pay myself during his brief employment. One man who did no work was given a day's pay for it and another who had done but one day's work was paid for two. I believe that Mr. Householder was discharged because he is incompetent and I want to add that if Mr. Cummings is incompetent he will be discharged, too."

**Promises Investigation**

In the course of his reply Colonel Collier promised to sift the entire affair personally and urged that anyone bring him proof of dishonesty against any exposition employe, big or little.

After his reply, which lasted nearly an hour, Colonel Collier was subjected to a cross-fire of questions, which included nearly everything from the question as to why a certain teamster working for the exposition company had "only five wheel-barrow loads in his wagon when he should have had a whole wagon load," to the entire salary list of the architects, managers and publicity men.

Colonel Collier was particularly earnest in his defense of the publicity department. He declared that he had a stack of scrap books as ihgh as himself which were filled with notices of San Diego and the exposition from all the papers in the country. The value of these notices, paid for at advertising rates, he said, would run into a hundred thousand dollars or more.

Thomas O'Halloran outlined the work the park commission was doing for the exposition and read the names of the men whom he knew personally to be local voters and who were employed under Mr. Cummings.

Eugene Foucher was then invited by Mr. Urquart to address the club. He attacked the management of the exposition. He charged incompetency and raised the question of graft.

Mr. Collier interrupted him long enough to explain to Chairman Kirkwood that Mr. Foucher had been discharged for writing a letter in which he had denounced the exposition company and that since then he had been trying to carry his fight into the newspapers. Mr. Collier then excused himself because the time had come to keep an engagement.. Half the crowd left with him.

Mr. Foucher continued his denunciations. He charged the management of the company with writing letters encouraging immigration from Europe and Asia to Southern California and asserted that a director of works was being paid a salary of $15,000 a year for work which the Olmsted brothers should do under their contract. He promised the Wide-Awake club committee, as did Mr. Householder, all his data and experience to prove that the stockholders were being robbed through the negligence or incompetency of the management.

# CONATY INDORSES PAGEANTRY PLANS

## Catholic Bishop Assures Committee That His People Will Aid Monster Celebration

Definite form was given the San Diego celebration committee and real energy and activity was injected into it last night at the regular Wednesday night meeting of that organization because of the presence and promised co-operation of Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, bishop of the Catholic church for this diocese, in connection with the historic features of the ground breaking ceremonies by the Panama-California exposition, and of Dick Ferris, the manager.

Bishop Conaty arrived in the city yesterday and communicated his desire to the celebration committee to meet with them and discuss that portion of the ground breaking program that had been assigned to the Franciscan fathers, the first settlers of this historic city, and of the Catholic church, legal successors of those hardy pioneers of an earlier century who had built the foundation of California's civilization. The committee quickly subordinated the routine business of their regular meeting and welcomed the eminent prelate to their councils.

The bishop had been given an outline of the tentative program prepared by the celebration committee and proved more conversant with the details of the church's participation than even many of the members. Continued applause greeted the sentiments expressed by the prelate in response to the welcome extended him on his arrival at the meeting.

"I have personally felt deeply the breadth of character and conception of the men and women who compose your committee," declared the bishop, "in planning your program. I realize that there are many of you who do not belong to our organizations, but who understand the part played by the Franciscan fathers in the settlement of California. I have not considered the duty you have assigned us in connection with these ground breaking ceremonies as an indorsement of the Catholic church, but rather as a desire to faithfully preserve the history of the state of California. I therefore do not feel that our portion of the program is something that belongs to the Catholic church, much less to the city of San Diego, but to the state of California, and in participating in this celebration we do not appear as citizens of San Diego, much less as Catholics, but as the people of all California. This is a California celebration.

"Another thing I want to make clear to you," continued the bishop, "is that I want, and shall urge our people to understand, that this is not a Catholic celebration. Just because we are given our part to carry out does not mean that the parts that are given to other organizations and religions to carry out are not to be participated and cooperated in to just as full an extent by our people. If we have certain days or hours assigned to us it does not mean that they are to be exclusively observed by us, and that we are not to take part in other portions of your celebration, but on the other hand that we expect all of the people to engage with us in our part and that we shall enter fully and heartily into everything else that you may have planned that does not include us.

"I am not the only one in our church or our various organizations to say what shall be done, but I have my own voice and I shall use it to my best advantage to be just as broad as your committee has proven itself to be and to make this a celebration of all the people.

"I feel it my duty, as part of my everyday duty, to do the things that are the best for all the people, and I want you to consider me part of your plans to that extent in working for the success of your plans. If you can be ready to submit your plans to me tomorrow before I leave regarding the part we shall take in your program, I want you to meet with me. If not, then it shall be my duty and pleasure to make a special trip to San Diego whenever you say to go over these details. And I want to assure you it will be no hardship, but a pleasure."

During the bishop's talk Mr. Ferris arrived and later was introduced as manager of the carnival, and was given the same rising expression of enthusiasm as had been extended the bishop. Following Mr. Ferris was a trail of pictures portraying many of the beautiful floats intended for the celebration parades, both secular and otherwise. Mr. Ferris, in a few words, repeated his belief that something had been started that would make real history for San Diego, to which he subscribed his best efforts.

After a short conference between Bishop Conaty and Mr. Ferris the former retired, the meeting extending him a rising vote of thanks for his interest and his indorsement.



# BOOSTS SAN DIEGO TO FRIENDS AT HOME

## Tells Them of City's Plans for Exposition and Invites Them to Attend.

Following is a copy of a letter that is being sent east by a San Diego booster who is attending the land and products exposition in Los Angeles:

Dear Friends at Home: I am now in the San Diego booth at the Pacific land and products exposition in Los Angeles.

The directors of the Panama-California exposition, which is to be held in San Diego the entire year of 1915, have a display here, showing the park of 1400 acres, almost in the heart of San Diego, where the exposition is to be held, and the beautiful "Mission City", a group of fifty buildings, which will contain the exposition.

The Panama-California exposition in San Diego is to be entirely different from the world's fair that is to be held in San Francisco. It is to be smaller, of course, but it will be much more spectacular and more interesting, I think.

There will be in San Diego at the Panama-California exposition in 1915, the greatest art museum and the largest archaeological and ethnological displays ever made. The entire exposition is to be one of opportunity, with comprehensive exhibits illustrating irrigation, reclamation of arid and swamp lands, immigration, transportation and all the kindred things that have to do with the development of the great southwest and the Latin-American countries.

We are all enthusiastic over San Diego and her proposed exposition, and shall look for you out here in San Diego in 1915, if not before. Yours as ever,

A GOOD BOOSTER.

P. S. I also attended the lecture on San Diego by James A. Jasper, which he delivered, with stereopticon views, in so able a manner and with so much enthusiasm that if I had not already been a resident of San Diego, I should want to go there and locate at once.

# CLUB BUILDING PROJECT GETS EXPOSITION AID

## Golden Hill Organization Is Assured of Support; Mayor Addresses Meeting.

It was announced at last night's meeting of the Golden Hill club that the co-operation of the building committee of the exposition was practically assured to the extent of doubling the subscription of $3000 which is being collected for the purpose of erecting a club house in Golden Hill park.

The new club house will be built under the direction of the Golden Hill and Brooklyn Heights Improvement clubs. The exposition architects have promised to draw all the plans to conform in style with the exposition buildings. Their services will be donated.

The Golden Hill club alone has so far collected $1300.

Mayor Conard addressed the club on municipal harbor improvements and A. Haines made a few remarks against municipalities leasing wharfage to private corporations.

STEAMER HAVANA ARRIVES

# PRINTING OF CITY BOND ISSUE WILL COST $1200

## Council Finds That First Estimate of $600 Is Not Sufficient to Pay Expense.

Twelve hundred dollars will be appropriated by council to pay for the printing of bonds for the recent $1,500,000 issue. The first appropriation was $600, but it developed that the cheaper bonds, printed on a poorer quality of paper, are liable to duplication, and for other reasons are not so marketable as bonds of a higher grade of workmanship.

The city attorney was instructed yesterday to prepare a resolution for the second appropriation.

# OPEN BIDS TODAY FOR $1,000,000 FAIR BONDS

## Agents of Numerous Concerns Here to Look After Interests

## HIGHEST BIDDER WILL WIN

## Council Will Also Dispose of Bonds for Water and Sewer Improvements

Bids will be opened this morning by City Clerk Wright, is the presence of the city council, for the million-dollar bond issue for the improvement of Balboa park for exposition purposes, and the extension of sewer and water systems.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check equal to 10 per cent of the bid. The balance of the purchase price is payable with the delivery of the bonds.

All sales will not be less than par, including interest at 4 per cent annually from January 1, 1911, to the date of delivery, which may not be later than May 1, 1911. The bonds will be sold to the highest bidder. The agents of Harris & Co., Chicago; James H. Adams, Los Angeles and of financial houses of other cities have arrived to look after their bids. The issues are classified as follows:

Park improvement bonds, $1,000,000. Water addition fund bonds, $340,000. North Park sewer fund bonds, $92,500. Switzer canyon sewer fund bonds, $26,000. West side sewer fund bonds, $75,500.

# PLANTS 50 POUNDS YELLOW PINE SEED

## Forestry Department Completes Preliminary of Expriment on Palomar Mt.

**Special to The Union.**

Escondido, March 26.—As a part of a series of experiments being conducted by the United States forestry department, E. D. Bish, a deputy forest supervisor in charge of district No. 6 and working under direction of Forest Supervisor H. A. E. Marshall of San Diego, reports the completion of the planting of fifty pounds of western yellow pine seed on Palomar mountain.

With the exception of two acres, on the top of Palomar, at an elevation of 6000 feet, all of the acreage is on Morgan hill, at an elevation of 5028 feet. The planting is on the basis of about a pound of seed to the acre. The holes into which the three or four seeds are dropped are made with an ordinary miner's prospecting pick, the holes being five feet apart.

The acreage planted to the trees is for the most part land that has been burnt over, although some of it is in places where the existing timber is too scattered for a good showing. It is too early to predict the success of the undertaking. If this season's planting should be a success, however, the report is that a large area will be planted next year and succeeding years.

The Colter pine is the species found in the mountain country of San Diego county. Other mountain trees include the oak, spruce, fir and cedar.

The headquarters of Deputy Bish are at the Escondido reservoir, about seven miles east of the city of Escondido.

# San Diego Harbor Business Shows Steady Increase

## Department of Commerce and Labor Gives Statistics of Port

**Special to the Union**

**Washington, March 26.—According to the monthly summary of commerce and finance issued by the department of commerce and labor, the imports at San Diego for February showed an increase over the corresponding month in 1910, while the exports showed a decrease. The figures are: Imports February, 1910, $41,643; 1911, $46,432. Exports 1910, $76,227; 1911, $68,446.**

**For the eight months ending February 28, 1909, 1910 and 1911, the figures are:**

**Imports, 1909, $250,028; 1910, $462,987; 1911, $570,337.**

**Exports, 1909, $235,805; 1910, $564,014; 1911, $692,701.**

**These figures show a steady and healthy increase in the business of the harbor**

# FAIR STOCKHOLDERS ELECT BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR COMING YEAR

## Director General Collier Outlines Results Attained Since Organization

## OFFICERS MAKE REPORTS

## Plan Discussed to Raise Additional $500,000 For Exposition Purposes

| | |
|---|---|
| **George Burnham,** | **U. S. Grant, Jr.,** |
| **D. C. Collier,** | **G. A. Davidson,** |
| **Wm. Clayton,** | **J. D. Spreckels,** |
| **H. H. Jones,** | **A. H. Marston,** |
| **W. A. Sloane,** | **C. L. Williams,** |
| **D. P. Garrettson,** | **L. A. Blochman,** |
| **Fred Jewell,** | **J. F. Forward, Jr.,** |
| **L. S. McLure,** | **Lucius R. Barrow,** |
| **Fred W. Jackson,** | **J. W. Sefton, Jr.,** |
| **B. W. McKenzie,** | **W. F. Ludington,** |

**Julius Wangenheim.**

In a meeting marked by perfect harmony, stockholders and subscribers to the stock of the Panama-California exposition last night elected the foregoing twenty-one members of the exposition company as a board of directors to guide the destinies of San Diego's fair project during the ensuing year.

The meeting, held in Booklovers' hall, Third and B streets, was the consummation of nearly three months' endeavor on the part of the former board of directors and exposition officials to get together a sufficient number of stockholders and proxies for a quorum in order that business pertaining to the exposition company could legally be transacted.

The first attempt, made early in January, resulted in an adjournment to March 7, on account of no quorum being present. The adjourned meeting was held on that date, but again there was no quorum, and last night was set for the time for the third effort to transact business.

**Quorum Finally Secured**

In the interim, members of the directorate and other persons interested in exposition affairs made an active campaign to assure the presence of a majority of the stock, either in the persons of the owners or by proxy, the result being that 52,334 shares of the 100,000 were represented last night.

The meeting was called to order by Col. L. S. McLure, third vice president of the exposition company. After the distribution of blanks to determine the number of shares represented, the secretary read the official call for the meeting, and the minutes of the preceding meetings. The financial report of the exposition auditor was then read, and on motion was ordered filed for future reference, no exceptions being taken to nor comments made on any of the items.

**Collier Tells of Work Done**

While the stock slips were being filled by the members present, Chairman McLure called on Director General D. C. Collier to speak on the plans and progress made in the exposition work to date. Collier's response to the invitation was greeted with applause, and he began his talk by calling attention to accomplishments of the fair organization and urged that those who have become impatient at the apparent lack of tangible results to compare the work done here to the failure of San Francisco to even get a start in forming a working organization for the Panama-Pacific exposition.

"There has been nothing done in San Francisco in the last year toward the actual work of building an exposition," said the speaker. "The site of the San Francisco fair has not even been selected; there are no plans for grounds nor buildings, and aside from some publicity work and successful boosting for recognition by the government, they are in the same position as they were when the subscription was completed.

**Working Force Organizes**

"We have a well organized working force here, the fair site has been selected, and landscape work and plans for the exposition buildings already are in progress. But the most tangible thing yet accomplished by the Panama-California exposition company is the immense amount of advertising San Diego has received throughout the United States and in many parts of the world. This could not have been accomplished by any other means than the exposition. Already this advertising has brought millions of money and thousands of new citizens to the city, the year of San Diego's greatest growth following immediately on the inception of the exposition enterprise.

"In addition to all this, the state has recognized the San Diego exposition by an appropriation of $250,000 to be expended for a substantial and permanent building to grace the fair site. The legislature also is pledged to make an appropriation for an exhibit which will be a credit to the state of California, assuring a total investment of a half million dollars in the San Diego exposition."

**Outlines Building Plans**

The director general outlined the plans for an ensemble of fair buildings unique in the history of expositions—a mission city, which he declared the visitor would see and carry away an impression that would outlast any mind picture ever gained at any former exposition.

"That is the ultimate in advertising," said the speaker, "and advertising of San Diego is the primary purpose of the Panama-California exposition. Not only will the visitor who sees the wonderful mission city carry away a mind picture which time cannot erase, but the photographs of this unique exposition will be eagerly sought after and published by newspapers throughout the world, for the newspapers are ever in quest of something new."

Colonel Collier answered the criticisms which have been directed against the publicity department of the exposition company and called attention to the great amount of publicity the organization has obtained for the city in lines not strictly pertaining to the fair. He said that at least three San Diego date lines carrying accounts of Glenn H. Curtiss' exploits on San Diego bay have appeared in every paper in the world which prints telegraphic news. Notable, also, he said, was the ability of the exposition publicity organization to have pictures of Curtiss' flights over San Diego bay reproduced in all the large newspapers and many periodicals.

**Urges Payment on Stock**

Following the address by Collier, Director Fred Jewell gave a short talk on the necessity for stock subscribers to liquidate their indebtedness as soon as the payments become due. He urged that the payments be made regularly on account of the uncertainty of life and continued residence in the city; also making the point that the more money San Diegans have invested in the exposition enterprise the greater will be their interest.

As the meeting was about to adjourn, E. Wineburgh, of the Hub Clothing company, offered the suggestion that the board of directors plan a campaign to obtain additional subscriptions of at least $500,000 from persons who have become citizens of San Diego since the $1,000,000 subscription was completed. He urged that many newcomers would be willing to subscribe and thus become more actively identified with boosting San Diego.

Chairman McLure received the suggestion with the assertion that the directors have already planned such a campaign, and that subscription agents soon would be in the field.

**Financial Statement**

"To the Stockholders of the Panama California Exposition.

The following is a condensed statement taken from the books of the Panama California Exposition at the close of business Dec. 31, 1910:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cash Receipts** | |
| From stock subscriptions | $73,210.68 |
| From other sources .... | 1,242.60 |
| Total ..... | $74,453.28 |
| **Cash Disbursements—** | |
| Publicity & exploitation | $21,688.15 |
| Buiding & grounds..... | 583.11 |
| Subscription campaign... | 5,928.26 |
| Advance to Park board.. | 2,365.41 |
| General expense..... | 10,623.19 |
| Total ..... | $41,188.12 |
| **Cash on Hand—** | |
| Open account in bank. | $ 5,895.16 |
| On 4 per cent certificates of deposit..... | 27,370.00 |
| Total ..... | $74,453.28 |

The amount of capital stock subscribed ($1,000,000.00) is in 3458 subscriptions, being an average of $288.52 per subscription.

Of these 3458 subscriptions amounting to $1,000,000.00 we have received payments in full on 145 contracts amounting to $8,715.00.

Partial payments have been made on 1536 contracts of face value amounting to $465,548.35.

No payments have been made on 1777 contracts of face value amounting to $525,736.65.

Of this latter amount 960 contracts of the face value of $319,116.65 have not yet become due.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. RICHARDSON,
Auditor.

# PERMIT ISSUED FOR $300,000 BUILDING FOR MARSTON'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

## Structure Will Be One of Finest of Its Kind in Southern California

A $300,000 building permit was issued yesterday for the construction of George W. Marston's magnificent new department store on the north side of C street, extending through the block from Fifth to Sixth street. It is the largest permit of the year and raised the total to $970,700—only $29,300 below the million-dollar mark.

Excavation of the basement for the new Marston building is progressing rapidly and arrangements are being made to begin work on the foundation in about ten days. The plan is to finish part of the digging, probably at the Sixth street end so that the contractor may commence laying the foundation while the excavation is being finished at the other end.

The Marston building will be one of the finest and most modern department stores in Southern California. Much time and study was devoted by the owner and architect to the effort to secure a structure that will be up to the minute in every respect. Ideas from some of the best and largest department stores in the east will be incorporated in this building.

**400 Feet of Frontage**

The structure will have a frontage of 100 feet on Fifth street, 200 feet on C street and 100 feet on Sixth. It will be five stories and basement and in height will measure 90 feet from the curb to the roof line.

The building will be fire proof, the type of construction being reinforced concrete, class A. While the architecture does not adhere rigidly to any one style, the architect's drawings show a building with a decided tendency toward the early Italian renaissance, simplified and adapted to modern requirements.

In the exterior finish, the base along the ground level beneath the plate glass windows will be of granite. [illegible] will be three passenger, one freight, one lift and one electric dumb waiter to be used for conveying small parcels from floor to floor.

One of the most approved vacuum cleaning systems will be installed, also a ventilating system of the best modern type, consisting of three large electrically-driven Sirocco fans, one to supply fresh air in the building and two to draw the air from it. The fresh air will pass through air washers and tempering coils so that it may be used for either heating or cooling the building as desired. The building also will be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system and fire fighting apparatus for the protection of stock and contents.

The total cost of the buiding exclusive of property, equipment and fixtures wil be $300,000.

**Local Firms Get Contracts**

Most of the contracts already have been awarded. Los Angeles and San Francisco contractors submitted bids in competition with local contractors and secured some of the work, but the majority of the contracts were secured by local men. A list of the successful bidders for contracts that have been awarded follows:

Excavation, H. Fenton, San Diego; concrete, carpentry and plastering, F. O. Engstrum, Los Angeles; felt and gravel roofing, Hazard, Gould & Co., San Diego; sheet metal and sky-lights, Toms & Blair Sheet Metal Works, San Diego; plumbing and heating, Turner & Co., San Francisco; sprinker equipment, Automatic Sprinkler Company, San Francisco; vacuum sweeping aparatus, C. H. Benton, San Diego; side walk prism lights, Theo. F. Snyder, San Diego; elevator, Llewllyn Iron Works, Los Angeles.

**More Contracts to Be Let**

Bids have been received for the painting and glazing, ornamental iron work and marble tile and the [illegible]

# SUPPORT OF SOUTH WANTED FOR FAIR

Apr 28 1911 Union

## Collier Proposes Plan Which Will Help San Diego's Exposition.

**Special to the Union**

Washington, D. C., April 27.—G. Grosvenor Dawe, managing director of the Southern Commercial congress, held a conference this morning with Colonel D. C. Collier, director of the Panama-California exposition, and discussed ways in which the two could prove mutually helpful.

Dawe, who is recognized as a great power in the south, because of his monumental work in upbuilding the commercial congress, said he believed the southern states would get behind the exposition in order to make it more certain that those attending it from eastern points would pass through the great south and so have an opportunity and learn of its vast opportunities.

From now on until 1915 there will be an annual celebration in some city of the south by way of contrasting conditions now and fifty years ago. These celebrations can be made vehicles for publishing the benefits to accrue from the completion of the Panama canal and so they will serve in a measure to call attention to the bigger celebrations to be given on the coast.

Tentative arrangements were made to co-operate in the putting out of printed matter and advertising. Colonel Collier laid down his plans and found that they met with the approval of Dawe. The latter will attend a conference in New Orleans in a few days relative to the 1913 celebration in that city and he will introduce the subject of co-operating with San Diego for consideration and action.

# SAYS GRADING FORCE WILL BE INCREASED

## Contractor on Pursell Road Announces Work Will Be Pushed.

Union Apr 30 1911

The force of men and teams employed on the grading of the Pursell right of way will be increased Monday morning, according to W. N. Parker of the Parker Contracting company, which is doing the work.

Parker says he is at present working thirty teams on the job and that he has made arrangements to add twelve more the first of the week.

The graders are now working from Waterville Heights westward to Balboa park, being the unfinished gap between here and La Mesa Springs. This is about two and eight-tenths miles in length, but is the heaviest piece of grading work between San Diego and La Mesa Springs, equalling, it is said, 40 per cent of the entire grading of the ten-mile stretch. It will require several deep cuts and fills, the amount of earth to be moved being about 45,000 cubic yards.

"Our contract calls for the completion of the grading to the park by June 1," said Parker yesterday, "and we expect to finish the job on time. We will double our force and keep adding more men and teams if we find it necessary to do so. When we finish this job grading operations will be commenced at La Mesa Springs and continued toward El Cajon."

# LOCAL BANK BIDS FOR $250,000 OF PARK BONDS

## Offer of $100 Premium Probably Will be Accepted By Council

## OTHER PROPOSALS OPENED

## J. H. Adams & Co. Offer to Buy Various Issues of Fire and Sewer Bonds

The Bank of Commerce and Trust company presented the only bid on the million dollar issue of park improvement bonds. One hundred dollars was offered as a premium for $250,000 worth of the bonds. It is considered probable that the bid will be accepted at the adjourned meeting of council this afternoon, and that the rest will be re-advertised.

Councilmen declared that the ordinance which requ'res that a certified check for 10 per cent of the amount must accompany the bid as a guarantee of good faith kept financial men from bidding for the entire issue. One hundred thousand dollars is considered too large a sum for a deposit.

Bids on the other issues were received as follows:

From James H. Adams & Co., Los Angeles and San Francisco, for San Diego water addition fund bonds, value $340,000; North Park fund bonds, value $92,500; Switzer Canyon sewer fund bonds, value $26,000; Westside sewer fund bonds, value $74,000, a premium of $2,625, par and accrued interest from January 1, 1910.

Bidding separately on each issue besides par and accrued interest, Jas. H. Adams & Co. offers $1,850 premium on the water addition fund bonds; $228 on west side sewer fund bonds; $337 North Park sewer fund bonds; $125 Switzer Canyon sewer fund bonds.

Wesley White bid $100 premium par and accrued interest since the first of the year on the Switzer Canyon sewer fund bonds issue of $26,000.

# GREATEST PARADE EVER SEEN ON CONTINENT IS PLANNED

Float Representative of San Gabriel Mission, One of Twenty-one Replicas of Franciscan Churches, Which, With Accurate Reproductions of the Life of Their Period, Will Compose the Historical Section of the Ground Breaking Parade.

Photo by Schellenberg & Bentley

## Feature of Ground-Breaking Pageant Will Be Its Mission Section.

Dick Ferris, who is to have the general management of the four days' celebration which will mark the first formal exercises of the Panama-California exposition, is busy with the different local committees arranging the details of the affair. A tentative program is under consideration for the religious, civic and carnival features of the celebration. There are a number of details still to be arranged, so that the days for the celebration have not yet been fixed beyond that they will be in the middle of July.

"It will be a big celebration, you can depend on that," said Mr. Ferris last night. "Our plans are being whipped into shape very fast now and we will be able to give out the whole program soon. The preliminary work of such celebrations is always the most difficult part of the arrangements, for much depends on the right kind of a start. I find everyone enthusiastic and all ready to go ahead with the work. Once we decide on our course the rest will move with a rush. In a general way the celebration has been outlined. It will consist of three features. The religious, the civic and exposition features, and the carnival. There is such a wide field of opportunity opened in San Diego that there is every possibility for an entertainment that will make history in the state."

**Night and Day Parades**

In the way of entertainment for the thousands who will flock to the city there will be night and day parades. All of those historic events which have made this state famous are to be the basis for street pageant that will tell of the history of San Diego and of the state of California. Thousands of dollars will be expended on floats which are to represent the discovery of the Pacific ocean and then down through the eras to the climax of the exposition itself. There will be Indians, monks, Spanish cavaliers, soldiery and the modern army of industrial progress.

The exposition part of the program will consist in the breaking of ground for the exposition site and the laying of the cornerstone of the first of the buildings of the great Mission City. In this ceremony all the officials of the exposition, of the city, and noted visitors will take part. Governor Johnson and his staff and the state officers are expected to be present, as well as the heads of various municipalities of the state and representatives of the army and the navy. Delegations of all the big fraternal orders are planning to visit San Diego and join in the festivities.

**Replicas of All Missions**

The mission parade, which is to be one of the big features of the celebration, will be replete with historic floats showing all of the old missions of the state. Attendant on the floats will be cavalcades of Spanish grandees, soldiers, Indians and religious orders as they existed in the earlier history of San Diego. The floats have been especially designed and are to be built from correct drawings made by artists engaged especially for the work.

The carnival element will be all that such events demand, with as many new features as can be secured. One of the pageants will be the floral parade and the appearance of Queen Ramona and her court. There will be a street fair, a wild west show and everything of that order which goes to add to the general pleasure and the amusement of people who are in search of entertainment along with the seriousness of educational displays.

"This celebration should bring thousands to San Diego," said General Manager Ferris. "Your exposition is already attracting general attention and everyone is your friend. The proper spirit is being shown and the citizens who are serving or the committees are standing together for the common good. I predict a wonderful success if everything moves along as well as it is doing now. It means a lot of work, though, and a concerted kind of labor."

**Committees and Chairmen**

The general committee in charge of the celebration consists of H. R. Lee, chairman; H. W. Vincent, secretary, and Dick Ferris, general manager.

The chairman of committees compose the executive committee, of which Lieut. W. R. Cushman is chairman.

Special convention Red Star Lodge, No. 152, K. P., this (Friday) evening, 7:30 o'clock. Work Page Rank. Election representatives to Grand Lodge. Brethren Knight Rank invited.

ISAAC McCOY, C. C.

# Collier Arranges For Loan of Exhibits By National Museum

## Indian Village First Planned Will Be Expanded Into Aboriginal Show.

**Special to the Union.**

**Washington, April 26.—Tentative arrangements have been made by Director-General Collier for the loan of exhibits by the national museum and the bureau of ethnology in connection with the great Indian congress to be held at the exposition and as a part of it.**

**The ethnological feature has been taking on greater importance in the director-general's eyes since he has been in consultation with the officials of the Smithsonian and other institutions here.**

**It appears probable now that the Indian village as first planned will be expanded into an aboriginal exposition of the most vivid living interest from the days of the Incas, mound builders and cliff dwellers down to the Pueblo Indians and Mission and South American Indians. The oldest habitations on this continent, the cliff dwellers, will be reproduced and peopled with types representative of the ancient cliff dwellers.**

**Without doubt this in itself will prove one of the most interesting features of the entire exposition. An official widely experienced in handling government exhibits has been interested in this feature of the exposition. He expects to be able to secure the most valuable assistance from the scientists who have specialized in the work.**

# PURSELL FRANCHISE EXTENDED 2 YEARS

## Railway Builder Convinces Council of His Intention To Finish Line.

Apr 27-1911. Union

Council, sitting as a committee of the whole, agreed yesterday to extend the time of the Pursell franchise two years.

The terms of the franchise required the promoters to complete the road to Escondido by June of this year.

It was shown that an unnamed financial backer of the road had met with reverses; also that property owners along the line were advancing money to complete it. It was shown further that no fewer than ten teams have been busy on the work of construction at any time since its commencement.

A new bond of $15,000 will be required by council; the immediate conveyance to the city of a lot which had been agreed on when the franchise was first granted, and the performance of a certain amount of work within certain periods yet to be fixed.

34

# 94,000 CUTTINGS PLANTED IN PARK

## Seventy Teams and 80 Workmen Employed in Laying Exposition Foundation.

More than 94,000 cuttings are being propagated at the nursery in Balboa park for the adornment of the buildings of the Panama-California exposition. Among them are many varieties of vines which are to be used in the decoration of the structures that will make up the famous Mission City. The last of these cuttings were placed in the ground yesterday and the work of filling the hothouses with new varieties of soft wood plants has begun.

Yesterday representatives of John Clark Olmsted, the noted Boston landscape artist, who has charge of the permanent improvement of the city and grounds of the exposition, said that the donations of fonds of ferns by the people of San Diego would be appreciated. It was explained that fully 300,000 fern plants would be needed to carry out the scheme of the ground decorations.

It will be of interest to San Diegans to know that 70 acres of the city park has been permanently improved already by the force under charge of Mr. Olmstead. All of this work has been done in the north end of the park and along the east side. The greasewood and sage brush has been removed and the ground all plowed and planted as needed with trees and bushes. As a picture is framed, so is the park being inclosed with border plantations. So far as possible all trees have been preserved and all wild flowers have been left. The trees planted consist of all varieties, but mostly of eucalyptus, acacia and pepper growths. There are a dozen varieties of shrubs.

As this is to be a permanent improvement the plan has been to select those which can take care of themselves later. For the first two years it will be necessary to irrigate and cultivate them, but after that they may be left to shift for themselves. This economizes on the proposition of maintenance of the grounds without detracting in the least from the requirements of beauty and the carrying out of the general scheme of decoration.

The little canyon on the east side will not be touched at all, but allowed to remain as it is. One of the engineers engaged in the topographical survey never tires of telling of seeing coyotes, Jackrabbits and quail in the place which marks San Diego as the only municipal game preserve in the world.

In the work of improving the park more than 70 teams owned and operated by San Diego people have been and are still busy, and more than four score of workmen are employed in various ways.

Engineers belonging to the force of Frank P. Allen, Jr., director of works, are just completing a topographical survey of that portion of the park which is to be devoted to the exposition. As fast as possible the plans for the preliminary work are being laid out and after the arrival of Bertram G. Goodhue, April 21, there will be a conference of the architects and the work laid out.

**To evil minded people a lie rings louder than the truth.**



# NORTH PROMISES TO AID SAN DIEGO

## San Francisco Exposition Officers Pledge Support to Local Project.

**Special to the Union.**

San Francisco, April 6.—Director-General D. C. Collier of the Panama-California exposition, was in conference today with the executive committee of the recently elected board of directors of the Panama-Pacific exposition committee, and after the conference it was announced that the executive committee had unanimously indorsed the effort that is to be made in Washington for federal recognition of the Panama-California exposition in San Diego.

Director-General Collier was not able to say tonight just what fom the request for federal recognition would take or when it will be made. These questions will be decided later by the executive committee of the San Diego exposition. The members of the committee are to start for Washington tomorrow.

Not only did the executive committee of the directors of the San Francisco project indorse the proposed action of the San Diego committee, but agreed unanimously to stand by the agreement made by a former committee to work in absolute harmony with San Diego in the matter of publicity for both expositions.

This agreement, which was made in Washington at the time a compromise between the two expositions was effected, contemplates that all of the publicity and advertising done by each exposition shall carry something concerning both expositions.

Director-General Collier expressed himself tonight as being highly pleased with the outcome of the conference. He will leave with other members of the executive committee tomorrow morning for Washington.

# J. C. HIZAR NAMED CITY



# PARK COMMISSION REVOKES PURSELL FRANCHISE

## Action Taken Because Railway Promoter Failed to Meet Terms of Grant.

## CRITICISE WORK DONE

## Landscape Has Been Scarred by Grading Operation, Resolutions Declare.

The park commission has revoked the franchise it gave G. W. Pursell through the city park. This action was taken because of his failure to comply with the terms of the grant, although the council had agreed the same day to extend his time two years more.

Because of reverses suffered by one of the financial men interested, it was found impossible to complete the road within the specified time, which would have elapsed next June.

The following statement was issued by Commissioners Thomas O'Hallaran and M. A. Luce, Commissioner L. A. Wright, the attorney for the proposed road, not being present:

**Suggest $100,000 Bond.**

"We, the board of park commissioners, in revoking the permit, desire to place on record our disavowal of any intent to hereafter refuse to grant a new permit to the said Pursell or any other person or railway company, that in good faith, and with the showing of sufficient capital to immediately construct a railway between this city and Escondido, makes application therefor; provided such permit should carefully guard against all the deficiencies shown in the fulfillment of the past permit; and also provided, that a bond of $100,000 should be given to the city of San Diego to protect it against any injury or failure on the part of said parties to carry out in good faith the construction of said railway; and on account of the increasing value of such a permit we believe that it should be let to the one who may be the highest bidder for the privilege and permit, which amount and some certain income should go into the park funds for the improvement of the park."

Part of the resolutions expressing the attitude of the park commissioners toward the Pursell road is as follows:

**Objects to Work Done.**

"And whereas the said Pursell has partially graded said railroad through the park, leaving the railway cuts and embankments as a serious injury to the soil and landscape of said park; and whereas in making such embankments without regard to the requirements of the soil and beauty of the landscape, he has taken a portion of the soil from the park where he had no right whatever so to do, and also cut the sides of the hills adjoining the embankments in such a way as to leave permanent scars to the appearance of the park, and also cut deep excavations in the lands adjoining the park, which were unnecessary and a great injury to the appearance and permanent improvement of the park, and has failed to restore the contour of the landscape within said right of way in such a manner as to present a sightly appearance."

# Exposition Architect Goes North In Quest Of Plants and Shrubs

**Photographs of Four Building Experts Who Will Construct Panama-California Exposition.**

## Landscape Gardeners Request Citizens for Donations Of Ferns.

John Clark Olmsted, landscape architect of the Panama-California exposition, left Friday for Sacramento on business for the department over which he has charge. During his absence he will visit several points where experts are propagating many of the plants and shrubs needed to carry out his designs. He will return in time for the conferenct between Frank P. Allen, director of works; Bertram G. Goodhue, designer of buildings, and Irving J. Gill of this city, who is one of the consulting architects of the exposition. Mr. Goodhue is now on a steamer on his way to Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama, to look over the ground for the government's hotel, of which he has been made architect.

Before leaving the city Mr. Olmsted developed some of his plans for the exposition grounds, which have necessitated more topographical survey work. Consequently, the maps which were to have been completed by this time will be delayed another week. Probably the first landscape scheme to be carried out after the conference of the experts on April 21 will be in that section which will be used for the breaking ground and dedication ceremonies in July.

"Everything is working along nicely," said Mr. Olmsted before his departure, "and we are going ahead with the preliminary work. Most of the work so far done has been on those sections of the park as referred to in the Union yesterday, where permanent improvements have been commenced."

The work of filling the hot house with soft wood plants is now under way. The propogation of the vines and other cuttings now at the park nursery is under charge of William Donald, who has devoted his life to such study. He has just planted about two thousand cuttings of rare roses and some of those contributed by local persons. Mr. Donald was in charge of the famous country place of William Tiffany of the celebrated New York jewelry house on Long Island and worked with a force of 125 men. This famous place was filled with rare plants and shrubs and had an artificial stream and waterfall that had been declared impossible until Mr. Donald solved the problem.

Several people called at the Balboa park nursery today with ferns and more are desired, especially the large varieties.

# PUBLICITY WORK FOR EXPOSITION REACHES AROUND THE WORLD

Tribune April 17.

## Thousands of Newspapers, Periodicals and Chambers of Commerce Supplied With Articles on San Diego and its 1915 Fair

Six thousand pieces of mail in one week, each envelope containing from one to five enclosures, is the record of the publicity department of the Panama-California Exposition last week.

The largest and heaviest portion of this mail was a stack of four pound packages of "Foreglance" leaflets that were sent to the chambers of commerce of nearly every city and town west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. These leaflets were sent to the various secretaries, with a letter to each asking that the leaflets be placed on the distribution tables and given out to visitors. A promise of a new supply was made and several of the nearby chambers already have asked for a second supply.

The adoption of plans and dates for the ground breaking celebration in July has made it necessary to almost double the usual product of the publicity department. Over 2000 newspapers and periodicals were supplied last week with stories about the celebration, the plans, a description, brief and concise, of the different features to be displayed and of the beautiful features planned for the celebration. The time set for this is July 19-22 so that the time in which the country can be informed of the event is comparatively short.

In addition to the regular publicity matter pertaining to this event were several short stories to class publications on exposition matters, personel and progress. It is the plan to keep the country informed as to progress as this is the surest means to convince that San Diego is in earnest in her determination to hold the most beautiful exposition ever built, and to keep it open the year round.

A special service started by the department last week was for Great Britain. Mr. Hutchinson, of the British consulate, called at the exposition offices, and asked that something be done to inform the British boards of trade as to the progress of the Panama-California Exposition. Packages of periodicals and publicity matter were made up and mailed to every board of trade in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and a special article on the exposition was prepared and handed to Mr. Hutchinson for use by his government. At the same time correspondence was started with the British boards and will be continued.

Correspondence is being carried on with papers in Mexico, Central and South America, as well as with Canada, calling attention to the Panama-California Exposition.

Visiting journalists are the especially desirable guests of the department. They are made welcome and are furnished with photographs of San Diego, Point Loma, in fact of anything they may desire for a special feature story for home consumption. Among those entertained last week were John Maxwell, of the Chicago Record-Herald, who has been here since the "war" broke out; David Paul, marine editor of the Seattle Times, and San Francisco Post, who will also make a tour in Australia shortly and will do some publicity work there for San Diego's exposition, and Miss Sorenson, a daughter of the famous Colonel Sorenson of Omaha. Miss Sorenson is preparing several articles on different features of the history of San Diego, the wonderful development work of the horticultural force in Balboa park, the Ramona legend, the theosophical settlement and an Indian story. Louis W. Buckley, manager of the Omaha land show was here two weeks ago, sent an article to the Omaha Bee, and started some good publicity along the Missouri river for San Diego.

At present the main work of the department is to boost the celebration in July. Something like 30,000 visitors are expected and there is a lot of work contingent thereon. Such will be the beauty of this celebration that it will be a world famous sight and descriptive articles by the dozen will be written upon it. All the papers in Southern California are responding nobly to requests for publicity. Other periodicals are asking for descriptive articles and last week 118 clerical papers were supplied with articles on the celebration.

In all the publicity matter sent out, San Diego and San Diego county are receiving all possible attention, both from climatic and commercial standpoints. The work is in its infancy compared with the proportions it will assume before the gates open for the exposition in 1915.

Fellowship.

# PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS ARE RECEIVED

Union Apr 30 1911

## Affixing of Signature Will Be One of First Duties of Mayor-elect Wadham.

One thousand handsomely printed bonds for $1000 each were received yesterday by City Clerk Wright from the Utah Lithographing company of Los Angeles. They are park improvement bonds and one of the first duties of Mayor-elect Wadham, after he has taken office Monday, will be to sign them. The use of a stamp is not allowed, so the new incumbent will have to swing his pen until he has reached the bottom of the pile. This same task awaits the city clerk and Don Stewart, the city treasurer.

# FRANCHISE EXTENSION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

## City Council Not Ready to Act On Request Made by Pursell Road

Apr 25 11

The Pursell franchise question was yesterday referred to the committee of the whole by the city council and the interested parties were cited to appear before that body Wednesday and present their arguments.

An extension of the franchise is asked until 1912 to build the line to El Cajon and until 1913 to complete it to Escondido. Financial reverses, suffered by an unnamed "backer," are the reasons plead for the request. According to the terms of the franchise, the line should be completed this year.

Union
April 20, 1911

# PLANS ASSURE BEST ROSE SHOW EVER HELD HERE

## Active Members of Floral Association Busy Preparing For Opening.

## HIGH CLASS OF EXHIBITS

## Band From Cruiser California To Play; Navy Men to Attend Affair.

The week which began with the "Aroma of Athens" is to end with the perfume of roses. Out at Mission Cliff pavilion this morning is the working legion of the San Diego Floral association, engaged in taking care of the roses that are coming from all points of the compass to compete in the fourth annual rose show held under the auspices of that body, and at the head of the workers is Miss A. M. Rainford, superintendent of the show, ably seconded by Fortune Lanier, her first assistant, while the ubiquitous Secretary Rodney Stokes, covers untold miles in his efforts to satisfy the wants of all. The mention of these names to San Diegans is sufficient to assure the public that the exhibition which opens tonight will be well worth the seeing.

**Record of Successes**

The history of the San Diego Floral association has been one of uninterrupted growth, and each succeeding exhibition has surpassed its predecessor. The association had to learn how, in the matter of shows, for from the first it started an innovation in benching its exhibits, aiming for an artistic effect. In this it was a pioneer, for precedent called for nothing but the presence of the exhibits where the judges could conveniently get at them. Roses were shown in tin receptacles, where the bloom sat stiffly upon moss—no stalk, no leaves, nothing but the bare blossom. However, for the last two years, even in the largest cities, artistic effect in benching has come into favor.

Last year the rose show was held in the dining room of the Grant hotel, and society said, "How lovely!" This year it is in the marvelously beautiful Mission Cliff park, and San Diego can wander through its avenues under the light of Japanese lanterns and listen to the band from the U. S. S. California, which Admiral Thomas has kindly allowed to play at the show, and in return for the courtesy the Floral association asks the naval representatives in San Diego bay to be its guests

**Experts to be Judges**

The judges, James McGillivray, gardener for G. W. Marston, who has acted more than once in a siuilar capacity at Pasadena; John Davidson, superintendent at Mission Cliff, and William Donald, superintendent of the exposition propagating station in Balboa park, will place the awards in the afternoon so that all the ribbons will be on the exhibits and visitors can locate the winners.

The season has proved later than usual, which insures a higher class in the exhibits. Roses reach greatest perfection when allowed ample time to develop. The glorious Cherokees, both white and pink, will be features at the show, and this is the first occasion when this has been possible. Hitherto they have been through their blooming.

**Handsome Prize Offered**

It has been decided to give the handsome cut glass rose bowl donated by Jessop & Sons for the most meritorious single exhibit in the rose classes by an amateur, regardless of size. This is to give even the smallest grower as nearly an equal chance with the largest as possible. However, the work of the Floral association has resulted in the inculcation of such a true love of the craft among the rose growers that prizes are merely an incident, the production of a perfect blossom being a real joy.

The decoration committee asks for the following to be delivered at the Flower Shop, 1110 Fourth street, or the Mission Cliff pavilion, before noon:

Roses—Cecile Bruners, Madame Alfred Carriere, double and single white Cherokees and pink Cherokees, to be cut with stems 18 inches long, with the exception of the first which are wanted for boutonnieres; also begonias and cut ferns.

Intending exhibitors are urged to take pains in cutting, packing and transporting their flowers. Roses should be cut early in the morning and packed carefully in boxes with damp soft paper below and above them. Don't crowd.

Exhibits of bulbous flowers are requested. Late tulips are still in bloom, there are iris also and lilacs grown in San Diego will surprise some residents even.

The largest attendance in its history is expected by the Floral association, so it has fixed the price of admission to the show at 25 cents, children 10 cents.

Union Apr 30, 11

# COL. FLETCHER SAYS PARK BOARD MADE A MISTAKE

## Thinks It Should Not Have Revoked Pursell Railway Franchise.

## COMMISSIONER DISAGREES

## Declares Promoters Had Ample Opportunity to Fulfill Promises.

**Col. Ed. Fletcher, who is financially interested in the Pursell railway project, has sent to the Union a statement in which he says he believes the park commission made a mistake in revoking that part of the corporation's franchise which gave it the right to build through the city park He expresses the belief that the "people back of Pursell will be given a square deal when the merits of the case have been thoroughly investigated."**

**A radically different view of the situation is taken by Thomas O'Halloran, of the park commission, who in explaining the action of that body said last night that there were good reasons for revoking the franchise, the promoters of the line having failed to live up to promises.**

Colonel Fletcher's statement and Mr. O'Halloran's comment follow:

"I never was more surprised in my life when I read that the park commissioners had rescinded the Pursell franchise. I feel the action of the park commissioners to be a mistake, as it is an attempt to block an independent movement of a number of business men of this city and county to construct a railroad to the interior of San Diego county It is common knowledge that we have a practically undeveloped back country and with proper transportation facilities to Escondido, La Mesa, El Cajon and the interior, San Diego city will be the greatest gainer thereby. It may not be generally known, but between $40,000 and $50,000 in cash has been put up by A C. Riorden, B. S. Hook, F. L. Botsford, S. C. Grable, Geo. Parker, Ed Fletcher and Wm. Douglas of San Diego; Wm. Stell, Geo. Sears, Allen Hawley, H. C. Candy, C. O. Nicholas and Geo. Springstead of El Cajon; S. C. O'Kelly, W. L. Ramey, W. H. Baldridge, W. L. Bradbury and J. H. Hedges of Escondido, and a committee consisting of fifty or sixty of La Mesa's best citizens.

All of the above mentioned parties are responsible business men determined to do what little they can to help develop our back country. These men have had great encouragement from responsible people that the money will be forthcoming to build the Pursell railroad.

Unfortunately the money has not been obtained, but the prospects were never better. In the meantime they have gone to work at their own expense and have secured practically all of the right of way between here and Escondido, have graded the right of way from the south line of the city park to La Mesa, with the exception of a little over two miles, and have made a number of other surveys valuable to the proposition An undertaking of this kind is a tremendous task and instead of being hindered, as is the case owing to the attitude of the park commissioners, they should receive every possible assistance, both from the city and county. Thomas Halloran, one of the park commissioners, told me today that we owed $3500 to Mr. Hoover for grading. This is not the case, as we have never undertaken to do any work whatsoever without seeing the money in sight to pay for the same. Mr. Hoover has been paid in full, either in cash or bonds as per his agreement with the company. Whatever work we have done has been done well. Every request of the park commissioners has been lived up to, excepting the laying of the rails and ties on the right of way through the City park and the construction of one or two bridges. The action of the city council as a committee of the whole in unanimously allowing the extension of the Pursell franchise for one year seems to have awakened the park commissioners, O'Halloran and Luce, for they immediately proceeded to put Pursell out of business within forty-eight hours, and so far as I can see for the express purpose of influencing the city council when the extension of franchise is to be finally granted the first of this coming week. This is an independent proposition of railroad development, backed by the citizens of San Diego city and county, and there can absolutely be no harm in giving these men a chance to make good. Everyone of them I know has gone into this proposition in good faith. They had the nerve, when others refused to come in and the men that tried to do something for the county as well as themselves at this stage of the game should, in my opinion, be backed up to the limit. I am satisfied that the action of the park commissioners is a mistake and that the people back of Pursell will be given a square deal when the merits of the case have been thoroughly investigated."

Regarding the statements made in Colonel Fletcher's interview, Park Commissioner Thomas O'Halloran said:

"Pursell was granted this franchise two years ago. He did not fulfill his part of the contract, and when his time was up, he was granted by us three months additional. Still he paid no attention to fulfillment of the conditions We thought it about time that a number of people who had been granted franchises by the city should have made good, and we revoked that one

"The primary reason for the revocation, however, was that the park is hardly the place for such a project. On consideration, I became of the opinion that it was a mistake in the first place to have granted the franchise.

"As for its being a star chamber proceeding, it is sufficient reply to say that, on the contrary, the meeting was a regular session, Mr. Wright evidently not being there because he was attorney for the company that held the franchise.

"The revocation of the franchise does not put the project out of business There are other routes by which the line could be run out of San Diego.

"Mr Hoover's remark was that he would like to have his money—that he considered that the $3500 was really due him; that the bonds of the company represented no value to him

"And on this point I will say that I believe it is the duty of a city official to protect the man who labors with his hands against the promoter."

Union

Aotive work is in progress on the xposition grounds in the city park, in he hands of a force of competent andscape artists and careful men. t present the work in progress is rincipally propagation in the large reenhouse, lath, and lining out the housands of palms, evergreens and hrubs with which the extensive rounds will be decorated and for the ext three years the exposition park vill grow in beauty under skilful nanagement which will transform he canyons and mesas into a park hat will challenge comparison the vorld over. The millions expended on he park means permanent improvenent which time will enhance in alue and beauty Apr 16-11

# "I Hope To See It" Says "Uncle" Joe Cannon To Exposition Committee

Union Apr 19-11

## San Diego Fair Boosters Arrange to Confer With Secretary Knox Today.

**Special to the Union**

Washington, D. C., April 18.—The exposition legislative committee, headed by Senator Works, will call on Secretary of State Knox and with a brief explanation of their desires will present him with a carefully drawn statement of San Diego's case tomorrow.

They expect to secure an audience with President Taft as soon as Secretary Knox digests the question, and they have bright anticipations that the secretary will recommend favorable action on their petition.

Winfield Hogaboom, director of publicity; Captain Balentine and Colonel Collier have been busy today interviewing members of congress about the exposition. The committee has been assured by Hon John Barrett, director or the Panama-American bureau, that he is in sympathy with the objects of the San Diego exposition.

At a conference with Barrett the latter showed real enthusiasm. He suggested the building of a big structure which should serve as an exhibition hall for the Spanish-American republics. The representatives of San Diego are studying over this suggestion and they believe that with some modifications it will be aceptable. It probably will be submitted to the directors and taken up with the architects.

Barrett will be a powerful ally and he is expected to help greatly in gaining the support of the Latin-American republics.

Ex-Speaker Cannon is one of the prominent statesmen who was interviewed today by the Pan-American California committee.

"Uncle Joe" did not know much about San Diego's plan when the visitors came in, but he soon grasped the situation and expressed enthusiasm regarding the chance of the exposition for success.

"It's sure to be a great event," he declared. "I didn't know you already had accomplished so much. It will not conflict with the San Francisco exposition, but will supplement it Everyone who goes to see it naturally will want to see the other. Yours will be something different, unique and full of interest. Besides, it will not be so very big that it will bring on a sort of anti-climax and result in the slump so often seen after a world's fair. I hope to see it."

Union - Apr 16 1911.



# COLLIER WORKS FOR BIG FLEET OF WARSHIPS

## Would Have Flags of All Nations Fly in San Diego Bay.

## CONGRESSMEN FAVOR PLAN

## California Delegation Will Urge Idea on President And Sec. Knox.

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Edwin C. Graham, in behalf of the commercial bodies of Washington was in consultation today with Col. Collier and his associates on the exposition legislative committee on the subject of the big naval review to be held at Hampton Roads, in connection with the celebration that will be held in the city of Washington for a period of several weeks, to mark the opening of the Panama canal.

Collier has made a plea that, after calling at New Orleans and passing through the Panama canal, the great fleet of war ships from all nations shall pause at San Diego, perhaps in the month of May, and stay there for a month or two, while a special celebration in their honor is being held.

This will be before the San Francisco exposition has opened. It is assumed that this portion of the program will not in any manner conflict with the events in which the fleet will participate later at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco. Graham approves of the proposition and will co-operate with San Diego in bringing it about. Collier now intends to visit New Orleans on his way back to San Diego and take up the matter with the commercial organizations there. He expects to enlist their support.

Today the San Diegans met again with the California congressional delegation in Senator Works' office and discussed the proposed visit of Secretary of State Knox and the president. The plan met with approval. A tentative suggestion by Kahn that action be deferred was overwhelmingly rejected. Kent, Knowland, Raker, Needham and Stephens all spoke against delay. Senator Works and Representatives Kahn, Stephens and Raker, and Col. Collier, were decided on as the committee. They expect to see Secretary Knox Monday or Tuesday, after which they are to call on President Taft and urge their petition.

Union Apr 16. '11

# 25,000 STRANGERS EXPECTED HERE FOR CARNIVAL

## Committee Estimates That Visitors Will Spend Half Million.

It is conservatively estimated that 25,000 strangers will visit San Diego during the celebration of the breaking of ground for the Panama-California exposition, July 19 to 22. It also is estimated that about a half million dollars will be expended during the four days for living expenses and the minor purchases that a joy seeking crowd will make. And the program of pageants offers a free show such as has never been given in San Diego. Equally as conservative an estimate places the cost of this celebration at more than $50,000, of which the committee will have to pay only a small portion.

The floats for the various parades will cost about $35,000, including the costumes for the several thousand persons who will take part in the display. This sum already is provided for by the organizations having a part in the program. Most of the features, aside from these pageants will be paid from the concession funds and by subscriptions. But to the visitors will be given a free display on the streets and on the water, which will occupy all the days and nights of the celebration.

In order that the school children of the city shall play their part in the dedication of the exposition it is planned to have at least 2000 of them take part in the musical numbers at the cornerstone laying. The plan most favored now is to have them arranged so as to display in immense figures "1915." They will be grouped on one side of the canyon, with a background of green, and with each of the children dressed in white. If they can be properly safeguarded an effort also will be made to have them participate in the parade.

A preliminary committee from the various women's clubs and faterrnal orders is being organized to obtain support for the floral pageant by women. They will design the floats, arrange the flower battle and act as marshals of the parade. This parade will be escort for the entrance of Queen Ramona and her court into the carnival.

A meeting of the candidates for king and queen of carnival and the new managers of the contest was held last night. Some new features are to be arranged to help the competition, including the selection of at least 200 more places for receiving votes.

# CUMMINGS RESIGNS JOB WITH FAIR COMPANY

## Accused by Former Employe of Favoring Non- Resident Workingmen.

## HIRED THROUGH AGENCIES

## Park Improvements Will Be Made Under Direction of Frank P. Allen.

James Cummings, landscape gardener, who is in immediate charge of the work at Balboa park for Olmsted Brothers, has tendered his resignation to take effect April 1. It was acepted by Judge Luce, president of the park commission.

Cummings is the man whom Frank Householder accused of employing non-residents through an employment agency in preference to resident workingmen. His accuser, who was discharged as time keeper, alleged that Cummings dismissed his workingmen after a few days and employed new men through the same agency in their place. These men all paid a fee to the agency for their jobs.

Mr. Cummings came to San Diego from Colorado Springs. He had been employed several years as a landscape expert by the Olmsted Brothers.

It is understood that Mr. Cummings' position will not be filled, but that the work will be done by men under the department headed by Director of Work Frank P. Allen.

# GOODHUE ARRIVES TODAY FROM SOUTH

## Brings With Him Designs for Exposition Buildings; Conference Arranged.

Within a short time the walls of the Mission City will begin to rise in Balboa park and do their part in heralding the coming of the Panama-California exposition. Bertram G. GGoodhue, designer of the buildings and supervising architect, will arrive in San Diego today and in his portfolio are sketches of the various structures which it is expected will Spanish colonial architecture is to inaugurate a new era in the part play in the coming generation.

This afternoon Director of Works Allen will confer with Mr. Goodhue, Irving J. Gill of this city and John Clark Olmsted, the landscape architect, and the four will begin the work of completing the preliminary work of laying out the exposition site and the location of the buildings.

Mr. Goodhue comes to this city directly from Colon on the Isthmus of Panama, where he has been in conference with the president of the railroad there regarding the plans for the million dollar hotel the United States government plans for its officials, workmen and tourists in that country. This building, so far as planned, is to be of concrete and of the Spanish colonial style in which field Goodhue is the world's authority. While in the southern country he has been making some side trips visiting several points of interest where there are some rare types of the old Spanish buildings.

For several weeks past Director of Works Allen has had his engineers at work making a topographical survey of the exposition site. During the same time Mr. Olmsted has been making his plans for the adornment of the grounds. During this first meeting the question of appropriations to be allowed for the buildings will be determined, the sites of the buildings and changes made in the plans to conform to the new changes.

# SULZER PROMISES AID TO SAN DIEGO

## Congressman Lining Up in Favor of Local Exposition Project.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Congressman William Sulzer of New York declared to Colonel Collier today that he was for San Diego, that he was the first man in congress to declare himself for the Panama-California exposition and that he would be in favor of any step that might commend itself as feasible to promote the success of the exposition.

Sulzer is chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the house. He is a man of great force and any cause is fortunate which secures his championship.

No procedure has yet been decided on with regard to possible congressional action, as Colonel Collier is studying the situation and is consulting with the senators, representatives and others who are qualified to give advice. It is the opinion of all members of the exposition committee that it is far more important to do the right thing in the right way than it is to try to make too much haste.

The attitude of Congressman Sulzer is highly significant and it is also fortunate that Congressman Rodenberg of Illinois, who, as chairman of the committee on industrial arts and expositions, led such a bitter fight against San Francisco at the last session, has said he was friendly to San Diego and would support its claims to congressional recognition. In this, however, he is consistent, for in the case of New Orleans he maintained that the government would be duty bound to aid any exposition which might be held in that city.

# 17,000 TEACHERS TO VISIT SAN DIEGO FOR EXPOSITION CEREMONIES

## Promise Given Fair Officials by President of National Educational Association

## CHICAGO BOOSTS PROJECT

## Newspapers of Metropolis Give Much Space to Local Project

Seventeen thousand members of the National Educational Association will attend in a body the 1915 exposition ground-breaking ceremonies to be held the latter part of July, according to advices from Chicago. The delegates and visitors to the convention will come direct to San Diego from San Francisco, where the assembly will be held, so Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools at Chicago, said in an interview with Director General D. C. Collier and the other exposition boosters as they were en route to Washington, D C., to consult with the national solons relative to legislation in favor of the proposed fair.

The Chicago papers devoted considerable space to the fact that the San Diego fair directors were in that city and the statement made by Mrs. Young. Two of the newspaper clippings follow, the first being from the Examiner, appearing on April 11:

"En route to Washington in behalf of the San Diego-Panama-California exposition of 1915, celebrating the Panama canal opening, a delegation of San Diego, Cal., citizens stopped in Chicago yesterday to confer with Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, general superintendent of schools, and president of the National Educational association, and arrange for the association's delegates to attend the ground-breaking ceremonies of the exposition on July 19.

"Headed by Col. D. C. Collier, director-general of the exposition, the committee consisted of Rufus Choate, secretary of the chamber of commerce of San Diego; A. T. Balentine and Winfield Hogaboom.

**"Exposition to Cost $5,000,000**

"With the total cost estimated at $5,000,000, the exposition will be held in Balboa park, comprising 1400 acres in the heart of San Diego. A total of $2,500,000 has already been raised; a million each by supscription and bond issue, and $500,000 appropriated by the legislature.

"At Washington the committee will arrange for the Latin-American exhibits

"The architectural work for the gigantic undertaking, already started by Frank Allen, Jr., designer of the Seattle exposition of 1909, will be of colonial dsign.

"The Panama-California exposition, in direct harmony with the San Francisco Panama-Pacific exposition of the same year, will by far eclipse the Seattle and Portland undertakings," said Mr. A. T. Balentine.

**"Teachers to Attend Carnival**

"'San Diego, the oldest city in California, is the first port from the Panama canal on the Pacific, and the exposition site overlooks San Diego bay, one of the most beautiful sights in the world.

"'Our business in Washington will not be finished until late next month, following which we shall return to San Diego and prepare for the ground breaking exercises, which will be in the nature of a five-day carnival.

"'Mrs. Young has promised that the 17,000 members of the National Educational Association will attend in a body, going direct to San Diego from the convention at San Francisco.'"

The following appeared in the Inter-Ocean on the same date:

"San Diego's all-the-year-round exposition to be held in 1915 in celebration of the Panama canal project, received a boost from Chicago yesterday when Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, promised a delegation of San Diego business men that the 17,000 school teachers, members of the National Educational association, who will meet in San Francisco in July, will attend the ground breaking of the San Diego exposition.

"During the week of July 19 elaborate exercises will be given to celebrate the starting of work on the $5,000,000 exposition. A Spanish pageant will be held and notable guests from all parts of the western continent will be present.

**"Mission Style to Prevail**

"The big exposition, which will be the first in the world to be built entirely in the mission style of architecture, will cover 1400 acres of park land inside the city limits. The exhibits will be confined to the Latin-American countries and the southwestern states

"Although held in the same year that the great San Francisco Panama exposition will take place, the boards of directors of the two are said to be working in harmony. The Frisco exhibition will be open but five months.

"Several former Chicagoans are on the board of directors of the San Diego exposition. Lyman J. Gage and A. G. Spalding are members. U. S. Grant, Jr., is president. Two million dollars already have been raised for the erection of the buildings. Of this amount the city of San Diego contributed $1,000,000 and the state of California $500,000.

**Chicagoans Are Interested**

"Members of the big colony of Chicagoans who have made the California city their home are planning a campaign to arouse enough interest in Illinois and Chicago to secure a building to house exhibits of both the city and state from which they originally came.

"Winfield Hogaboom, director of publicity; Rufus Choate, secretary of the chamber of commerce of San Diego; A. T. Balentine and Colonel D. C. Collier, director general, who comprise the committee which visited Mrs. Young yesterday, will leave for Washington today to arrange with the federal government for exhibits."

# SEEK MEANS TO SECURE PLAYGROUND FUNDS

## Association Asks Loan From Million Dollar Bond Issue For Park Improvement.

The city council will make an effort to provide funds for the work of the playgrounds association out of the park impmovement fund. When a committe from the association waited on the council yesterday to plead for a slice out of the tax levy, it was agreed to arrange a meeting with the mayor, the city legislators and the park commission to see why some of the million dollars, voted for exposition purposes, cannot be loaned to the playgrounds association.

"There is an argument in favor of using money out of the park fund," said Councilman Woods, speaking from the president's rostrum to which he had just been elected.

The committee pleaded for an appropriation in the interest of the children. It was said that they would grow up stronger, healthier, and morrally better as a result of playgrounds and the other work that is being done by the association.

# PERKINS BELIEVES COLLIER WILL WIN

## Predicts That Resolution Recognizing Exposition Will Pass Both Houses.

**Special to the Union.**

Washington, May 7—Senator Perkins, discussing the chances for the adoption by congress of a resolution authorizing President Taft to invite the Spanish-American republics to exhibit at San Diego said today that in his opinion it would go through the senate without opposition. No one in the upper house was opposed to it, said the senator, as far as he was aware. As for himself he repeated what he has said before, that he is the firm friend of San Diego and that he will not stop at anything within his power that he can honorably do to advance the interests of the city and promote the success of the exposition.

Even if he felt otherwise, he said, the pact between the managing bodies of the two expositions obligated him to such a course. Senator Perkins, who, despite reports to the contrary circulated in California, has been in reasonably good health this session, considering his age, declares that he believes San Diego will hold a most creditable exposition, and that it is sure to be a success in every particular.

"You know," he remarked recently, "I am very fond of San Diego and if I could choose without reservation it is the city in which I should prefer to pass my remaining days after I leave public life."

Indications warrant the prediction that there will be no opposition to San Diego's request which cannot be overcome by the committee headed by Colonel Collier, assisted by the members of the state delegation in congress.

# K. OF P. AND K. OF C. ARE BOOSTING THE EXPO.

Delegations from two fraternal orders in San Diego and vicinity have left or will leave this week for northern California, all laden with literature advertising the Panama-California exposition, and will endeavor to bring hundreds of other delegates to this city for the ground-breaking celebration, July 19-22

Patrick Martin left for Watsonville, Cal., as delegate to the state session of the Knights of Columbus, and twelve delegates are going from this city to the Knights of Pythias state convention at Eureka. Two of the latter are women members of the branch known as the Pythian Sisters. Efforts will be made by the K. of P. to bring the state convention here next year, or in 1915.

# NAME COMMITTEE FOR SAN DIEGO FAIR PLANS

## Escondido Will Take Part in Ground Breaking Ceremony in July.

**Special to the Union**

Escondido, May 11.—As a committee to take charge of the question of Escondido taking part in the groundbreaking for the Panama-California exposition in San Diego in July President J. V. Larzalere appointed the following at the meeting of the directors of the chamber of commerce last evening: Sig Steiner, chairman, W. H. Baldridge, W. E. Alexander, G. W. Wisdom and J. H. Heath. Various plans were discussed and much interest was manifested. The committee is to consider the question and report at the next meeting of the board of directors, next Wednesday evening.

# Influential Forces Giving Support To San Diego Exposition

## Believed Congress Will Grant Federal Recognition at Present Session.

**Special to the Union**

Washington, D. C., May 11.—The return of Col. D. C. Collier to Washington tomorrow will be the signal for the renewal of active work on the part of the members of the Panama-California exposition legislative committee to secure federal recognition at the present session of congress for the exposition to be held in San Diego. Everything points to the success of the efforts of the San Diegans.

Winfield Hogaboom, secretary of the legislative committee, returned from a trip to various southern cities today and reports that as a result of Colonel Collier's work in the south, all of the prominent men of the various states he visited have been lined up for the exposition bill, and will use their influence with the congressmen and senators to secure its passage. The newspapers of the southern cities and the commercial bodies also, are to assist in bringing the measure through.

Rufus Choate, who went to New York on San Diego matters, also has returned to Washington, bringing with him word that the chamber of commerce of New York and other influential institutions will give assistance to the San Diego project.

Captain A. T. Balentine has been active among the members of congress during the absence of the other members of the committee and is confident that the bill will be passed at the present session. The exact form of the bill will be determined on tomorrow, soon after Colonel Collier reaches Washington, and the time of its introduction also will be settled upon before the end of the present week.

# Grant Exhibits at Washington Assured San Diego For 1915

## Collier Has Indorsement Bill In Inside Pocket for Introduction This Week.

**Special to the Union**

Washington, D. C., May 14.—Col. D. C. Collier has the resolution asking government indorsement of San Diego's exposition, which will be submitted to congress, in his inside pocket, but he declines to make the text of it public before it is introduced and brought officially to the attention of the senators and representatives. It has been drawn with care, after consultation with prominent legislative authorities. Whether it will be introduced Monday or Tuesday is as yet uncertain.

Colonel Collier was busy all day interviewing members of congress and he met with so much encouragement that he could not see any chance for things to go wrong.

Winfield Hogaboom and Captain Balentine visited the national museum and were shown two collections of General Grant relics, one of which is government property. The other, being loaned, the curator was not disposed to look with favor on letting them go to San Diego, but he admitted that the case would be helped materially on account of General Grant's son being president of the exposition company.

There will be no objection apparently to loaning a very fine Indian exhibit to the exposition.

A visit to Fish Commissioner Bowers brought forth information that there probably would be no objection to making a good display by the fisheries bureau. In fact, the government doubtless will be well represented in 1915.

# VOGT APPOINTED TO SUCCEED LUCE

## New Member of Park Commission Will Take Oath Of Office Monday.

With the appointment yesterday of F. William Vogt to succeed Judge M. A. Luce as park commissioner, Mayor Wadham will have a full board to continue the investigation into the relations of that body with the exposition and into alleged carelessness and extravagance.

The appointee, a Republican, has been a resident of San Diego for 23 years. He retired from business some years ago and has devoted much time to the interest of the Floral association. He still retains his connection with a plate glass industry in Louisville, Ky., from which place he came to this city.

Mr. Vogt is expected to take the oath of office Monday morning and commence active work at the meeting of the commissioners, which is scheduled to follow immediately.

# San Diego Mail Will Be Stamped With Brand Of Exposition in 1915

## Director General Collier Receives This Assurance From Postoffice Department.

**Special to the Union**

Washington, D. C., May 27.—Director General Collier has been promised by the postoffice department that the canceling stamp for San Diego shall carry the words "Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, 1915," so that every piece of mail leaving San Diego will carry that legend. Important as this is, it is but one of many things the director general is doing here. He will return to San Diego with a vast amount of work accomplished for the city and the exposition. Reports of much that he is doing cannot be published at this time, as publicity would be premature. The exposition committee is not resting on its laurels. The members saw numerous persons of influence today, both in congress and in various departments of the government. The prospects continue to be most promising and the action of congress, which is awaited with impatience, will turn up new fields for the exploitation of the proposition.

# STATE SOCIETY TO BUILD ARCH AT EXPOSITION

## Will Represent the Historical Event of Past and Present Michigan.

## OTHER STATES MAY ACT

## Local Organization Sends Letters "Back Home" to Boost Project.

The Michigan State society of San Diego has inaugurated a project that may develop a contest with and among the other state societies here, and result in a notable addition to the ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California exposition, July 19-22. The proposition of the former Wolverines is to build a Michigan arch in the most prominent part of the city that can be allotted to them by the celebration committee, and already several members of other state societies say that no such challenge will be allowed to go unheeded.

If arches are erected across the streets by all the other state societies of San Diego, or even a considerable number of such societies, the city will present a scene of beauty not even dreamed of by Manager Ferris of the celebration, although the plans already were for the most dazzling scenic effects that any carnival or celebration had ever boasted.

**Historical Figures**

The Michigan society arch would be symbolical of the historical features of the northwest before and when Michigan became a part of the United States, with such dominant figures in that history as Marquette and Cadillac, priest and explorer, respectively.

With the desire to make the arch as elaborate as possible, the following letter is being sent by the Michigan society to members, and to the Michigan newspapers and authorities, seeking indorsement for the idea and the design:

"On July 19th to 22nd, 1911, the ground-breaking ceremonies of the Panama-California exposition in 1915 will take place in San Diego. These ceremonies will be accompanied by one of the most elaborate celebrations heretofore attempted in California. Elegant pageants will be presented, without doubt the grandest ever held in the west. Imposing triumphal arches will be erected in the streets, the general plan to be of the Mission style, commemorating the early pioneers of California, and many other parts of our country.

**For Old Home State**

"It has seemed to the Michigan society of San Diego that Michigan should not only be represented but in a way commensurate with her importance in the great sisterhood of states. And to that end the society has appointed a committee to have charge of such representation. Our society has done much work to further the interests of the old home state, but we are hardly able to take up the entire burden of making such a representation as we think our people should make on this occasion. The Michigan society was the first state society to take action looking to a proper representation at the exposition in 1915. At the organization of a federation of the state societies of San Diego our president was elected president of the federation. For all these reasons, and for the better reason that pride in our home state prompts us to be the best, we wish to make such representation of Michigan in these ground-breaking ceremonies as will make our state stand in the fore front. We will erect a Michigan arch on one of the principal streets of San Diego that will stand as a memorial of state pride and state love of all Michigan people in California.

**Call for Funds**

"Such an arch can be built for $600, and we believe that if your paper and others will call attention to this, and be the recipients of contributions, the small sum needed will be in the hands of our committee in time to put our state in the front. We believe that the people of Michigan have as much state pride as we have, and will help us out. We are spending our time and our dollars to help along and we feel that the home folks would like to have a part in it.

"The committee of our society is composed of the following members: Rev. James McArthur, chairman; Arthur E. Henderson, secretary; Harry W. Vincent, treasurer; Mrs. Geo. M. Jewell and E. B. Howley. Harry W. Vincent, the treasurer of our committee, is secretary of the celebration committee of the exposition company. Contributions may be sent to any member of the committee, in care of Harry W. Vincent, treasurer, Grant Hotel building, San Diego, Cal.

"Yours, for the old home state."

**Position of Honor**

Manager Ferris has agreed with the Michigan State society representatives that their arch, being the first of the kind offered, will be given the first position beyond the Mission arches which will span D street from the Santa Fe depot, where the welcome arch will be located, to the Grant hotel and Plaza, where the "Court of Honor" will have its position. Thus the location of the Michigan arch would be in the vicinity of Fifth and D streets.

# WOMEN OFFER EXPO $100,000 BUILDING

A permanent clubhouse for the women of San Diego, to be the most beautiful and costly of all the chapter houses of the American Woman's league, costing approximately $100,000, is offered the Panama-California exposition, in a proposition made by E. G. Lewis of St. Louis and University City, Mo. The proposition is to be considered today by the building and grounds committee, and it is expected it will be accepted.

Briefly, the plan is to have the exposition engage the chief sculptor of the league's art academy at University City, George Julian Zolney, as director of sculpture for the Panama-California exposition, have the league make reproductions of all the statuary and after the exposition present the groups to the different cities and towns of the United States that sends the largest attendance to the exposiion, allow the league to sell such other duplicates as it may and retain 50 per cent of such proceeds, and in return the league will build a $100,000 Woman's Building and Hall of Sculpture and Ceramics on the exposition grounds to be permanent and maintained by the league as the local branch of its own academy of fine arts and a clubhouse for the women of the city. Mr. Lewis guaranteed that it would be the most beautiful building of the exposition.

**For Floral Parade**

The women's auxiliary of the ground-breaking celebration committee of the exposition has decided here, in July, will be typical of "youth mirth and jollity." The pageant committee consists of Mrs. Emma R. Saylor, chairman; Mrs. R. H. Robbins, Mrs. Marvin, Mrs. J. C. Smook, Miss Westamacher, Mrs. Belle Bailey, Mrs. C. R. Otis, Mrs. Springstead of El Cajon, Mrs. Hugh J. Baldwin, Mrs. James McClellan and Mrs. J. C. Hocker. They have established headquarters in room 429 Timken building, and announce that they are ready to book entries for the floral parade and to receive any ideas that may be offered to enhance the beauty of the pageant. Prizes are to be offered for the best decorated vehicles of all kinds and for the best represented nursery ningle jingle taken from Mother Goose rhymes.

# SEEKING ROOMS FOR CELEBRATION CROWD

Although they have been at work only a short time, the solicitors under the direction of T. R. Hopkins of the publicity department of the Panama-California exposition, who are seeking accommodations for the 30,000 or more visitors expected at the ground-breaking celebration here July 19-22, have made great headway.

Mr. Hopkins reports that they have made 5216 calls, have listed 7100 rooms that will accommodate 14,200 persons, and have arranged for cots for 3000 more. The places of accommodation so far arranged for include 226 hotels, apartment and rooming houses and 385 private houses.

"We hope every citizen will do his utmost to aid our men in their work," says Mr. Hopkins. "The biggest advertisement or the biggest knock for any city depends upon the kind of accommodations a stranger receives in that city.

"We certainly hope that it will not be necessary for anybody to go away from San Diego and say they had to sleep in the parks while here. Hospitality should be the watchword, as it means a boost for the exposition in 1915, if we do our best."

# POSTOFFICE TO ADVERTISE FAIR

"Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, 1915," will hereafter be stamped on all mail leaving the San Diego postoffice, or at least as soon as the stamping apparatus can be made. News from Col. D. C. Collier, at Washington, states that he has induced the postoffice department to grant that recognition to the exposition, and the decision will mean millions of advertisements for San Diego in the four years to come.

On the celebration end of the exposition, the Michigan State Society of San Diego has started a movement that may spread to the other state societies here and add greatly to the beauty of the city during the ground-breaking celebration, July 19-22. The society proposes to erect an arch across D street, symbolical of the history of Michigan, and is sending out letters to members and to the officials and newspapers of their old home state to raise the $600 cost of such arch.

# WOMEN OPEN HEADQUARTERS

The Woman's Pageant committee of the ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California exposition has opened headquarters in room 429 Timken building and invites suggestions and entries for the floral pageant of which they will have charge, July 20, and which they have decided will typify "Youth, Mirth and Jollity."

The committee consists of Mrs. Emma R. Saylor, chairman; Mrs. R. H. Robbins, Mrs. Marvin, Mrs. J. C. Snook, Miss Mestamacher, Mrs. Belle Bailey, Mrs. C. R. Otis, Mrs. Springstead of El Cajon, Mrs. Hugh J. Baldwin, Mrs. Jim McClellan, and Mrs. J. C. Hooker.

Prizes are to be offered for floats on every kind of vehicle, and for the best represented nursery jingle taken from the Mother Goose rhymes.

# DEMANDS PAYMENT OF BILLS FOR PARK WORK

**Sefton Says He Must Have Answer of Commissioners by Tonight; Work in the Park Temporarily Stopped; Refuses to Discuss Contract Until Bills Are Allowed and Declares That He Stands Ready to Put Entire Proposition in Hands of the Stockholders.**

Sun May 29, 1911.

Demanding that the new park board, appointed by Mayor Wadham, recognize the bills for work already done in City park by the exposition company, J. W. Sefton, Jr., representing the exposition directors, in the capacity of vice president, appeared before an open meeting of the park commissioners this morning. Sefton announced that work in the park had been temporarily discontinued until such a time as the obligations are met. He announced that he must have an answer from the commissioners before 12 o'clock tonight, otherwise he would call a meeting of the exposition stockholders and place the entire affair in their hands.

Sefton declared that he had spent much of two weeks endeavoring to induce the new board to agree to the payment of the bills for work already done. He firmly demanded his answer by tonight, saying it was impossible for him to wait longer.

"I can not proceed making contracts for work unless I am sure that the money can be obtained with which to settle for the work," he said.

**$60,000 Spent.**

Sefton averred that $60,000 had already been spent in City park. Of this amount, he maintains, the park commissioners must pay $27,000, by virtue of the contract with the old park commission. President Braly of the park commission seemed to think that it could be arranged to settle these bills, but wanted to go deeper into the contract made between the board and the exposition directors, creating a "division of works." Sefton demanded that the bills already incurred first be looked after. When these bills were settled, he said he would be willing to take up other matters.

Sefton said he would bring anybody that the commission might suggest before the commissioners to show that the bills were correct.

recognition of the bills, so that he could proceed with the work in the park. Sefton offered to take the commisioners up in the pary in his automobile.

"I'll show you every tree that has been planted, every nail that has ben driven," he said.

In reference to the contract with the exposition company, Mr. Vogt, the new member, demanded to know if the commission still had the power to take bids on the park worfl. Mr. Sefton answered that they had. The exposition company, he said, acting as contractors, had contracted to do the work for one percent less than it could be done otherwise. However, the park board didn't have to order any work done, he said, unless they deemed it wise. They could call upon the exposition company for such and such a job, but didn't have to accept the plans submitted unless they saw fit. "If this contract is a god one," said Safton, "keep it. If it is not good, throw it aside. What I want to know, before putting the men back to work in the park is that payment will be made for the work already done."

**Endorses Contract**

All work done by the exposition people, as contractors, was subject, Sefton said, to the rules and regulations of the park commission. "We cannot do a thing," he argued, "until you order it." Sefton said the contract was good and that it would enable San Diego to make the biggest showing for $1,000,000 that was ever made.

Mr. Braly wanted to know what Mr. Allen had to do with the park board. Mr. Sefton answered that Allen, Olmsted and Goodhue had nothing to do with the board —that they were employed by the exposition directors.

Before the meeting at the city hall the board held a private session in Mayor Wadham's office at which Geo. W. Marston was present. The appointment of Vogt as commissioner was confirmed by the city council today and at 10:30 he took oath.

Judge Luce, who resigned last week as a park commissioner, appeared before the board. He said he had voted for Nathaniel McHorney as clerk for the board, thinking that the salary was $25 a month and not $125, as he learned next day. He said that he wanted his vote changed, as he was against such a step. Judge Luce declared that the old board spent only $7 for clerk hire in two years.

There was some discussion this morning as to whether the people voted the million dollars for park improvement or exposition purposes. Mr. Sefton declared that everybody had in mind the exposition when they voted for the bonds. With regards to the contract, Braly wanted to know if Mr. Sefton could show him that the contract would save the board money in the spending of the $1,000,000. Sefton answered that he could. This will come up later.

# PARK COMMISSION AND SEFTON ATTEMPT TO SOLVE A HARD PROBLEM

Union May 29, 1911

**If Bills Are Not Paid No More Indebtedness on Fair Site Will Be Incurred**

In an effort to adjust all differences between the park commissioners and the exposition company and also to secure the approval of the new board of bills amounting to $29,000 for work done in the park by the exposition company under the orders of the old board of park commissioners, Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., acting director-general of the Panama-California exposition appeared before the board at its meeting this morning. Before the board assembled in regular session a conference was held in Mayor Wadham's office. This was attended by Mayor Wadham, Mr. Sefton, George W. Marston, and George H. Harrison and Clerk Braly, members of the new board. The third member of the board, F. W. Vogt, not having taken the oath of office at that time, was not present.

What transpired at this conference has not been announced but immediately after the board assembled in regular session in the city hall, with Mr. Vogt occupying a seat.

In positive language Mr. Sefton announced that if the bills are not paid today he would ask the stockholders of the exposition company for a decision. He said that no more indebtedness should be incurred until bills outstanding have been settled.

"I have ordered all the men on work in the park off construction until this is settled." he said. "They will not be put back to work until this question is straightened out."

Before the question of paying the bills incurred by the old board was taken up, Judge M. A. Luce, who resigned from the board Friday, asked President Braly that his vote on the salary of Clerk McHorney be corrected. Judge Luce said that he understood that a clerk was to be paid only

(Continued on Page 12)

# *Park Commission Faces Issue With Expo Company*

(Continued from Page One)

$25 a month but read in the papers that his salary had been fixed at $125.

"I evidently misunderstood the amount when I voted for the appointment," explained the judge.

"Why, judge, you could not hire a boy for $25," was the quick reply of President Braly.

President Braly then announced the purpose of the meeting after which Mr. Sefton addressed the board on the subject of the bills amounting to $29,000 and to explain the contract made between the old board and the exposition company. The session lasted until noon, without a decision being reached and the board adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon when it will consider the same business.

"I am here to collect this sum of $29,000 and explain to the board why I want to collect it," said Sefton. "Under the contract the exposition company has done certain work in the park which was ordered by the commissioners. The exposition company has advanced money to pay for the work. The contract ratified by the old board is one to do work for mutual benefit of both parties. The exposition has agreed to do the work for 1 per cent less than the standard price. One force of men is only employed under that arrangement, thus curtailing expenses.

"The park board has control over the expenditure of the $1,000,000, the exposition company can do the work without orders from the board."

"What has Frank P. Allen, supervising architect, to do with us?" asked President Braly.

"Nothing at all," replied Sefton. "Allen has nothing to do with this contract. The board can say what they want in regard to the work but the board does not pay Allen's salary. If after the ratification of this contract your board is not satisfied, then it has the right not to order any more work, for the contract plainly states that the park commissioners have the absolute authority to order work done. The exposition company is merely acting as a contractor.

"Why do we want the contracts? Are we convinced that you can save us money-" questioned the president of the board.

"I can convince you," replied Sefton, who then pointed out the manner in which money would be saved.

"There are vital reasons why this contract should be settled and bills ordered paid today," continued Sefton. "I will guarantee that if the bills are paid it will not in any manner hold the park commissioners to the contract."

"I believe everything will be settled satisfactorily, but Mr. Vogt, being a new member should have time to read the contract and take up these bills," interposed President Braly.

The other members of the board expressed a similar opinion and adjournement was taken to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon. At this meeting a legal opinion given by City Attorney Andrews regarding the contract will be presented to the board. It is believed that after the bills have been convassed they will be ordered paid but a safe prediction can not be made as to what the park commission will do regarding the contract.

ADV.

Diamond Bargains—Dauchy has them, 1526 F, Bet. 6th and 7th. *

## HE RECOMMENDS "KISSING SCHOOL"

By United Press Leased Wire.

CHICAGO, May 29—Chicago received a jar from the innermost circle of the "Four Hundred" to the outermost fringe of the "Lower Ten" today, when Prof. Robert E. Blount of the Waller high school, submitted a plan to establish a perfectly scientific courtship school.

Prof. Blount in suggesting the plan before the Child Welfare league said, "I believe in advocating the 'kissing college' in which the gentle art of 'spooning" is to be taught. There should be a proper course of instruction, preparing the children for courtship and married life. This instruction should commence in infancy and continue through life. Courtship should be studied so this it will lead to a beautiful married life."

Harrison of New York, Representative Hamill of New Jersey and about 20 politicians. He refused to express any choice at any time between Woodrow Wilson, Champ Clark, or Harmon of Ohio.

# SEFTON DEMANDS PAYMENT OF $29,000 DUE EXPOSITION

## Park Board Members Are Reluctant, Fearing Such Action Will Ratify Contract

## AGREE TO MOST OF CLAIM

Armed neutrality was declared yesterday between the park commission and the exposition.

The exposition advanced the old park board $29,000. Of this amount $3000 has been advanced since the first of the month.

Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., acting director general of the exposition, appeared before the commissioners yesterday morning and demanded payment of the $29,000 at once. The commissioners objected to immediate payments. They feared that payment would ratify the contract which, entered into between the old board and the exposition, created the bureau of the division of works. Mr. Sefton assured the commissioners that the debt had nothing to do with the contract. He said that if a satisfactory answer was not received before midnight the entire affair would be placed before the stockholders at a called meeting.

**Hold a Private Meeting**

Adjournment was taken and all interested parties met in the mayor's office in the Granger block for a private conference during the afternoon. Whatever was said and done was behind closed doors. After the meeting the following typewritten statement was given out for publication:

First—That we ascertain what we are paying for.

Second—Honor, so far as possible, the debts created by the old park board.

Third—That we positively refuse to be bound by, or recognize, or be in any way affected by the contract dated January, 1911, between the park board and the exposition.

Fourth—The park board will pay no bills in future not directly authorized and contracted for by the board.

**Expenditures Authorized**

"Every cent spent on the park board and charged to the park board to be taken care of by the million dollar bond issue has been directly authorized and contracted for by the park board," said Mr. Sefton in explanation of the fourth article of the statement. "Naturally, in view of the fact that the present park board has refused to abide by the contract entered into between the old park board and the exposition, dated January 19, 1911, there will be no more work done in the park by the exposition excepting such work as is directly in the province of the exposition and can be paid for out of exposition funds raised by stock subscriptions."

Auditor C. A. Richardson of the exposition was present at the private conference. He had brought with him a bundle of vouchers. These were gone over carefully by the commissioners and Mr. Sefton and every item of the $29,000 was approved excepting a small amount, which is still under investigation.

**Work in Park Suspended**

Meanwhile all work which the exposition has been conducting at the park remains suspended. Orders were issued to that effect last Saturday. An understanding, however, was reached under which shrubbery and trees will be watered and other urgent work performed to prevent destruction of property.

The morning session in the city hall was devoted largely to a discussion of the division of works contract between Mr. Sefton and the commissioners. Mr. Sefton appeared to demand payment of the $29,000.

Clark Braly, speaking as president of the board, objected to the immediate payment of the money for fear that it would ratify the division of works contract, and he stated that neither he nor his two colleagues were fully satisfied that its provisions were fair and reasonable.

**Says Plan Saves Money**

"That contract will have nothing to do with the payment of this money," declared Mr. Sefton with emphasis. "This contract is simply one to do work for both parties. The exposition takes the place of the contractor. We undertake to do work for 1 per cent less than it can be done by outside contractors at standard prices. This is done to save the people money. It saves work. It saves office forces. The exposition can buy at better prices because it buys in larger quantities."

"What has Mr. Allen to do with this contract?" asked Mr. Braly.

"Mr. Allen has nothing to do with this contract," replied Mr. Sefton with vigor. "Mr. Olmsted has nothing to do with this contract. Mr. Goodhue has nothing to do with it. The hiring of Mr. Allen or any one connected with this contract has nothing to do with this park board. You don't pay his salary. If you want a building you pay a per cent to the exposition. Mr. Allen submits plans. If you don't like them you can blue pencil them. What work you order must all be done within the figure you put just the same as with any other contractor. The exposition takes the place of contractors at 1 per cent cheaper than other contractors would do the work for.

**Braly Explains Position**

"It is evident, as I look at it," said Mr. Braly, "that a million dollars was voted for the improvement of the park. We were not elected by the people, but the mayor, who appointed us, was, and we feel as though we ought to look after that money with the same care as we would if we had been elected."

"I don't want to say that the million was ordered for park improvements alone,' replied Mr. Sefton, "there would have been no million dollars voted if there had been no exposition."

"We are the same board but new members,' said Mr. Braly. "Why do you demand payment of this money before we have become satisfied with the contract. Have we become convinced you can save us money?"

"I can convince you," said Mr. Sefton. "You are getting an improved park not only with your money but with our money. If you can show us where we can save money, we will be pleased."

**Incurred by Former Board.**

"We are not to blame for these bills," remarked Mr. Braly. "They were made before we took office."

"No," replied Mr. Sefton, "it is not your fault but it is up to you to pay the bills of the old board if they are correct. But it is not your duty to indorse this contract if you don't want to."

"Don't you think there is extravagance in the exposition?" asked Mr Braly.

"I don't want to discuss that now," replied Mr. Sefton. "It has no bearing on the question of the payment of this money. Of my personal knowledge, I don't know of any extravagance. There are some things I have not dug up yet. I have been very busy since my return from abroad. I am not yet familiar with everything that happened while I was away from October to May. But there is nothing I know of in my connection with the exposition that I am afraid to go before the people with."

Mr. Sefton explained that if the board would pass a resolution that the payment of the bills would in no way mean a ratification of the contract, he would have every official of the exposition sign the agreement, if necessary.

"The contract ties us up," said Mr. Braly.

"Yes, but only on work which you order us to do," replied Mr. Sefton. "That is plainly specified in the contract. If you order no work done, you are in no way bound by that contract."

**Bound to Employ Allen**

"If we ratify the contract, we conceed that Mr. Allen is the only man who can do the work," remarked Mr. Braly.

"Any one can be employed," replied Mr. Sefton.

"If you could get cheaper plans than those made by Mr. Allen, would you still keep him at $20,000 a year?" asked Mr. Brady.

"We have to have an architect," replied Mr. Sefton. 'If you can get this work done cheaper than we can do it, you are not doing your duty by the people. We are responsible for the work, not our employes."

"Suppose we should let Allen and Goodhue do the work, would they employ San Diego people?" asked Mr. Braly.

'They have been instructed to do so," replied Mr. Sefton. 'They are buying all possible material here in San Diego. Ninty-five per cent of the money is spent here. I am willing to go before the people with that fact. I am willing to show the vouchers for the money spent here in one column and the vouchers for money spent outside of the city in another. I am prepared to go before the people with this statement."

**Wanted His Vote Changed.**

Judge M. A. Suce appeared before the board and wanted his vote changed which made Nathaniel McHarney clerk. He said he understood that the salary was to be $25 a month instead of $125.

"Why the old board spent but seven dollars and fifty cents for clerk hire," he said.

"You couldn't get a boy for $25 a month," replied Mr. Brady.

George W. Marston was with the commissioners in Mayor Wadham's office before the morning session and also part of the time with them and Mr. Sefton in private conference during the afternoon.

F. William Vogt, the latest appointee of the mayor to the board, was present at the session and the conference.

The commission will meet tomorrow for further consideration of the questions at issue.

# FRANCHISE FOR LINE THROUGH PARK GRANTED

## Interurban Investment Company is Given One Year In Which to Place Line in Operation

Members of the board of park commissioners this morning voted to grant a franchise to the Interurban Investment company for a line through the city park.

The company was represented by State Senator L. A. Wright and G. W. Pursell, its secretary. The petition to the board and the resolution granting the franchise were read by Senator Wright. It provides, in effect, that the line be completed and in operation to El Cajon within one year from today and to Escondido within two years from today. According to Senator Wright the resolution is identical with the one adopted by the common council extending the franchise of the company outside the limits of the park.

The line goes for a mile and an eighth in the park and one or more ornamental stations are to be erected for the convenience of the people along the line. In addition a grove of trees is to be planted and a picnic ground established.

"I think that after doing all the work that has been done by this company in the park," said President Clark Braly, of the board this morning, "that the company should be allowed more time in which to complete the line and place it in operation. Notwithstanding the delay I think it is our duty to grant an extension of one year with the understanding that there be no further extensions. If the park were off to one side of the city instead of being right in the center I would oppose the granting of franchises through any portion of it but as it is located now there is no other way for the people to reach it and to enjoy it unless they own conveyances."

Senator Wright said that it was a mistake to exclude lines from the park because of the fact that the majority of the people cannot then reach the park unless they walk.

Commissioner Vogt moved that the resolution be adopted and the vote was unanimous.

# *Builders Exchange Wants San Diego Men Favored*

## Committee Appears Before Park Commission With Expression of Opinion of Members on Exposition Work

Members of the San Diego builders exchange visited the board of park commissioners at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of expressing their opinion on the use of San Diego building materials and the employment of San Diego men on the fair buildings and work on the exposition site in the city park. John Campbell, Charles Julian, Mr. Brelin, Edward Rambo and F. J. Sillifant were among those who represented the exchange.

They believed that when it come to letting contracts and to the employment of men San Diego talent and material is good enough and they expressed the opinion that City Engineed E. E. Capps could lay out the exposition site satisfactory to the people of San Diego.

Through Mr. Braly, president of the board, the commission expressed determination to save as much money as possible in the establishment of the exposition and that San Diego builders and workmen should be encouraged and they, the commission, hoped to adjust matters satisfactory to all sides.

# BRALY FOR REAL ZOO; GETS OWL

## Menagerie in Park Will Be Enlarged by New Park Commissioners.

President Clark Braly of the new park board stands for a zoo.

Ten minutes after becoming the willing recipient of a monkey-faced owl this morning, President Braly, when questioned by a Sun reporter, said he considered that a zoo was absolutely essential in the park.

"We must have something in the park to attract the people," he said, "and nothing will do it quicker than a zoo. A park without a zoo is like a kite without a tail."

It was little August Patterson who this morning burst in upon the park commisison, carrying a box, in which a monkey-faced owl was confined. Mr. Braly took the owl smiling and thanked the bright youngster for his trouble. The owl will be given a place in the pary—unlike many other interesting birds and beasts which were turned down by the old commission.

The monkey-faced owl was captured in Mission valley

# SELL PARK LANDS, SAYS COUNCILMAN

## Adams Declares That 1400-Acre Resort Is Much Too Big.

Councilman Adams, superintendent of streets, and former supervisor, is another earnest advocate of the sale of a portion of City park. Recently the views of Mayor Wadham were printed on this subject, the mayor standing for the sale of 500 acres in the center of the park at some future date, the millions procured to be used in purchasing a water system.

"Those are my views exactly," said Adams. "The park is too big. It should be cut—a chunk right out of the center. It would make a better looking park and relieve the city of too great a responsibility. The idea of issuing bonds constantly for improvements, when we can sell some of those now useless park lands, sems to me to be proposterous."

# PARK BOARD GOING AHEAD ON EXPO JOB

Five representatives of the San Diego Builders' exchange this morning called upon the board of park commissioners at a special session held in the regular chambers in the city hall. They called to suggest that San Diego contractors be allowed to bid upon the construction of the exposition buildings in the City park, and that local men, who are able to furnish the materials for the buildings and grounds, be given a chance to bid, as well as outside concerns.

It was also recommended that City Engineer E. M. Capps be placed in charge of the work in the park. The appointment of a local architect, instead of some high-priced, outside expert, was advocated. President Braly and the members of the park commission received the committee courteously and assured them that it was the intention to give San Diego men and San Diego materials the first chance whenever possible.

**Open Session**

The meeting, unlike the "star chamber" held in the law office of the mayor Monday afternoon, was open to press and public. Much satisfaction was expressed over this, as the people are opposed to secret meetings of any public body. It is publicity the people are demanding in connection with the entire exposition affair, and they insist that they can never secure the necessary publicity through "star chamber" sessions.

John Campbell of the Builders' exchange was one of the leading speakers. He said he and his associates wanted to feel that the money voted by the people for park improvements remain in the hands of the park commissions and not given to "outsiders" to spend.

"Our city engineer can do the work up in the park, and we want him there," he said. Mr. Campbell stated that he was enthusiastic over Capps for park work, "as suggested in the local press"—meaning The Sun. The park commission, he said, with the aid of Mr. Capps, could look after the work in a manner that would suit every citizen.

**As to Allen**

Members of the Builders' exchange attempted to feel the pulse of the commissioners, with reference to Allen's successor. Mr. Braly made it plain that the commission would not "fire" Allen, as Allen had nothing to do with the board. He was an employe, Braly said, of the exposition company, which could keep or discharge him, as they saw fit.

Later Mr. Braly made the same statement with reference to Allen to a Sun reporter.

"He is connected with the exposition company," he said. "There is no reason why we should ask for his discharge, as reported."

All of which seems to indicate that the park commissioners are going right ahead independently of the exposition directors. Mr. Sefton Monday said it was up to the commissioners to make the first move, and they have done it. Supt. Christopher, who for seven years, has been employed in the park by the park commission, is now in charge. He has a large force of men at work looking after trees and shrubbery which were recently planted. They are receiving plenty of water. The exposition company remains in charge of the nursery, in which the park commissioners had no financial interest, none of the $1,000,000 being used for that purpose.

President Braly this morning sent to the city attorney for a copy of the ordinance which governed the bond issue. Braly, Harrison and Vogt agreed that they should acquaint themselves thoroughly with their powers under this ordinance before proceeding further. Before selecting any person to assume charge of the engineering under the bond issue, it is desired to ascertain just what is legally possible. Although neither Mayor Wadham nor the three park commissioners have admitted it, it is still predicted by many that City Engineer Capps will be placed in charge, as this morning urged by the Builders' Exchange. The exact site of the exposition in the park is yet to be determined.

Members of the park commission yesterday inspected all the work done in the park. They were accompanied by E. Bernard, a horticultural expert, recently of Mission valley. The commission was well pleased with the plant-

CONTINUED
:: From Page One ::

## PARK BOARD IS GOING RIGHT ON

# NOVEL IDEAS FOR THE CELEBRATION

Two new methods of boosting the ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California exposition, July 19-22, have been adopted by Manager Dick Ferris, and one of them is novel and the other "classy" to say the least.

The latter is the proposition of James Jasper, representative of the San Diego exhibit at the Los Angeles chamber of commerce to have a slide made from a photograph of the official celebration poster and use it in his illustrated lectures. Mr. Jasper writes that the vacation crowds from outside will be large in Los Angeles from now on, and adds that "every little bit helps" and that "we want to keep the people talking."

The other method adopted, originated in fact, by Manager Ferris as a result of his recent trip north, is to have a "'Steen Mule Team" used to haul a wagon load of posters from town to town in all Southern California, the crew in charge outshine the efforts of all the circus bill posters combined. Ferris refuses to say just what a 'steen mule team is, but says that "Borax Smith's Twenty-Mule Team" will look like mere amateurs compared with the outfit engaged in Los Angeles for the poster-posting tour which will begin in a few days.

# PARK FRANCHISE IS GIVEN TO PURSELL

Chas. W. Pursell, who has worn a long face ever since that eventful day on which the old park commission revoked his franchise through City park, was smiling again today. His sudden change in humor was due to the action of Mayor Wadham's new park board in this morning rescinding the action of the former board by regranting to Pursell a franchise, or permit, with an extension of time, through the big pleasure grounds.

The old park commission, O'Hallaran and Luce alone voting, declared that Pursell had not fulfilled his contract. The new park commission decided that Pursell should be given another chance. President Braly, in voting for the permit, declared that he would be opposed to any further extension, if the line is not completed to El Cajon by June 1 of 1912, as provided in the extended franchise recently granted by the council. The permit through the park also specifies that the road must be completed to Escondido by June 1, 1913, two years hence.

**Bond Issue**

Senator Wright, who appeared with Mr. Pursell, declared that the road would be completed to El Cajon in much less than a year. He said that bonds would be issued just as soon as the extension of time was granted.

President Braly expressed himself as favoring an electric line through the park, because it is right in the center of the city, splitting up the residential district. If the park were more isolated,

## PARK FRANCHISE GIVEN PURSELL

he said he would vote against allowing a railroad to enter it.

Wright argued that the park was now a "rich man's park." He said that only the rich people, who had automobiles, could enjoy a visit there. The poor people, he said, were entitled to a street car line to carry them to the center of the park.

"Mr. Wright," said President Braly, "I hope you are in good faith."

"I certainly am," answered Wright. "No individual is more interested in the welfare of that park than myself."

**Two Stations**

Pursell promised to erect two stations in the park, instead of one, as at first arranged. He said one would be 1000 feet north of the south line of the park, where the Golden Hill road comes in, and another at the playgrounds. There will also be a station just over the line where the road leaves the park at Nutmeg street. Exactly 1⅛ of the road will be through the park. Senator Wright, when questioned by President Braly, said he was willing to stipulate that the park is a part of the city, and that going through the park would not call for an extra fare.

The permit is for 25 years Senator Wright stated that the road had been financed and would be rushed to completion. Pursell was present, and said he stood ready to answer all questions. It was explained that a new bond of $15,000 had been deposited with the council. It was upon motion of Commissioner Vogt that the new permit was granted, subject to the approval of the city attorney.

# LAWYERS TO ADVISE ON 1915 FAIR TANGLE

## Legal Advisory Committee to Consider Questions Bearing On Issued With Park Board Asked by Sefton

## CHARTER PROVISIONS AND STATE LAW ARE INVOLVED

### City Attorney W. R. Andrews and E. H. Lamme, of the Committee, Will Have Conference Tomorrow on Legal Points

Has the city council or the park board the right to direct the expenditure of the $1,000,000 fund voted for park improvement in connection with the Panama-California exposition?

This question was threshed over at two meetings of the Panama-California exposition legal advisory committee. The first meeting was held in the office of the secretary of the company, L. G. Munroe, this morning at 9 o'clock. At the second meeting at 12:30 o'clock held in the samep lace there were present E. H. Lamme, chairman of the committee; Judge W. A. Sloane and A. H. Sweet.

Mr. Munroe and Joseph Sefton, Jr., acting director general of the exposition, also were present. The upshot of the meeting was a decision on the part of Judge Lamme to confer with City Attorney W. R. Andrews and the submission of the following questions to the committee by Mr. Sefton for answer:

"First. Has the board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego the right to make contracts for work done in the city park?

"Second. Is the agreement entered into between the board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego and the Panama-California exposition, signed January, 1911, a valid and binding agreement?

"Third. Has the board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego the right to turn over any portion of the parks of the city of San Diego to a private or public corporation for temporary use?

"Fourth. Has the board of park commissioners oft he city of San Diego the right and power to spend any and all moneys appropriated, voted or received from any source whatsoever for improvement of the city parks? (This question has particular bearing upon the recent million dollar bond issue.)

"Fifth. Are contracts made with one board binding upon the succeeding board?"

It was shown at the meeting that the language of the last sentence in section 4, chapter 7, of the city charter is as follows:

"To expend the money appropriated by the common council or received from any other source for the purpose of mantaining and improving said parks, plazas and squares.

Section 8, of Act 2371, of the civil code of California, seems to leave in doubt whether the city council or the park board has the right to direct the expenditure of funds for the improvement of parks or on other municipal projects. It is argued by some that it is up to the council but it was stated at the meetings today that the charter provision is clear and there can be no doubt on the subject.

As soon as the conference with City Attorney Andrews is had it is expected the questions asked by Mr. Sefton will be answered.

At a meeting of the Wide Awake club held last evening at the club house at Twenty-sixth and M streets the committee appointed to investigate the expenditure of city funds by the exposition company was not ready to report.

41

# COAST ARTILLERY TO PARTICIPATE IN MANEUVERS

## Ordered to Make Annual Encampment at Ft. Rosecrans, July 1 to 8

## WILL HELP REPEL ATTACK

## Navy and Army Demonstration Will be Most Spectacular Ever Held on Coast

Copies of orders prescribing the dates for the annual coast artillery defense exercises, during which time the joint army, navy and marine corps maneuvers will be held, were received yesterday by Major Herbert R. Fay, commanding officer of the San Diego district of coast artillery militia. The orders came from Ira A. Haynes, adjutant general of the department of California, and E. A. Forbes, adjutant general of the National Guard of California.

The date for the encampment of the Fifth and Eighth militia companies of San Diego will be from July 1 to 8, inclusive, and during that time the army, navy and marine corps will take part in a maneuver which will be an attack by the navy on San Diego, the defense of the city being left to the militia companies, the Fort Rosecrans garrison and the provisional brigade of infantry, comprising the Eighth and Thirtieth regiments, commanded by Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss.

The militia, with the two companies of regulars at Fort Rosecrans, will go into camp on the parade grounds in the rear of Battery Wilkeson, this site being an advantageous one on account of its proximity to the big ten-inch guns which will play an important part in repelling the attempt of the cruisers and other vessels of the navy in the proposed attack on the city. This attack will be an attempted entrance to the harbor.

It is expected that the provisional brigade will be used as a support to the coast defenses at Fort Rosecrans and will be stationed there to repel a landing party which will undoubtedly try to land from the fleet if successful in entering the harbor.

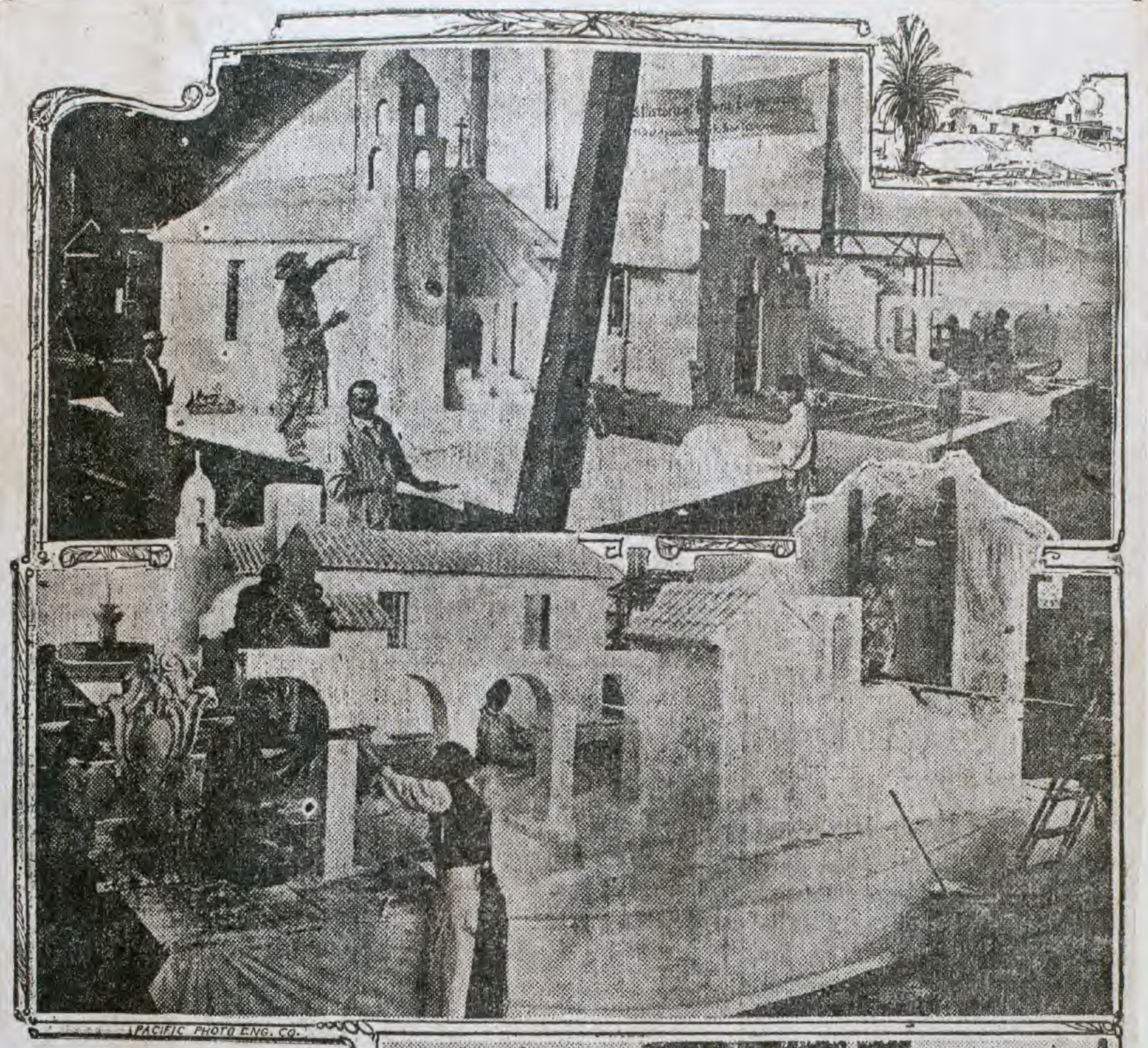
The order states that "The chief of artillery, National Guard California, is charged with the details of the movements of the militia force, including pay, transportation and subsistence, and will confer relative thereto with such officers of the department of California, United States army, as may be necessary."

It is expected that details of the tactical problems used during the maneuvers will be prepared by the commanding officers of each unit which will take part in the exercises.

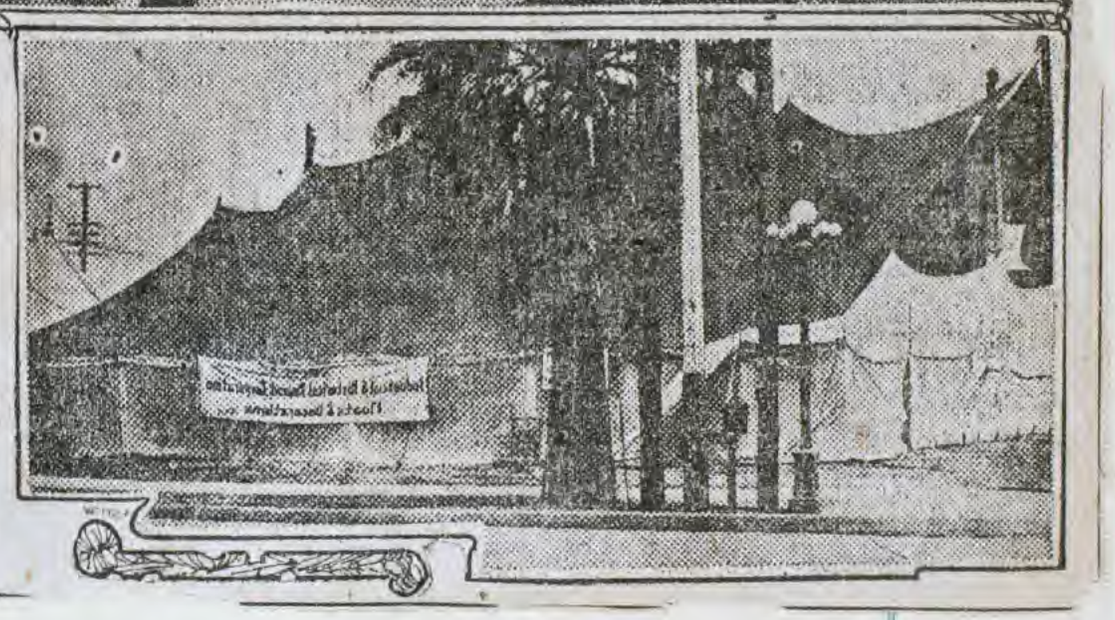
# Mission Floats Assuming Form Rapidly

# Replicas Would Make the Padres Gasp

At top: Floats in course of construction, Henry Kabierske, designer, appearing in foreground; next below, other partly completed floats; at bottom, tent at foot of D street where floats to be seen in gorgeous pageant are being built.



PACIFIC PHOTO ENG. CO.



## Large Staff of Artists Work In Large Tents at Foot Of D Street

There is something doing every minute in the two big tents near the foot of D street—something that would make the old Franciscan fathers gasp with astonishment if they could take a peep, for they would see California missions built in "bunches" and in just as matter-of-fact a way as if it were easy work to shape up adobe walls and arches and belfries, and even grow grass and flowers around the finished structure.

The fathers might think it geographically impossible for any person in the San Diego mission to hand a paint brush or a bell or a section of an arch to a man over in San Juan Capistrano mission, but it is being done every day.

The biggest tent of the Industrial and Historical Pageant Corporation of Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and San Francisco, is in fact housing a mission city, where the streets are necessarily narrow because there are twenty-one missions under one tent, or will be when they are finished. Henry Kabierske is the chief designer for the corporation, and is in charge of the float-building for the ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California exposition, July 19-22.

**Rapid Progress**

All he had to start on in this big contract was the list of floats, the descriptions of the old missions and pictures of them, and that was only a week or two ago. Today his force of workmen are engaged in the building of twenty of the twenty-one old mission floats, and some of them are nearly completed. The San Diego mission, the oldest in California history, will be ready for viewing by visitors Sunday afternoon, as will San Juan Capistrano, over the colorings and architecture of which Mr. Kabierske enthused as an artist. In order to finish San Diego mission by Sunday all hands will be put to work on it at once.

It is an odd, interesting and beautiful sight in the big tent, where missions are made on short order and out of lumber, canvas and paints; and particularly wonderful to see them made old in appearance while new in material.

**Quick Transformation**

The new mission is built, and a few strokes of the brush "takes chunks out" of the adobe walls, while the workers in staff pass some implement of their trade along the surface of wall or roof or side of the belfry and there appear the "cracks" that time alone has made in the original mission buildings. Under the paint brush the whitened walls of the arch seem to peel off in spots and the red of the wall shows through; in short, the newly-built mission becomes the ruin of the present day while you wait, though the "marks of age" on the exterior of the structure are denied by the new frame-work and new canvas of the mission underneath.

The second tent erected by the Industrial and Historical Pageant Corporation is to be used for the building of the historical floats, and the third tent, yet to be erected, and which will be the one used for the Kirmess and the minstrel show at Fifth and Nutmeg streets, also will be used to house historical designs to be built for the celebration parades.

# MAYOR SIGNS 2 ORDINANCES

An ordinance creating and establishing the bureau of construction, bureau of accounts and collections and the bureau of statistics and supplies were signed by Mayor James E. Wadham this morning. Other ordinances regarding street matters and including the ordinance ordering the purchase of glazed cement sewer pipe, were not signed. The mayor would give no intimation as to his attitude regarding these ordinances. A resolution authorizing the sale of $250,000 worth of park bonds was also signed by the mayor.

# ALL EXPO WORK FOR COUNCIL?

## Maybe the Park Board Has No Real Power to Spend That Million.

## MAYOR HAS DOUBTS

### Legal Committee of the Expo Co. Will Look Into Big Question.

Has the park board or the city council the best right to spend the $1,000,000 recently voted for park improvements?

This is a question, and a big one, which arose this morning. A meeting of the legal and advisory committee of the Panama-California Exposition Co. was called to consider the question. The meeting was scheduled for 9 o'clock, but a quorum was not obtained. Another meeting was set for 12:30 o'clock in the exposition offices, but at that time it was decided to meet again tomorrow. Nothing was done.

Mayor Wadham, who is a member of this committee, but who will probably resign, now that he is in office, was seen this morning. The mayor said that he had always maintained and still considered that the park commission was supreme in the park, but that there was some doubt in his mind as to whether the commission or the council had the right to spend the park improvement bond money. He said he wanted the question decided, as he didn't want his commisisoners to go ahead and do anything that they had no right to go under the law.

**The Call**

The call for the meeting of the legal and advisory committee of the Exposition company read that it was the purpose to decide whether the provisions of the Municipal Improvement act Sec. 8 and 9, Henry's General Laws, and Deering's General Laws, act 2371, provided that the park bond issue is to be expended under the direction of the park commission or city council. It is stated in the call that this is a critical

(Continued on Page Eight.)

# COUNCIL TO RUN EXPO PARK WORK?

time in exposition affairs and that a full attendance of the committee is desired. Judge Lamme is chairman of the committee.

Section 8 of the law under which the park improvement bonds were issued provides that it shall be the duty of the legislature of every city, town or municipal corporation, when public improvements are being made under provisions of this act, to make all needful rules and regulations for carrying out and maintaining such improvements, and to appoint all needful agents, superintendents and engineers, and to carefully look after the construction and operation of such public works, and to protect and preserve the rights and interests of the municipality. In case there is a board of public works, the law says, that the board may have the authority.

The council is undoubtedly the legislature of the city. The park commissioners were not appointed by the council, but by the mayor and are of course not the "agents, superintendents, or enginers" appointed by the city legislature.

**The Charter**

The city charter, however, holds that all parks, plazas, and squares now open and to be opened, are to be under the exclusive control of the park commission with power to lay out and improve same. The commission would therefore have a right to spend all monies appropriated by the council for park purposes. The bond issue was, however, issued under the act above described and many contend that it will be necessary for the council to expend the money.

The exposition company would probably prefer to see the council take the reins, inasmuch as the park commissioners have just repudiated the exposition contract and seem inclined to go it alone, for the present at least. Just what the council would do has never been determined. In case the council takes charge, City Enginer Capps would probably have to assume charge of the work as city engineer.

The park commission held no meeting this morning.

# PARK BOARD ON AN INSPECTION TOUR

## Members Going over Balboa Park and Discussing Tentative Plans for Improvement with Funds Available

Members of the board of park commissioners today and probably tomorrow and Saturday will be busy inspecting Balboa park and going over the ground where improvements have been made and where improvements are contemplated.

It is the purpose of the board members to become as fully acquainted with the park, its possibilities of improvement and the site of the exposition as possible in order that they may have first hand knowledge of any matter pertaining to the park that may come before them.

It is believed the board while going over the park in the next few days will be discussing tentative plans for improvement aside from the improvement that will be accomplished by the building of the exposition.

There are many things the board would like to do with the park but it must be content to do what can be done with the money available.

As far as the sale of any park lands are concerned the members of the board are believed to be unalterably opposed to such a plan, although they have not committed themselves one way or the other.

The next regular meeting will be subject to the call of the chairman, but it is probable the board will convene Monday morning.

San Diego, Cal., Thursday, June 1

# FLOAT ENTRIES ARE URGED BY WOMEN

## Plenty of Flowers now Assured and Aid of Kabierske Promised in Making Floral Parade a Big Success

Immediate entries of floats for 'La Fiesta de Ramona," the floral pageant during the ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California Exposition here, July 19-22, are desired by Mrs. Emma R. Saylor, chairman of the Woman's Pageant committee, requests all San Diego women interand she also requests all San Diego Women interested to present any ideas they may have, at the auxiliary offices in the Timken building as soon as possible.

Plenty of flowers are now assured, and the aid of Artist Henry Kabierske, designer and builder of the mission floats, has been generously tendered to the women and will be of the greatest value in making the floral parade a success.

Mrs. Stansfield, of El Cajon, member of the auxiliary, is planning to have El Cajon represented in the pageant by a float of flowers and fruit which, probably, will be designed by Mr. Kabierske, who already has been asked to design the decorations for three big autos which will go after the prize in that class.

The San Diego Floral association has offered to decorate the court of honor at the Plaza, where a number of the paraders in costume will give folk-dances, and the association may also decorate "Ramona's float."

As the pageant is to represent "Youth, Mirth and Jollity," it is desired that as many of the suggestions for humorous floats as possible be acted upon, as this is to be the only one of all the parades in which space will be given for the lighter ideas

The women of San Diego are to be in complete charge of the parade, and Mrs. Saylor is convinced that it will be the greatest success ever, if the women will act at once.

Work on all of the 21 mission floats, except one, for the ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California exposition, here, July 19-22, is well under way, at the big tents of the Industrial and Historical Pageant Corporation, near the foot of D street, and by Sunday two of them will have been finished—San Diego and San Juan Capistrano missions, and visitors will be given a view of them.

The San Juan Capistrano mission will probably excel as a work of art, especially as to the coloring, and Artist Henry Kabierske, chief designer for the corporation, enthuses over this float the nearer it comes to completion. It is one of the most beautiful floats ever built, and compares favorably with even the best picture ever painted of the noted structure of old Spanish-California days.

All of the workmen will be engaged from now on, on the San Diego mission and it will be, in reality, the first finished, as promised.

All of the mission floats are being built under the larger of the two tents. The second tent is to be used for the historical floats, and a third tent—the one used for the Kirmess and the Sailors' minstrel show—will be erected on the remainder of the block alongside the two within the next few days.

The scene in the big tent is one of bustling activity and oddity, and the score of old missions that are taking shape in lath, canvas, staff and paints, makes it a veritable mission city.

# SAN DIEGANS ASK CHANCE TO BID ON FAIR WORK

Union June 1, 1911

## Builders Urge Park Board to Retain Control of Bond Money

## RECOMMEND COMPETITION

## Commissioners Braly and Vogt Favor Public Proposals On All Work

John Campbell was the principal speaker for a committee of the builders' exchange, which waited on the park commissioners yesterday, and urged them to keep control of the million dollars voted by bond issue for park improvements in their own hands.

"This money ought to be kept in the hands of the park board," said E. D. Rambo, another speaker.

"The city engineer, we believe, is fully qualified to go ahead with the work. We all feel it would be much better if you would control the money than to hand it over to outside parties."

**Julian Favors Competition**

Charles Julian, another speaker, declared that it would be better to spend in San Diego the one per cent which "Allen claims he can save" than to buy at that reduced rate in other cities. He urged that supplies be advertised for by bids in a legal way, so that local builders would have an opportunity to compete.

Mr. Campbell urged the same propositions, saying in conclusion:

"We feel that the personnel of this board is all right, and that the interests of the people are safe in your hands, but we ask that you watch the other side."

F. W. Vogt, of the board, declared himself heartily in favor of public bids for supplies, and cited instances where such procedure saved the city of Louisville lots of money.

**"Able to Act Independently"**

Replying to the committee, President Clark Braly said:

"We are able to act as a park board independently of the exposition committee. But we have nothing to do with Mr. Allen. You will have to see the exposition management about him.

"We are undecided yet how many buildings we are going to put up. Whatever we build, however, we want San Diego written across the face of those buildings. I think the people would be proud to see the work done by themselves."

AUGUST PATTERSON

**Who Contributed Bird to Balboa Park Menagerie.**

# EXPOSITION GIVEN MONKEY-FACED OWL

## Bird With Simian Countenance Presented by Boy at Public Meeting

The exposition is richer by one monkey-faced owl. August Patterson, aged 11 years, who lives at Forty-second and Adams streets, is the donor.

August appeared yesterday in the doorway of the room in which the park commission was holding its meeting. In his left hand he held a large straw hat and resting in his right arm was a box covered with burlap.

"What have you got there, my boy?" asked President Clark Braly.

"A monkey-faced owl for the exposition," answered the boy.

The box was placed on the floor and the park commissioners suspended proceedings to make the acquaintance of his owlship. His owlship wound himself up to receive the commissioners. He emitted a series of shrill screeches and drew back his head to acknowledge the introduction with his hooked beak. His militant attitude made a deep impression on the three dignitaries, who withdrew to a respectful distance.

"It is the plan of this commission to develop one complete, home-made, home-raised menagerie in connection with the exposition," said Mr. Braley, "and we welcome anything in the bird or animal line that creeps, walks or flies in San Diego county.

"Put in the paper for me that boys who capture lizards, toads, owls or any kind of live things, should bring them to me and I shall be glad to receive them on behalf of the park commission.

"I want it understood, however, that I will not accept more than one pair of polecats and no dogs."

Mr. Braly lives at 3704 Second street. His telephone number is Home 3054.

The monkey-faced owl was assigned to the custody of Albert B. Christopher, superintendent of Balboa park, and will be placed in a cage in the zoological department.

"I know where there is another owl where I got this one, in Missron valley, and when I catch him I'll bring him up here," remarked Master Patterson, as he left.

# CONFER WITH COL. COLLIER

Tribune June 1, 1911

The southern railroads are waking up to the possibilities of the proposition by Col. D. C. Collier, director-general of the Panama-California exposition, to divert travel to San Diego so that the south also will benefit by it; as a result S. H. Hardwick, passenger traffic manager, and H. F. Cary, general passenger agent of the Southern railway, conferred with him in Washington yesterday.

The railway officials showed great interest in the exposition, asked many questions concerning it, and will give substantial aid in the plans proposed.

# BUILDERS EXCHANGE WATCHING 1915 FAIR

## Members Confident New Park Board Will Favor San Diego Bidders and Workmen

Tribune June 1, 1911

Members of the San Diego builders' exchange, as a result of a meeting with the board of park commissioners yesterday morning, are confident that San Diego contractors and workmen will be given equal opportunity to bid on work in Balboa park in connection with the establishment of the Panama-California exposition there.

"We believe the new park board will do all in its power to see that San Diego is benefitted by the construction and work in general on the exposition," said F. J. Sillifant, secretary of the exchange this morning. "It seems fair to us that San Diegans should do the work on the exposition. The people visited the bonds and subscribed for stock on the general understanding that the work was to be done at home as much as possible and that outside help should not be engaged. The park board is doing much to restore the confidence of the people in regard to this matter and we believe that it will be adjusted satisfactorily and without further trouble.

"Of course, if an outsider's bid should be way under any of our bids we would not get the work and the contracts. That is to be expected. But we believe that we can build as cheaply as any outsider and that we can save as much money as any outsider."

It is rumored that the builders' exchange is watching the exposition matter closely and that if necessary an active campaign will be launched to see that the desires of the members regarding the spending of money at home are carried out. In the meantime they are resting content with the assurance from the new board of park commissioners that San Diegans will be favored wherever possible, as far as the bond issue authorized by the city is concerned.

# NOVEL ADVERTISING IS PLANNED FOR EXPOSITION

Union June 2, 1911

**Stereopticon Slide of Poster to be Shown in Los Angeles**

San Diego's ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California exposition is to be advertised by a stereopticon slide in the illustrated lectures given by James Jasper, representative of the San Diego exhibit in the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, Mr. Jasper having made the request for a photograph of the official poster recently issued by the exposition and which has been highly commended for its comprehensiveness and artistic merit.

Manager Dick Ferris also has arranged with a Los Angeles bill-posting firm to send out a "'steen mule team" drawing a big wagon load of the posters and bill all Southern California in "truly circus style." He says the outfit will make "Borax Smith's" twenty-mule team look like a spike team by comparison.

# PURSELL FRANCHISE EXTENDED ONE YEAR

## Understanding Road Through Park Must be Completed In That Time

Union June 1, 1911

G. W. Pursell was granted a year's extension of his railroad franchise through Balboa park yesterday by the park commissioners. State Senator L. A. Wright appeared as attorney for Pursell and the Interurban Investment company, which is building the road.

"Since the old board saw fit to grant the franchise," said President Clark Braly, "we deem it our duty to extend that time for one year, with the understanding that there will be no extension after that time. We grant this extension especially in view of the work that has already been done.

"Speaking for myself personally, if the franchise had not already been granted, I might have taken a different view of the case."

Mr. Pursell explained that two stations would be placed in the park and one on its east boundary line. The other stations will be 1000 feet from the south line of the park and at the play grounds.

The company will plant whatever shrubbery the commission may select along the right of way to conceal the road.

# Resolution Crowded Out But Collier Gets News of Big Exhibit

Union June 2, 1911

## May Secure 100 Historic Cannon For the Panama-California Exposition.

**Special to the Union**

Washington, D. C., June 1—The democratic caucus tonight was expected to take action on permitting the San Diego exposition resolution to come before the house, but the caucus is having a stormy time over the wool schedule and all other issues are lost for the time being.

Director General Collier has received unofficial assurances that, on making proper official request of the war department, 100 brass, bronze and iron cannon, trophies of the Revolutionary, Civil and Spanish-American wars, will be loaned to the exposition by the government. These pieces of ordnance, now resting at various arsenals, forts and navy yards, are rich in historical associations, and would form a feature of great public interest.

Union June 2, 1911

# SANTA FE RAILWAY BIG BOOSTER FOR "EXPO"

## Latest Work Will Attract World-Wide Attention to San Diego.

## BIG AID TO CELEBRATION

## Efforts of S. C. Payson and W. H. Simpson Are Notable.

Bearing the now famous seal of the Panama-California exposition, a new piece of Santa Fe publicity work has appeared that will attract world-wide attention as being one of the most comprehensive as well as artistic booklets yet issued concerning the ground-breaking celebration here in July, and the exposition in general.

Beginning with "There's another reason why you should visit California this summer," and advising tourists to make a trip to San Diego July 19-22, it describes the big celebration to be given on those dates and in which, it adds, "gorgeous pageantry and floats will illustrate the chief events of that golden period of California's history beginning with the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa in 1513 and ending with the founding of the missions by Serra in 1769."

Each day of the four will be a fiesta of mirth and music, it is promised, and continuing:

**Past and Present**

"Spanish pageantry will live again. You will see Balboa, Cabrillo, Viscaino and Coronado in all of their former glory. Once more across the stage will march padres and peons, senoritas and cavaliers, and all the sunny life of centuries ago. Yet, alongside these old customs, will be shown the greater industrial glories of today—shown not in "still life" but in action. Fruits and grains will blossom and ripen, ores will be mined and prepared for commercial use. Waters will run, fires burn and wheels turn. Everything in this department will be a practical object lesson."

The program is then given in interesting form, including the night-pageant and carnival, the open-air masked ball and receptions, the Mission parade, floral parade, etc., and even the amusement attractions to be seen on "The Isthmus" street are noted. The hotel facilities of San Diego and Coronado are presented invitingly, and a large part of the booklet is devoted to the exposition in 1915 and a glowing description of what may be expected of San Diego at that time.

The booklet is beautifully illustrated with views of San Diego water front and Coronado, San Diego and San Luis Rey missions, Coronado Tent City, Grant hotel, Coronado hotel, and contains portraits of the exposition officials, exposition ground-plan and the Santa Fe map.

**Splendid Publicity**

This is only a part of the great amount of publicity put forward by the Santa Fe railway for the celebration and exposition, credit for which is due the local officers of the Santa Fe and the advertising agent of the system, W. H. Simpson, at the Chicago headquarters of the company. To the efforts of S. C. Payson, geneal agent of the Santa Fe here, are also due the lowest rates to this celebration ever granted by any railway to any similar event in Southern California.

The Santa Fe has arranged to handle the crowds, has made the necessary arangements with other railways, and has taken one of the leading parts in the campaign of publicity which is expected to bring 30,000 visitors here in July and untold thousands to the expositions four years hence.

Union June 2, 1911

# LEADING CITIZENS FAVOR CIVIC CENTER ON D STREET

## George W. Marston and Julius Wangenheim Address University Club Regarding Public Buildings

## PROGRESS DEMANDS MOVE

The rooms of the University club, at Fourth and A streets, were filled last night with members who gathered to hear the subject of a civic center and the beautification of San Diego discussed.

George W. Marston was the first speaker, and he handled his subject in a manner that showed the familiarity that only comes of much thought.

He began with some observations on the obvious advantages of a civic center, and spoke with approval of the carrying out of the plans of Architect John Nolen, which contemplate a central square, surrounded on one side by the court house, where that building now stands, on another by the city hall, and on a third by some other county, municipal or federal building.

"Such a square," said the speaker, "should be located on a street like D street—the widest in the city except H, which is of the same width, 120 feet, with the plaza and the U. S. Grant hotel as one terminus of this municipal avenue, and the water front as the other.

**Should Beautify Water Front**

"I believe that the water front should be properly beautified with an esplanade and a water front boulevard, and with the two railroad stations—for I believe the Arizona road station will also be located somewhere in the vicinity of the Santa Fe station. Thus the civic center would be admirably situated for an approach by water and by rail if located on the D street site. With the open square located on D street, surrounded by the civic buildings on three sides and on the fourth by the buildings now being erected on the opposite side of D street by John D. Spreckels—buildings of uniform height and style of architecture—I believe D street would be the proper place for the location of those public buildings.

"One favorable circumstance in taking advantage of the natural benefits offered by such a site is that there are few buildings now in that vicinity, and what buildings there are should not cost much in acquisition. The blocks of land can, therefore, be purchased the more cheaply or condemned for the use of the community. There is a development of civic centers all over the United States, and San Diego should be abreast of the times. There is no place so feasible for this purpose as the D street site.

the German cities are bonded for fifty per cent of their assessed valuation for civic improvements. If it cost us $2,000,000 for this civic center, the generation to follow will say that we had done a wise and economical thing, and they, too, will pay a part of the bonds."

Mr. Marston's remarks met with the hearty approval of his auditors, judging by the prolonged and enthusiastic applause that followed the concluding sentence.

**Wangenheim on Boosting**

Julius Wangenheim was the next speaker. He opened his remarks with some observations on boosting.

"There are two orders of boosting," he said, "a higher and a lower. We are called upon to do some boosting of the higher order. Six years ago the civic improvement committee was formed. It has accomplished a few things; the paving of D street is an instance. It has been a small working committee, and has not been able to accomplish all that its members would have liked, but it has managed to check some things that would be detrimental to the future welfare of the city, and helped other things that will prove of value.

**Asks Club to Back It**

"The exposition of 1915 is not all that we must have in mind. The thing we have primarily to exhibit is the city of San Diego. That will last, while the exposition will be ephemeral. There are tremendous activities to be called into existence, and every citizen should aid. There should be an organization on the lines of the chamber of commerce—a citizens' association—to devote every energy to the physical betterment of San Diego. There are many avenues for the efforts of such an organization, such as the improvement of our streets and the regulation of tree planting. Gunpowder energy is all very well in its way, but it consists chiefly of noise. What we want is slow power and steam. There should be a city-wide organization for civic improvement, and the University club should back it up.

**Strong for the Plans..**

"There are many things to be done, and one of the foremost is the improvement of the harbor. Southern California is called 'the playground of the United States.' It is to the qualities which have given this section of the state that name that Pasadena, Riverside and Redlands owe their prosperity and their very existence. San Diego has every advantage that they possess, with the bay in addition. And we should not neglect the embellishment and improvement of this great natural advantage.

"The chief cities of Switzerland—Geneva, Zurich, Lucerne—all have given great attention to the improvement of their water fronts. One finds the same condition throughout Europe—in the cases of Florence, Rome, London and Paris, for instance. It is not merely an artistic, an aesthetic matter; it is good business. Let an esplanade be built, say from C to Date or Hawthorne streets, with a water front boulevard, the thoroughfare to be continued to the park, and so on to the civic center, and they would constitute a chain of beauty that would cause the memory of San Diego to linger in the heart of every beholder.

**For View of the Harbor**

"Let there be an esplanada, 300 feet wide, and lighted up at night, so that the visitor can get a view of the harbor without being obliged, as at present, to go out into the bay for it.

"With these improvements we should have a city of character; a city of the beauty of which we might well feel proud."

Mr. Wangenheim's address was greeted with applause.

His remarks were followed by a number of stereopticon views of good roads in various parts of Europe and Massachusetts, and of much of the work done by the San Diego Highway commission in various parts of the county. The explanatory comments of A. B. Fletcher were listened to with deep interest, and the views were followed by applause.


...ducted by Sisters of Mercy. Uni...
...rsity Avenue from 6th to 8th ...
...e 1469 Bunker 468

...ay Sanitarium
...ical establishment; situation ideal in ...
...beautiful lawns and gardens, modern ...
...electric lights and call bells. Vege... ...ture.
...n San Diego at 8:55 a. m., 1:25 and ...

ARIUMS

...F. J. LEA, Vice Pres. and Gen'l. Mgr. ...reet and Santa Fe, San Diego.

DOMESTIC—MARBLES
EXICAN ONYX CO.
...furnish you quotations on all onyx ...terior finish. We have the most com... ...lifornia.

...body—It will ...make you fit to ...fight and WIN ...in the eternal ...struggle of life.

48

# EXPERT PRESENTS REPORT ON EXPOSITION ACCOUNTS

## Shows Amounts Received and Disbursed Since Inception of Fair Project

## FIGURES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Benjamin H. Vreeland, public accountant and auditor, who was employed by the board of directors of the Panama California Exposition company to audit the books and accounts of the exposition, has completed his report.

The work required six weeks' time, during which Vreeland and his assistants examined every account, paper and book in the exposition offices. Subscription lists, stock lists, vouchers and other records were scrutinized. The conclusions of the auditor are embodied in the following report submitted to the board of directors yesterday:

To the Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.—Gentlemen: Complying with your instructions I have made a careful and detailed audit of the exposition books and beg to hand you herewith a statement of receipts and expenditures from date of incorporation and trial balance as at April 30, 1911.

I am pleased to report that the books have been reasonably well kept and are in the main correct, there being several unimportant differences, however, to which the attention of your auditor has been called, but which occasioned no financial loss to the exposition.

The method of distributing the charges from voucher checks to the various accounts on the ledger is poor and should be changed. This audit could have been completed in much less time had this portion of the work been in better form.

The office work should be so arranged that the bookkeeper will not handle money, and the method of keeping the subscription receipts, which have all been made out in advance, so that they are accessible to all the office force, including collectors, is dangerous.

These matters have all been taken up with your auditor and are treated in detail in another place in this report.

I would suggest that the books be audited every six months, as the work could be done in much less time and any errors in principle would be detected and corrected more promptly. As the volume of business increases this will become more important.

I understand that arrangements are being made for Mr. Richardson to devote his entire time to the exposition work. This I consider wise, as he cannot do justice to the work when much of his time is taken up by outside matters.

There are a number of subscriptions which are uncollectable, on account of death, failure or other causes, and I would suggest that these be transferred to a separate account on the books, so that the subscription account receivable would represent only such items as can be collected.

Mr. Allen is to be complimented on the very efficient system which he has installed in the works office for obtaining and recording bids on all material purchased, issuing and filing requisitions and checking labor pay rolls and distributing same to the respective jobs. The entire system in this department shows the result of careful study and a thorough knowledge of details that are such an important factor in the handling of a large undertaking.

On the whole, I believe you are to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which the work has been handled, as I have found no evidence of the undue extravagance or "graft" which so often occurs in projects of this kind.

Respectfully submitted.
BENJAMIN H. VREELAND.
San Diego, June 1, 1911.

Under the head of receipts and disbursements, the accountant presents the following figures:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS— | | | |
| Subscriptions | $104,703.46 | | |
| Concessions | 48.05 | | |
| Interest on Certif. Deposit, less interest on overdraft | 415.59 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 195.07 | | 105,362.17 |
| Overdraft First National Bank | | 20,019.66 | |
| Less Certif. of Deposit | 14,000.00 | | |
| Other banks and in office | 345.35 | | |
| Sundry Cash Funds | 550.00 | 14,895.35 | 5,124.31 |
| | | | 110,486.48 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Photos, electrotypes and cuts | 1,339.15 |
| Engineering | 10,488.93 |
| Printing and stationery | 4,491.23 |
| Newspapers - magazines | 1,082.82 |
| Buttons, stickers, etc | 689.62 |
| Miscel. adv. and public | 1,937.84 |
| Newspaper advg. | 2,276.06 |
| Postage | 1,670.95 |
| Travel and entertainm't | 5,531.38 |
| Salaries | 34,748.42 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 5,758.53 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 1,470.30 |
| Insurance and Fidelity bond premium | 250.37 |
| Press clippings | 184.50 |
| Office rent | 1,577.35 |
| Corporation license, legal notices | 370.10 |
| Labor and material | 25,237.31 |
| Carnival expense | 1,027.45 |
| Plants and nursery stock | 9,758.68 |
| Miscellaneous | 595.49 |
| Total | $110,486.48 |

From the foregoing statement the accountant prepared the following trial balance, showing receipts and disbursements segregated according to departments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Debits— | |
| Subscript'n accts. pay'le | $841,214.89 |
| Unsubscribed stock (underwritten) | 54,081.65 |
| Accts. rec. (due from park board) | 25,979.40 |
| Carnival committee | 1,027.45 |
| Certificates of Deposit | 14,000.00 |
| Cuyamaca State bank | 50.00 |
| People's Natl. bank | 235.35 |
| Pay roll fund acct. | 500.00 |
| Accounting dept. | 8,595.24 |
| Director general | 3,038.15 |
| Division of works | 28,585.15 |
| Finance committee | 5,932.38 |
| Legislative committee | 1,363.50 |
| Legal department | 100.00 |
| Publicity and exploit'n | 30,385.25 |
| Purchasing department | 837.82 |
| Secretary | 4,604.52 |
| | $1,020,440.85 |
| Credits— | |
| Capital stock account | $1,000,000.00 |
| Concession receipts | 48.05 |
| Theater benefits | 17.55 |
| Int. on money loaned to banks | 415.59 |
| F. W. Jackson, treas. | 19,959.66 |
| | $1,020,440.85 |

In an interview with a representative of the Union yesterday Mr. Vreeland explained the purposes of expenditures itemized in his report as "engineering," "labor and material," "salaries" and "accounting department."

"The expenditure of $10,488.93 for engineering," he said, "includes the salaries of all engineers employed in the work of park improvement since the inception of the exposition project, a period of about 18 months.

"The $34,748.42 paid in salaries, which appears in my report under the general head of 'disbursements,' includes the compensation of all employes of the exposition, the expense of labor and engineering excepted.

"The item of $25,237.31 expended for labor and material embraces the outlay for team hire, the payment of laborers' wages and the purchase of implements and tools used in park improvement.

"The bill of $29,000 now before the park board includes the $25,-979.40 entered in my trial balance as 'accounts receivable,' as well as the sums expended since April 1 last under the contract of the exposition company with the park board.

"When subscriptions to the exposition closed the total amount pledged lacked $85,000 of the million dollars which promoters of the project had sought to raise, and this deficiency was made up by a written guarantee given by prominent citizens, who are thus obligated under a written contract to pay into the exposition treasury whatever part of the $85,000 that remains unsubscribed April 13, 1913. Meantime their obligation will be reduced by sales of stock. The difference between this sum of $85,000 and the $54,081.65 entered in my report as 'unsubscribed stock' (underwritten) represents the sum by which the obligation of the underwriters already has been reduced."

Mr. Vreeland gave to the Union representative the names of the guarantors of this unsubscribed stock. They are: J. S. Hawley, Jr., W. R. Rogers, Leighton McMurtrie, J. B. Osborn, F. S. Banks, D. C. Reed, Rufus Choate, W. Clayton, L. S. McLure, Simon Levi, L. A. Blochman, C. L. Williams, H. L. Titus, George Burnham, William Kettner, M. Hall, Frye & Smith, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, H. G. Crowe, W. F. Ludington, D. C. Collier, J. W. Sefton, Jr., George W. Marston, G. A. Davidson, D. F. Garrettson, C. E. Groesbeck, A. G. Spalding, L. J. Wilde, Leroy A. Wright, Charles W. Pauly.

"My examination of the exposition accounts," said Mr. Vreeland, "has shown that Colonel Collier, although he has devoted much of his time and energy to the fair project, has not received a dollar in compensation, nor has he charged any of the traveling or other expenses incurred by him on his trips east and north."

PAGE FOURTEEN

# COLLIER'S PLAN IS ENTHUSING THE NEW ORLEANS BOOSTERS

## Governor Daw Heartily Approves of San Diego Man's Fair Plans.

## ORGANIZATION IS PERFECT

## Panama-California Exposition Official to Address Southerners at Meeting Today.

**Special to the Union**

New Orleans, May 2.—New Orleans is full of enthusiasm over the plan set in motion by Governor Daw, managing director of the Southern Commercial congress, to induce a larger percentage of travel between the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast to pass through the southern states.

Gov. Daw, accompanied by Col. D. C. Collier, director-general of the Panama-California exposition, and Winfield Hogaboom, director of publicity, arrived here this afternoon and found arrangements complete for the meeting tomorrow of members of the Progressive union of this city, when an address will be made by Col. Collier regarding the exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915 and the present movement to induce travel through the south not only in 1915 but during the intervening years.

**Encountered Washouts**

The train on which the exposition officials traveled was compelled to make a wide detour, owing to washouts and they arrived just in time to attend the meeting of the executive committee of United America's 1915 celebration, this afternoon.

At the meeting tomorrow they will be met by several hundred of the leading business men of New Orleans.

Managing Director Daw, of the Southern Commercial congress, is taking a lively interest in the exposition matters. With Messrs Collier and Hogaboom he spent two hours in Hattiesburg today, arranging for a meeting there. The institution which he manages has its headquarters in Washington, D. C., and its scope embraces all of the southeastern states. Its purpose is to advance the interests of all parts of the southeast as far north and west as St. Louis and as far east as the Atlantic. Mr. Daw is one of the most powerful factors in the awakening of the south, and his assistance in this movement will give it a powerful impetus. He said tonight that he was greatly astonished at learning in Washington, two weeks ago, of the scope of the San Diego exposition and the progress made toward building the exposition.

**Hopes to Line Up Whole South**

"The organization that Director General Collier has brought together seems to be absolutely perfect, and composed of the best material available," he said, "and it seems to me that San Diego is going to hold the most interesting and attractive, and therefore the most successful exposition ever held in the United States.

"As soon as his plan for enlisting the support of the South was broached to me I saw that it was something the South can well afford to work hard for, and I am earnestly endeavoring to line up the whole South on it, with every prospect of success.

"The meeting tomorrow should get the thing started in great shape. Atlanta was very enthusiastic over it, but New Orleans is much more so."

# EXPERT PRESENTS REPORT ON EXPOSITION ACCOUNTS

## Shows Amounts Received and Disbursed Since Inception of Fair Project

## FIGURES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Benjamin H. Vreeland, public accountant and auditor, who was employed by the board of directors of the Panama California Exposition company to audit the books and accounts of the exposition, has completed his report.

The work required six weeks' time, during which Vreeland and his assistants examined every account, paper and book in the exposition offices. Subscription lists, stock lists, vouchers and other records were scrutinized. The conclusions of the auditor are embodied in the following report submitted to the board of directors yesterday:

To the Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.—Gentlemen: Complying with your instructions I have made a careful and detailed audit of the exposition books and beg to hand you herewith a statement of receipts and expenditures from date of incorporation and trial balance as at April 30, 1911.

I am pleased to report that the books have been reasonably well kept and are in the main correct, there being several unimportant differences, however, to which the attention of your auditor has been called, but which occasioned no financial loss to the exposition.

The method of distributing the charges from voucher checks to the various accounts on the ledger is poor and should be changed. This audit could have been completed in much less time had this portion of the work been in better form.

The office work should be so arranged that the bookkeeper will not handle money, and the method of keeping the subscription receipts, which have all been made out in advance, so that they are accessible to all the office force, including collectors, is dangerous.

These matters have all been taken up with your auditor and are treated in detail in another place in this report.

I would suggest that the books be audited every six months, as the work could be done in much less time and any errors in principle would be detected and corrected more promptly As the volume of business increases this will become more important.

I understand that arrangements are being made for Mr. Richardson to devote his entire time to the exposition work. This I consider wise, as he cannot do justice to the work when much of his time is taken up by outside matters.

There are a number of subscriptions which are uncollectable, on account of death, failure or other causes, and I would suggest that these be transferred to a separate account on the books, so that the subscription account receivable would represent only such items as can be collected.

Mr. Allen is to be complimented on the very efficient system which he has installed in the works office for obtaining and recording bids on all material purchased, issuing and filing requisitions and checking labor pay rolls and distributing same to the respective jobs. The entire system in this department shows the result of careful study and a thorough knowledge of details that are such an important factor in the handling of a large undertaking.

On the whole, I believe you are to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which the work has been handled, as I have found no evidence of the undue extravagance or "graft" which so often occurs in projects of this kind.

Respectfully submitted.
BENJAMIN H. VREELAND.
San Diego, June 1, 1911.

Under the head of receipts and disbursements, the accountant presents the following figures:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS— | | | |
| Subscriptions | $104,703.46 | | |
| Concessions | 48.05 | | |
| Interest on Certif. Deposit, less interest on overdraft | 415.59 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 195.07 | | |
| Overdraft First National Bank | | 20,019.66 | 105,362.17 |
| Less Certif. of Deposit | 14,000.00 | | |
| Other banks and in office | 345.35 | | |
| Sundry Cash Funds | 550.00 | 14,895.35 | 5,124.31 |
| | | | 110,486.48 |
| Photos, electrotypes and cuts | 1,339.15 | | |
| Engineering | 10,488.93 | | |
| Printing and stationery | 4,491.23 | | |
| Newspapers - magazines | 1,082.82 | | |
| Buttons, stickers, etc | 689.62 | | |
| Miscel. adv. and public | 1,937.84 | | |
| Newspaper advg. | 2,276.06 | | |
| Postage | 1,670.95 | | |
| Travel and entertainm't | 5,531.38 | | |
| Salaries | 34,748.42 | | |
| Furniture and fixtures | 5,758.53 | | |
| Telephone and telegraph | 1,470.30 | | |
| Insurance and Fidelity bond premium | 250.37 | | |
| Press clippings | 184.50 | | |
| Office rent | 1,577.35 | | |
| Corporation license, legal notices | 370.10 | | |
| Labor and material | 25,237.31 | | |
| Carnival expense | 1,027.45 | | |
| Plants and nursery stock | 9,758.68 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 595.49 | | |
| Total | $110,486.48 | | |

From the foregoing statement the accountant prepared the following trial balance, showing receipts and disbursements segregated according to departments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Debits— | |
| Subscript'n accts. pay'le | $841,214.89 |
| Unsubscribed stock (underwritten) | 54,081.65 |
| Accts. rec. (due from park board) | 25,979.40 |
| Carnival committee | 1,027.45 |
| Certificates of Deposit | 14,000.00 |
| Cuyamaca State bank | 50.00 |
| People's Natl. bank | 235.35 |
| Pay roll fund acct. | 500.00 |
| Accounting dept. | 8,505.24 |
| Director general | 3,038.15 |
| Division of works | 28,585.15 |
| Finance committee | 5,932.38 |
| Legislative committee | 1,363.50 |
| Legal department | 100.00 |
| Publicity and exploit'n | 30,385.25 |
| Purchasing department | 837.82 |
| Secretary | 4,604.52 |
| | $1,020,440.85 |
| Credits— | |
| Capital stock account | $1,000,000.00 |
| Concession receipts | 48.05 |
| Theater benefits | 17.55 |
| Int. on money loaned to banks | 415.59 |
| F. W. Jackson, treas. | 19,959.66 |

"The item of $25,237.31 expended for labor and material embraces the outlay for team hire, the payment of laborers' wages and the purchase of implements and tools used in park improvement.

"The bill of $29,000 now before the park board includes the $25,-979.40 entered in my trial balance as 'accounts receivable,' as well as the sums expended since April 1 last under the contract of the exposition company with the park board.

"When subscriptions to the exposition closed the total amount pledged lacked $85,000 of the million dollars which promoters of the project had sought to raise, and this deficiency was made up by a written guarantee given by prominent citizens, who are thus obligated under a written contract to pay into the exposition treasury whatever part of the $85,000 that remains unsubscribed April 13, 1913 Meantime their obligation will be reduced by sales of stock. The difference between this sum of $85,000 and the $54,081.65 entered in my report as 'unsubscribed stock' (underwritten) represents the sum by which the obligation of the underwriters already has been reduced."

Mr. Vreeland gave to the Union representative the names of the guarantors of this unsubscribed stock. They are: J. S. Hawley, Jr., W. R. Rogers, Leighton McMurtrie, J. B. Osborn, F. S. Banks, D. C. Reed, Rufus Choate, W. Clayton, L. S. McLure, Simon Levi, L. A. Blochman, C. L. Williams, H. L. Titus, George Burnham, William Kettner, M. Hall, Frye & Smith, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, H. G. Crowe, W. F. Ludington, D. C. Collier, J. W. Sefton, Jr., George W. Marston, G. A. Davidson, D. F. Garrettson, C. E. Groesbeck, A. G. Spalding, L. J. Wilde, Leroy A. Wright, Charles W. Pauly.

"My examination of the exposition accounts," said Mr. Vreeland, "has shown that Colonel Collier, although he has devoted much of his time and energy to the fair project, has not received a dollar in compensation, nor has he charged any of the traveling or other expenses in connection with him on his



# COLLIER'S PLAN IS ENTHUSING THE NEW ORLEANS BOOSTERS

## Governor Daw Heartily Approves of San Diego Man's Fair Plans.

## ORGANIZATION IS PERFECT

## Panama-California Exposition Official to Address Southerners at Meeting Today.

**Special to the Union**

New Orleans, May 2.—New Orleans is full of enthusiasm over the plan set in motion by Governor Daw, managing director of the Southern Commercial congress, to induce a larger percentage of travel between the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast to pass through the southern states.

Gov. Daw, accompanied by Col. D. C. Collier, director-general of the Panama-California exposition, and Winfield Hogaboom, director of publicity, arrived here this afternoon and found arrangements complete for the meeting tomorrow of members of the Progressive union of this city, when an address will be made by Col. Collier regarding the exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915 and the present movement to induce travel through the south not only in 1915 but during the intervening years.

**Encountered Washouts**

The train on which the exposition officials traveled was compelled to make a wide detour, owing to washouts and they arrived just in time to attend the meeting of the executive committee of United America's 1915 celebration, this afternoon.

At the meeting tomorrow they will be met by several hundred of the leading business men of New Orleans.

Managing Director Daw, of the Southern Commercial congress, is taking a lively interest in the exposition matters. With Messrs Collier and Hogaboom he spent two hours in Hattiesburg today, arranging for a meeting there. The institution which he manages has its headquarters in Washington, D. C., and its scope embraces all of the southeastern states. Its purpose is to advance the interests of all parts of the southeast as far north and west as St. Louis and as far east as the Atlantic. Mr. Daw is one of the most powerful factors in the awakening of the south, and his assistance in this movement will give it a powerful impetus. He said tonight that he was greatly astonished at learning in Washington, two weeks ago, of the scope of the San Diego exposition and the progress made toward building the exposition.

**Hopes to Line Up Whole South**

"The organization that Director General Collier has brought together seems to be absolutely perfect, and composed of the best material available," he said, "and it seems to me that San Diego is going to hold the most interesting and attractive, and therefore the most successful exposition ever held in the United States.

"As soon as his plan for enlisting the support of the South was broached to me I saw that it was something the South can well afford to work hard for, and I am earnestly endeavoring to line up the whole South on it, with every prospect of success.

"The meeting tomorrow should get the thing started in great shape. Atlanta was very enthusiastic over it, but New Orleans is much more so."

Benjamin H. Vreeland, public accountant and auditor, who was employed by the board of directors of the Panama California Exposition company to audit the books and accounts of the exposition, has completed his report.

The work required six weeks' time, during which Vreeland and his assistants examined every account, paper and book in the exposition offices. Subscription lists, stock lists, vouchers and other records were scrutinized. The conclusions of the auditor are embodied in the following report submitted to the board of directors yesterday:

To the Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.—Gentlemen: Complying with your instructions I have made a careful and detailed audit of the exposition books and beg to hand you herewith a statement of receipts and expenditures from date of incorporation and trial balance as at April 30, 1911.

I am pleased to report that the books have been reasonably well kept and are in the main correct, there being several unimportant differences, however, to which the attention of your auditor has been called, but which occasioned no financial loss to the exposition.

The method of distributing the charges from voucher checks to the various accounts on the ledger is poor and should be changed. This audit could have been completed in much less time had this portion of the work been in better form.

The office work should be so arranged that the bookkeeper will not handle money, and the method of keeping the subscription receipts, which have all been made out in advance, so that they are accessible to all the office force, including collectors, is dangerous.

These matters have been taken up with your auditor and are treated in detail in another place in this report.

I would suggest that the books be audited every six months, as the work could be done in much less time and any errors in principle would be detected and corrected more promptly. As the volume of business increases this will become more important.

I understand that arrangements are being made for Mr. Richardson to devote his entire time to the exposition work. This I consider wise, as he cannot do justice to the work when much of his time is taken up by outside matters.

There are a number of subscriptions which are uncollectable, on account of death, failure or other causes, and I would suggest that these be transferred to a separate account on the books, so that the subscription account receivable would represent only such items as can be collected.

Mr. Allen is to be complimented on the very efficient system which he has installed in the works office for obtaining and recording bids on all material purchased, issuing and filing requisitions and checking labor pay rolls and distributing same to the respective jobs. The entire system in this department shows the result of careful study and a thorough knowledge of details that are such an important factor in the handling of a large undertaking.

On the whole, I believe you are to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which the work has been handled, as I have found no evidence of the undue extravagance or "graft" which so often occurs in projects of this kind.

Respectfully submitted.
BENJAMIN H. VREELAND.
San Diego, June 1, 1911.

Under the head of receipts and disbursements, the accountant presents the following figures:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS— | | | |
| Subscriptions | $104,703.46 | | |
| Concessions | 48.05 | | |
| Interest on Certif. Deposit, less interest on overdraft | 415.59 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 195.07 | | 105,362.17 |
| Overdraft First National Bank | | 20,019.66 | |
| Less Certif. of Deposit | 14,000.00 | | |
| Other banks and in office | 345.35 | | |
| Sundry Cash Funds | 550.00 | 14,895.35 | 5,124.31 |
| | | | 110,486.48 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Photos, electrotypes and cuts | 1,339.15 |
| Engineering | 10,488.93 |
| Printing and stationery | 4,491.23 |
| Newspapers - magazines | 1,082.82 |
| Buttons, stickers, etc | 689.62 |
| Miscel. adv. and public | 1,937.84 |
| Newspaper advg. | 2,276.06 |
| Postage | 1,670.95 |
| Travel and entertainm't | 5,531.38 |
| Salaries | 34,748.42 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 5,758.53 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 1,470.30 |
| Insurance and Fidelity bond premium | 250.37 |
| Press clippings | 184.50 |
| Office rent | 1,577.35 |
| Corporation license, legal notices | 370.10 |
| Labor and material | 25,237.31 |
| Carnival expense | 1,027.45 |
| Plants and nursery stock | 9,758.68 |
| Miscellaneous | 595.49 |
| Total | $110,486.48 |

From the foregoing statement the accountant prepared the following trial balance, showing receipts and disbursements segregated according to departments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Debits— | |
| Subscript'n accts. pay'le | $841,214.89 |
| Unsubscribed stock (underwritten) | 54,081.65 |
| Accts. rec. (due from park board) | 25,979.40 |
| Carnival committee | 1,027.45 |
| Certificates of Deposit | 14,000.00 |
| Cuyamaca State bank | 50.00 |
| People's Natl. bank | 235.35 |
| Pay roll fund acct. | 500.00 |
| Accounting dept. | 8,505.24 |
| Director general | 3,038.15 |
| Division of works | 28,585.15 |
| Finance committee | 5,932.38 |
| Legislative committee | 1,363.50 |
| Legal department | 100.00 |
| Publicity and exploit'n | 80,385.25 |
| Purchasing department | 837.82 |
| Secretary | 4,604.52 |
| | $1,020,440.85 |
| Credits— | |
| Capital stock account | $1,000,000.00 |
| Concession receipts | 48.05 |
| Theater benefits | 17.55 |
| Int. on money loaned to banks | 415.59 |
| F. W. Jackson, treas. | 19,959.66 |
| | $1,020,440.85 |

In an interview with a representative of the Union yesterday Mr. Vreeland explained the purposes of expenditures itemized in his report as "engineering," "labor and material," "salaries" and "accounting department."

"The expenditure of $10,488.93 for engineering," he said, "includes the salaries of all engineers employed in the work of park improvement since the inception of the exposition project, a period of about 18 months.

"The $34,748.42 paid in salaries, which appears in my report under the general head of 'disbursements,' includes the compensation of all employes of the exposition, the expense of labor and engineering excepted.

"The item of $25,237.31 expended for labor and material embraces the outlay for team hire, the payment of laborers' wages and the purchase of implements and tools used in park improvement.

"The bill of $29,000 now before the park board includes the $25,979.40 entered in my trial balance as 'accounts receivable,' as well as the sums expended since April 1 last under the contract of the exposition company with the park board.

"When subscriptions to the exposition closed the total amount pledged lacked $85,000 of the million dollars which promoters of the project had sought to raise, and this deficiency was made up by a written guarantee given by prominent citizens, who are thus obligated under a written contract to pay into the exposition treasury whatever part of the $85,000 that remains unsubscribed April 13, 1913. Meantime their obligation will be reduced by sales of stock. The difference between this sum of $85,000 and the $54,081.65 entered in my report as 'unsubscribed stock' (underwritten) represents the sum by which the obligation of the underwriters already has been reduced."

Mr. Vreeland gave to the Union representative the names of the guarantors of this unsubscribed stock. They are: J. S. Hawley, Jr., W. R. Rogers, Leighton McMurtrie, J. B. Osborn, F. S. Banks, D. C. Reed, Rufus Choate, W. Clayton, L. S. McLure, Simon Levi, L. A. Blochman, C. L. Williams, H. L. Titus, George Burnham, William Kettner, M. Hall, Frye & Smith, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, H. G. Crowe, W. F. Ludington, D. C. Collier, J. W. Sefton, Jr., George W. Marston, G. A. Davidson, D. F. Garrettson, C. E. Groesbeck, A. G. Spalding, L. J. Wilde, Leroy A. Wright, Charles W. Pauly.

"My examination of the exposition accounts," said Mr. Vreeland, "has shown that Colonel Collier, although he has devoted much of his time and energy to the fair project, has not received a dollar in compensation, nor has he charged any of the traveling or other expenses incurred by him on his trips east and north."

# Governor Daw Heartily Approves of San Diego Man's Fair Plans.

## ORGANIZATION IS PERFECT

## Panama-California Exposition Official to Address Southerners at Meeting Today.

Special to the Union

New Orleans, May 2.—New Orleans is full of enthusiasm over the plan set in motion by Governor Daw, managing director of the Southern Commercial congress, to induce a larger percentage of travel between the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast to pass through the southern states.

Gov. Daw, accompanied by Col. D. C. Collier, director-general of the Panama-California exposition, and Winfield Hogaboom, director of publicity, arrived here this afternoon and found arrangements complete for the meeting tomorrow of members of the Progressive union of this city, when an address will be made by Col. Collier regarding the exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915 and the present movement to induce travel through the south not only in 1915 but during the intervening years.

**Encountered Washouts**

The train on which the exposition officials traveled was compelled to make a wide detour, owing to washouts and they arrived just in time to attend the meeting of the executive committee of United America's 1915 celebration, this afternoon.

At the meeting tomorrow they will be met by several hundred of the leading business men of New Orleans.

Managing Director Daw, of the Southern Commercial congress, is taking a lively interest in the exposition matters. With Messrs Collier and Hogaboom he spent two hours in Hattiesburg today, arranging for a meeting there. The institution which he manages has its headquarters in Washington, D. C., and its scope embraces all of the southeastern states. Its purpose is to advance the interests of all parts of the southeast as far north and west as St. Louis and as far east as the Atlantic. Mr. Daw is one of the most powerful factors in the awakening of the south, and his assistance in this movement will give it a powerful impetus. He said tonight that he was greatly astonished at learning in Washington, two weeks ago, of the scope of the San Diego exposition and the progress made toward building the exposition.

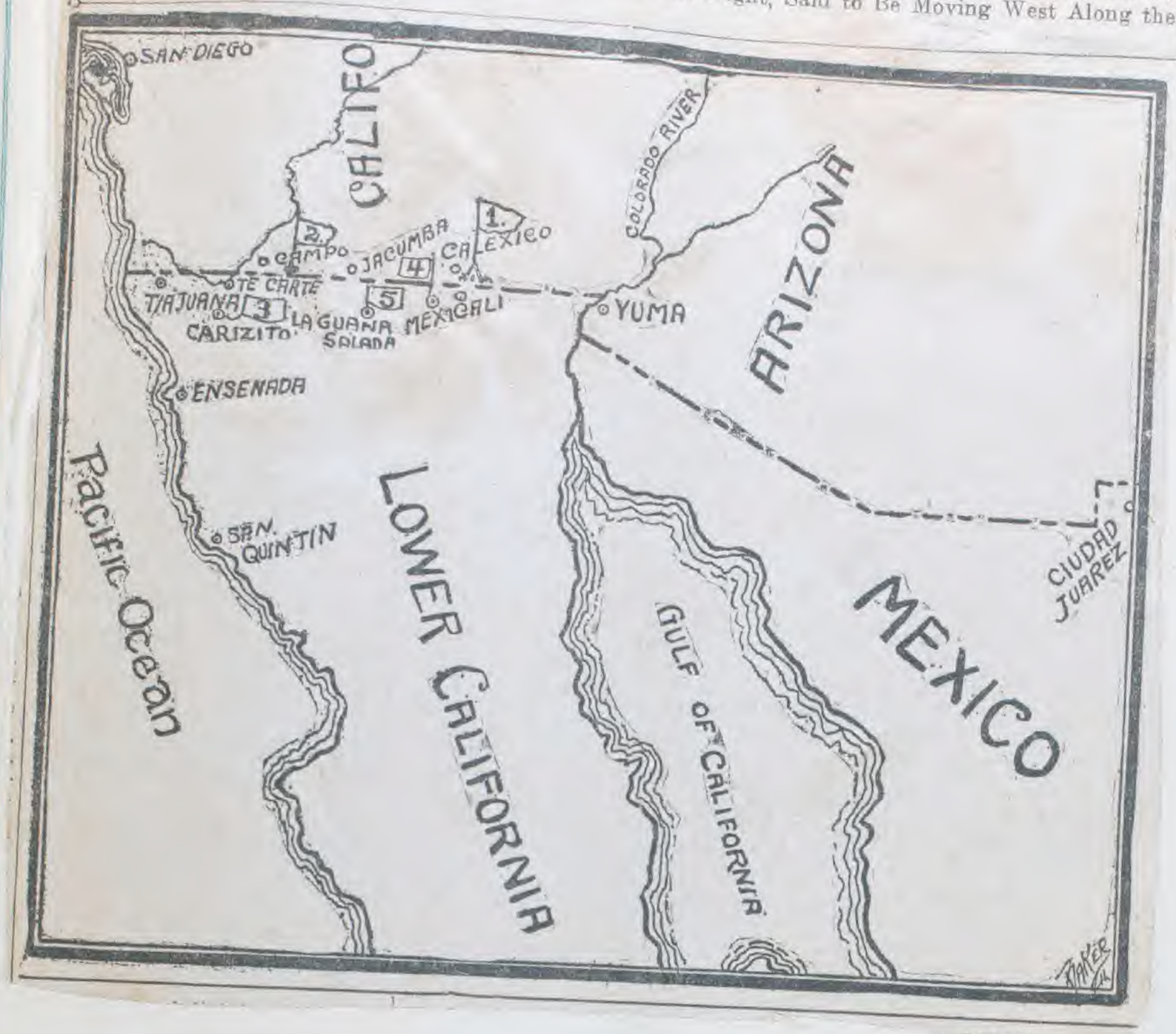
**Hopes to Line Up Whole South**

"The organization that Director General Collier has brought together seems to be absolutely perfect, and composed of the best material available," he said, "and it seems to me that San Diego is going to hold the most interesting and attractive, and therefore the most successful exposition ever held in the United States.

"As soon as his plan for enlisting the support of the South was broached to me I saw that it was something the South can well afford to work hard for, and I am earnestly endeavoring to line up the whole South on it, with every prospect of success.

"The meeting tomorrow should get the thing started in great shape. Atlanta was very enthusiastic over it, but New Orleans is much more so."

Map of Territory Where Clash Between Insurrectos and Mexican Government Troops May Take Place. Flags With Numbers Denote Locations of Military Bodies. 1—Calexico, Detachment of 32 Soldiers From Fort Rosecrans. 2—Tecarte, Reported Camp of Governor Vega, Commanding Mexican Troops. 3—Carizito, 24 Miles Southeast of Tia Juana, Where 150 Mexican Soldiers Were Camped Last Night. 4—Ten Miles Southwest of Calexico, Where One Band of Rebels Was Reported Camped Last Night. 5—Laguna Salada, 35 Miles Southwest From Calexico, Where Another Rebel Band Was Reported Last Night, Said to Be Moving West Along the Border toward Tia Juana.




## CRAZE FOR CLIMBING ROSES

### Wonderful New Varieties That Bloom All Summer

[From Country Life in America]

The last ten years have witnessed a remarkable development in climbing roses. Indeed, it may be said that when the horticulturists of America began to transfer the beauties of the oldtime favorites to trailing vines, a new era of rose culture in America was established. I know of no single group of climbing or trailing vines that can be measured up against the climbing roses of today and stand the test. The honeysuckle may flower long, but it is not gorgeous; the wistaria has but a very short season, and so on all through the list. But I can show you climbing roses that will give a succession of bloom from June till the end of October. Can you equal that in any other one group of vines?

A generation ago the climbing roses available were a far different group from what we have today. All were more or less tender if the flowers were of any size. All were somewhat insignificant in flower by comparison, if they were at all hardy, with only one or two exceptions. The Ayrshires, the Noisettes, etc., were too tender and the two or three hardier ones were too singular. It was the coming of the Memorial rose, less than twenty years ago, that made the "vine rose" a reality in our gardens. With it came absolute hardiness, great floriferousness, rapid growth, graceful habit, resistance to insects and disease and long-enduring foliage. The almost simultaneous appearance of a showy, hardy, crimson, climbing rose from China, with flowers in clusters, concentrated the attention of gardeners, and the very natural question arose whether this could be combined with the Memorial. The Crimson Rambler, though strong growing and gorgeous, had all the weaknesses of the oldtime roses. It was prone to disease, a somewhat stiff grower and its foliage became sere and yellow in the height of summer—defects that had forced into the background its natural prototype, the single white multiflora, which had been knocking at the door for recognition for a hundred years. New hybrids were quickly produced, and among the earliest of these are some which are in the front rank of our climbing roses today. A remarkable wave of interest arose. The new climbing roses spread everywhere. In the meantime the still new race of hybrid teas was finding popularity because it was ever blooming.

Hybridists were quick to take the next logical step and combine this race with the Memorial. The results are upon us today, and the onrushing wave of popularity has brought back with it and replaced in our gardens, I hope permanently, some of the older climbers that had been drifting into oblivion.

There are three well marked groups of the climbing roses: (1) The multiflora, flowering early in June and soon passing; closely following this is (2) the group of prairie roses, originated from our own Rosa setigera, free-growing, with gray-green foliage, heavy flowers, and of a somewhat dull color; they are chiefly useful because they lengthen the season and bridge the gap to the (3) Memorial group.

The Memorial rose (Rosa wichuraiana) flowers from July to September, but in its hybrids its season is extended both before and after. I have cut wreaths of some of Mr. Walsh's hybrids when the frost was on them. Every one knows the beautiful Dorothy Perkins, a pink flowered prototype of Crimson Rambler, with all the good points of the Memorial. Its wreathing trusses of bloom, bright, pure pink, and the plant itself, well dressed with glossy foliage as long as any other of the climbing vines, making it a universal favorite.

It should be remembered, however, that climbing roses are not real climbers, and must be trained in the way they should go; but they are not exacting. The secret of good climbing roses is simply good soil. The trenching cannot be too deep nor can you well overfeed. Buy strong plants, give water in proper season and you can cut sprays and wreaths of bloom at your will and to the benefit of next year's growth.

But even though the likelihood of serious injury being done by attacks of insects or actual diseases is remote, it is the part of wisdom to keep on the lookout and be prepared. Therefore by all means spray plants to some extent. Liver of sulphur solution is effective against mildew, and Bordeaux mixture is a specific for a other fungus diseases.

If unduly crowded and in dry situations the foliage of many of these roses will succumb to attacks of red spiders, the one efficient remedy for which is water. If the rose bug comes and you must fight it, hand picking is about the only remedy. You cannot attack this pest by poisoning, because it finds its harbor in the very flowers themselves. The really practical remedy is to grow the flowers in such lavish profusion that the appearance of the insects will not be seriously noticed. If aphis attacks early in the season use a strong water spray or a soap solution.

54

# MASTERLY ART IN AROMA OF ATHENS

## Accoustics of New Greek Theater Declared Marvelous By All Critics.

The best dramatic critics who witnessed the presentation of the play, "The Aroma of Athens," in the open-air theater on Point Loma on Monday evening, must have been impressed at the masterly art displayed by Mme. Tingley, both in the external arrangements and stage management, and in the inner motifs of the work presented.

In these modern days when the world is all for "snap" and tawdriness, and modern stage presto business and artificiality; when men and women will not give themselves time to live rightly, here was one who ventured in the name of art to introduce new methods—a new art for these modern times; setting forth a spacious representation of deep and calm things. The stage was a hillside; the curtain at the back, darkness rhythmic with the sound of the Pacific.

The whole atmosphere and intention was away from the rush and fever of life, away from the garishness and hustle of too much of our modern drama; and towards the serene spaces of true art, towards that same peace and amplitude and majesty which are a part of the night, and the eternal croon and beating of the waves, and the long stillness of the hills. It would have been so easy to have spoiled the artistic—not to say the spiricual—value of the play, by recourse to the breathless methods of a modern playhouse. But that pitfall was carefully avoided by Katherine Tingley in her study to adapt the play to the period and natural characteristics and methods of ancient Athenian life.

The ideas given forth were not of the quick-lunch variety, and were not given in the quick-lunch manner. They were deep and called for much ponderment, for what might seem delays to one wha was uniformed in regard to the history and customs of the period; and they were enunciated as one would imagine Aeschylus would have taught his players to enunciate his own mighty lines. So one was enabled to follow them, step by step maintaining rapport with the lofty march of the arguments; understanding why Athens was great, and also what it is that we need in our own day to make us great also.

If there was no rush from one point to another, music filled the pauses; music of a nature to carry on and emphasize the ideas. Always a certain august dignity, in keeping with subject and setting, was in view. When not at war the Athenians' life was calm and dignified, motion and poise were made a grand art. This is one of the hardest things for actors and stage manager to bear in mind and to carry out successfully. That a complete success was attained in Monday's performance of "The Aroma of Athens" must have been deeply felt by all competent critics. There was not one atom of compromise with cheapness or sensationalism, not one note of disharmony with the highest art and with the high and deep purposes of the play.

What an ordinary observer might call delay was carefully arranged by Mme. Tingley in order to make the picture natural. Those in the torchlight procession, the tochbearers, when first appearing made a part of the great scene one-eighth of a mile down the canyon, winding in and out the narrow ravine. The beauty of the picture would have been lost had they immediately appeared in the arena with quick step from the wings as has to be done in the ordinary modern theater.

The acoustics of the Point Loma Greek theater are the marvel of perfection, and, strange as it may seem, it is a fact that anyone many hundreds of feet away can be heard on the top tier of seats, and even a whisper from behind the stage settings. It was this that greatly helped to render the play so perfect in its dialogue. For all this, some who have grown a little stale and weary of criticising the "Art (!) for shekels' sake" that does duty so much on the boards, were profoundly grateful to Mme. Tingley and the scholarly cast trained by her.

Announcements of the transportation arrangements made by the Point Loma railyway and Motor Bus companies has already been made. Cars will leave corner Third and D streets every 20 minutes from 8:21 a. m. to 9:21 a. m. These will be met by motor bus and touring cars to convey passengers to the Homestead gates. In addition, from the Star boat house, foot of H street, boats will be run at 9 o'clock, returning after the play. This will afford a most delightful ride across the bay and for those who desire it a pleasant walk from the Point Loma landing to the Greek theater. Should it be a very sunny day, ladies, bring your parasols.

# UP TO PARK BOARD NOW, SAYS SEFTON AFTER STAR CHAMBER SESSION CLOSES

### Commissioners Have Meeting too Good for the Public, and Are Said to Have Decided That Allen Must Go; Will Honor Old Debts, But Are Going to Authorize Their Own Expo Contracts Hereafter.

In "star chamber" session yesterday afternoon—a meeting behind closed doors, from which both public and press were barred—the board of park commissioners first allowed the $29,000 due for work already done in the big City park, and then proceeded to repudiate the contract made by the old park board with the exposition directors.

Joseph W. Sefton, of the exposition company, who had appeared before the commissioners yesterday and demanded the settlement of the bills, had won one point and lost another. He left the meeting, declaring that he had done his best, and that it was up to the park commissioners to make the next move.

When the door to the park commissioners' "chamber" in the mayor's private office in the Granger building, was at last opened last evening, this typewritten statement was given out for pubication:

First—That we ascertain what we are paying for.

Second—Honor, so far as possible, the debts created by the old park board.

Third—That we positively refuse to be bound by, or recognize, or be in any way affected by the contract dated January, 1911, between the park board and the exposition.

Fourth—The park board will pay no bills in future not directly authorized and contracted for by the board.

**Sefton Talks**

To a Sun reporter last night Mr. Sefton announced that work would not be resumed in the park by the exposition company.

"It would never do to have two separate companies or organizations operating there," he said. "I shall do nothing. It is up to them to make the next move. They have practically demanded the discharge of Mr. Allen. There is a penaty clause in that contract which cannot be overlooked. It will not be so easy a matter to get rid of Allen as they may think, and may cost us $25,000."

Asked if it seemed to be the intention of the board to place City Engineer Capps in charge of the work, Sefton answered that it seemed to him that that was their plan.

Auditor C. A. Richards was present at the meeting yesterday afternoon, and vouchers for all the bills were produced, which were carefully gone over by the park commissioners.

The commission will see that the watering of trees and shrubbery in the park is kept up unitl work is resumed.

MONKEY-FACED OWL

**First Contribution to Braly's San Diego Zoo.**

# WILDCAT JOINS BALBOA PARK ZOO

## Commissioner Wants Specimen of Every Creature That Creeps or Flies.

A wildcat has been added to the collection of animals which are to constitute a San Diego county zoo.

The idea is sort of an inspiration which in some inexplicable manner found its way into the brain of Clark Braly, president of the park commission. He wants every flying, walking or creeping thing in this county represented, and hopes by the time the exposition is ready to open to surprise even scientists with the vast variety of species to be found here.

**Has Wildcat and Owl**

August Patterson, a boy, made the first contribution. It was a monkey-faced owl. An admiring friend followed with a wildcat which is awaiting development in a cage in a corner of Mr. Clark's garage.

"Now, what I want next," said Mr. Braly, in discussing the "home-made" zoo, "is a pair of zoril. The zoril is a carnivore having a strong mephitic odor and—"

"What does that all mean, Mr. Braly," asked a listener.

"Why, that is scientific language for polecat," replied Mr. Braly with an air of condescension. "We scientists use big words because we have big brains.

**Specimens Are Necessary**

"But to speak so that you can understand, I feel as though it was coming to me and I want to go through it and get it off my mind. A pair of polecats is necessary for this zoo and I might as well get them now as never and have the job done with. I will consider it a personal favor if somebody who has two polecats to spare will hurry up with a present of them for the zoo."

Mr. Braly lives at 3704 Second street and has both phones.

# PUBLIC MEETING FOR EXPO. PROJECT

To secure the necessary assurance of hearty support by San Diegans of his proposition on behalf of the American Woman's league to erect a $100,000 building at the Panama-California exposition, in addition to the plan for furnishing the sculpture work for the exposition. E. G. Lewis has requested that a meeting of 1000 to 2000 citizens be called for Friday evening of this week.

Mr. Lewis' proposition that the league's famous sculptor, Zolnay, be engaged as director of sculpture for the exposition, and that the league furnish and own the molds for the scurpture, and award groups to various cities, on attendance records, after the exposition, and that the 100,000 women of the league build a woman's building on the exposition grounds, and maintain it ever after as the local branch chapter house of the league, has been approved by Acting-Director General Sefton and will be accepted by the building and grounds committee.

Writing from Los Angeles, Mr. Lewis states that he will be here to address the meeting Friday night.

The local branch of the American Woman's league will meet Friday afternoon and elect Mrs. Emma R. Saylor president, and choose other officers and committees to take up the exposition and chapter house project.

# FAIR DIRECTORS AND PARK COMMISSION HOLD HARMONY CONFERENCE

## Exposition Heads Say Co-Operation is Vital to Success of Project

## ANOTHER MEETING IS SET

## Mayor Wadham Will be Invited to Attend Next Peace Conference

Some sharp exchanges occurred at the informal "conciliatory" meeting held yesterday afternoon by the exposition directors, the buildings and grounds committee and the park commissioners in the exposition headquarters.

Exposition directors reproached the park commissioners for the tangle in the affairs of the "big show." Clark Braly, president of the park board, reminded the exposition men that the people, being dissatisfied, had refused to pay the balance on their subscriptions long before he and his two colleagues accepted their appointments from Mayor Wadham.

The necessity of the fullest cooperation was held forth. Eugenio Dahne, the Brazilian envoy, will reach San Diego about June 10. If he should find disruption instead of harmony, he might urge his government to transfer the promised exhibit for San Diego to San Francisco. If he found that he could not select a site for the Brazilian building because a site for all the exposition buildings was still in dispute, he would be sure, it was thought, to recommend a transfer of the exhibits to San Francisco. In that event the success of San Diego's exposition would be in jeopardy.

**Resignations Suggested**

In this connection some of the exposition officials declared that they might as well resign and give up a "thankless task" unless harmony was soon established.

Speaking for the park commissioners, Mr. Braly declared that harmony was their earnest desire. However, they believed they could dispose of the million dollars, voted under the bond issue for park improvements, independently of the exposition officials and still maintain harmonious relations.

Mr. Braly's chief complaint seemed to be the contract which created the division of works, and he indicated that he would not favor certain of its **provisos** under any condition. He was **reminded** by G. W. Marston that a repudiation of that contract at this or any other time would nullify the immense amount of work already done and would surely result in the exposition project's being abandoned by the men who have conceived the exposition idea and have brought the gigantic undertaking to its present stage.

**Praise San Diego Workers**

This phase of the situation was more forcibly emphasized by Col. L. S. McLure and Julius Wangenheim. Both men spoke feelingly of the great efforts that have been made by the entire exposition directorate, praising in unstinted terms the men who have given up their time and money "unselfishly and without hope of personal gain" to place San Diego before the world through this gigantic undertaking.

Others who spoke were G. Aubrey Davidson, Judge E. F. Lamme, D. F. Garrettson and George Burnham. They all expressed a desire for harmonious co-operation between the exposition and the park board.

**Still Hope for Agreement**

Both sides evinced a disposition to get together and it was agreed to hold another meeting at an early date for the purpose of establishing a harmonious basis of mutual operation. Mayor Wadham, who has been in Los Angeles, is expected to attend the next meeting.

Joseph Sefton, Jr., acting director general, is preparing a complete re-

# FEDERATED CLUBS FORMULATE PLANS TO BEAUTIFY CITY

## Nolen Idea For Civic Center and Other Projects to Be Promoted

At a meeting of representatives of the Federation Improvement clubs of San Diego in the parlor of the U. S. Grant hotel last evening, every organization of the kind in the city being represented, a committee composed of Judge W. P. Andrews, Prof. Samuel N. Montgomery and R. McLaughlin, president of the Ocean Beach Improvement club, was appointed to confer with George W. Marston, Julius Wangenheim and A. D. Robinson as to the best method of procedure in the formation of a civic improvement association. These men will invite the different mercantile bodies and all the artistic associations of the city to join in the perfection of this plan for the purpose of beautifying San Diego and getting it into shape for the exposition of 1915. The association is to work for the Nolen plan for a civic center and for the improvement of the harbor.

The predominant ideas outlined by Marston and Wangenheim, who were present, was the organization of an association large enough and strong enough financially to keep from one to four men in the field all the time, their duties to be confined to the world of civic improvement. Their plan seemed to meet with the hearty approval of all those present, and enthusiasm over all phases of the project was marked.

The next meeting of the Federation of Improvement clubs is set for the evening of June 14, on which occasion the committee of three appointed last evening will report.

# CAPPS SAYS HE HAD TO PROTECT SELF

## City Engineer Wanted to go on Record Regarding Sewer Pipe


**Notice For Publication**

**Of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.**

In the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Marabello, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 16th day of June, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day at the Court Room of Department 2 of said Court, at the Court House of the County of San Diego, State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said John Marabello, deceased, and for the hearing the application of George Marabello for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

J. T. BUTLER, Clerk.

By J. B. McLees, Deputy.

W. J. Mossholder and Marks P. Mossholder, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Dated June 1st, 1911.

**Notice For Publication**

**Of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.**

In the Superior Court of the County of San Diego, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Anna Holzmar, Deceased.

Dated at San Diego, Cal., May 13th, 1911, the date of the first publication of this notice.

CHARLES HOLZMAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Anna Hewen, also known as Lorenzo Dow Hewen, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Friday, the 9th day of June, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day at the Court Room of Department 1 of said Court, at the Court House of the County of San Diego, State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said L. D. Hewen, also known as Lorenzo Dow Hewen, deceased, and for the hearing the application of F. J. Layne, Public Administrator, for the issuance to him of letters of administration with the will annexed thereon.

J. T. BUTLER, Clerk.

By J. B. McLees, Deputy.

W. J. Mossholder and Marks P. Mossholder, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Dated May 23rd, 1911.


# Collier Says Santa Fe Will Go the Limit To Aid the Exposition

## Returns to Washington From Chicago Optimistic; Sure Resolution Will Pass.

Union—June 9, 11

**Special to the Union.**

Washington, June 8.—Director-General D. C. Collier got back to Washington yesterday. Director of Publicity Winfield Hogaboom drifted in from New York, and things began to look up again immediately in Panama-California exposition circles.

"I had a profitable interview with the Santa Fe railway people in Chicago," said Colonel Collier. "They will go the limit for us, and I expect that they will announce very soon how much they will be willing to contribute to the exposition fund. No, I have nothing to say as to the sum, but they will do the right thing."

Colonel Collier was asked regarding an item in a San Francisco paper conveying the intimation that the exposition resolution would not pass at this session, and that its introduction was in bad taste, anyway. The colonel laughed.

"I have seen some of our friends at the capitol today," he replied, "and they tell me not to worry one bit over it. I feel satisfied that it will go through."

Colonel Collier has already made a number of appointments at which interesting developments are expected.

Congressman Raker has lost none of his confidence in his ability to put the resolution through.

# SOLDIERS INVITED TO CAMP IN BALBOA PARK

Union—June 9 1911

## Park Commission Believes Nearer Location Would Be Better for All.

The park commission extended an invitation yesterday, through General Tasker H. Bliss, to all the soldiers at Fort Rosecrans and Roseville to use Balboa park for their camp.

The distance from the park to the heart of the city is much shorter than it is from the place where the tents are now pitched. It would therefore be more convenient in that respect for both officers and men, and in addition the commissioners believe that more San Diegans would visit the camp and so incidentally become better acquainted with the park itself.

The commissioners also hope to have more evening band concerts than at present in the Plaza if the invitation should be accepted.

San Diego
Union—June 9 1911

# AGES TO 16

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

## BULLETS FLY

Mrs. M. M. Lewis of 3626 Park boulevard reported to The Sun today that she narrowly escaped being struck by stray bullets from the target range while driving through the park this morning.

The bullets, she declares, passed only a short distance over her head, frightening her horse.

The matter was referred to Chief of Police Wilson .

fice of Frederick Weyerhauser.

Landis adjourned to the quar-

# MEASURE PROVIDES PARK BOARD SHALL HAVE CHARGE OF IMPROVEMENT

## Makes Commission City's Agent to Supervise Work In Playground.

## SURPRISE TO COUNCILMEN

## Four Members of Body Say They Did Not Know Ordinance Was Coming.

The ordinance which City Attorney Andrews prepared yesterday to make the park commission the agent of the common council and to place the city engineer in charge of the work of impoving Balboa park for the park board, came as a surprise to the commissioners themselves and to the councilmen.

The park commissioners refused to discuss the ordinance, excepting to say that they had had no idea of its existence.

"It came as a complete surprise to me," said Councilman D. K. Adams. "I have heard no discussion of it."

"I didn't know the ordinance was coming," said Councilman A. E. Dodson. "It surprised me."

"The ordinance was a surprise to me," said Councilman P. E. Woods. "I haven't heard a word about it. I don't know who its author is."

"I don't know anything about it," said Councilman H. R. Fay.

**Embodies Attorney's Views**

"I hadn't read the ordinance until it appeared in the afternoon paper," said Councilman John L. Sehon. "There was some discussion of the measure with Mayor Wadham and City Attorney Andrews. I suppose it embodies the city attorney's idea of how to confirm the park commissioners in their stand to do the work themselves under the million-dollar bond issue in the park. I am not in favor of getting council mixed up in this affair, but I will support the ordinance if it is necessary to confirm the commission. I want to add, however, that I am not in favor of putting the city engineer in charge of the work."

The city attorney refused to make a statement, further than to say that the ordinance was decided on in conference.

Mayor Wadham has left the city. He went to Los Angeles yesterday morning, presumably to obtain first-hand information on the relative merits of cement and vitrified pipes for the city sewers, the ordinance authorizing the purchase of cement pipe being before him for veto or approval.

**Sefton Regrets Action**

When shown a copy of the proposed ordinance yesterday Joseph Sefton, Jr., acting director general of the Panama-California Exposition company, dictated the following statement:

"I am very sorry to hear of the report regarding this ordinance. As far as I can learn neither the park commission nor the city council has investigated the organization by which the Panama-California exposition hopes to carry on exposition work in Balboa park. This organization was formed and indorsed by the leading business men of this city after months of careful thought and inquiry, having in mind at all times economy and efficiency. It is our belief that with our present organization we can give the city far better service than the city itself can obtain from individual contractors or through its own organization and at a minimum expense. I hope the city council can see their way clear to lay this ordinance over until they have time thoroughly to digest the general situation, as otherwise matters might be so complicated that a final settlement may be very expensive."

**Park Board Made Agent**

It is provided in the ordinance that the park commission be constituted the agent of council for the purpose of improving Balboa park by laying out and grading the grounds, the construction of buildings, planting trees, shrubs and lawns, laying water pipes and sewers, and by constructing walks, paths, vistas, roads, boulevards, lakes and ponds. The park commission is appointed the superintendent of the work, and the city engineer is appointed "the engineer" to look after the construction and operation of that work.

**Text of Measure**

It is expected that the ordinance, which has been prepared as an emergency measure, will be introduced in council Monday morning. It follows in full:

**An Ordinance Appointing Agents For the Making of Certain Improvements and Expenditures.**

Whereas, on the ninth day of August, A. D. 1910, the people of the city of San Diego duly voted to incur bonded indebtedness (among others) of one million dollars ($1,000,000) for the purpose of the improvement of the 1400-acre public park, by the laying out and grading of the grounds, the construction of buildings and structures thereon, with the appurtenances, the planting of trees, shrubs and lawns, the laying of water pipes and sewers, the construction of walks, paths, vistas, roads, boulevards, lakes and ponds therein; together with all appurtenances incident to or necessary for any of such improvements; and,

Whereas, bonds so authorized of the face value of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000.00), besides interest and premium, have been sold, and the proceeds paid into the park improvement fund, in the city treasury;

Now, therefore, in order to carry out the purpose for which said indebtedness has been incurred:

Be it ordained by the common council of the city of San Diego, as follows:

Section 1. The board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego is hereby constituted the agent of the common council of said city, for the purpose of improving the 1400-acre public park, by the laying out and grading of the grounds, the construction of buildings and structures thereon, with the appurtenances, the planting of trees, shrubs and lawns, the laying of water pipes and sewers, the construction of walks, paths, vistas, roads, boulevards, lakes and ponds therein; together with all appurtenances incident to, or necessary for any of such improvement, as authorized by the vote of the qualified voters of the city of San Diego at the special election held in said city on the ninth day of August, 1910; and said board is further constituted and hereby appointed the superintendent of said work; and the city engineer is hereby constituted and appointed the engineer to look after the construction and operation of said works.

Section 2. This is an ordinance for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and one of urgency, and shall take effect from and after its passage and approval.

# PRESIDENT GLAD TO OPEN SAN DIEGO CELEBRATION

## Taft Assures Collier He Will "Press Button" for July Affair.

## TELLS OF HIS INTEREST

## Regrets That He Cannot Personally Attend the Coming Ceremony Here.

Washington, D. C., June 10.—President Taft will open the big ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California exposition on July 19 at San Diego. Moreover, the president has a most cordial feeling towards the exposition and towards San Diego. He took occasion to make his sentiments known this morning in no uncertain manner, and he told Colonel D. C. Collier that few things would give him greater personal satisfaction than to be present when the ground-breaking ceremonies are being held. Only the fact that engagements made long ago would conflict, he said, prevented him from accepting the invitation of the director-general and the other exposition officials to be present.

**Works Accompanies**

It was planned for Senator Perkins to accompany Colonel Collier to the White House this morning, but on account of unexpected committee business the senior senator was compelled to step aside and let Senator Works chaperone the exposition committee. On being presented, Colonel Collier made a brief statement, and, in the name of the people of California and citizens of San Diego, gave the chief executive a cordial and earnest invitation to attend the celebration, July 19-22.

**Tells of Interest**

When the president said that this would be impossible, the colonel told how a huge replica of the president's flag had been specially made to be presented, after the celebration, to the president.

President Taft expressed his pleasure and approval over this, and promised that he would press the button to "break out" the flag. He said he had had great interest in the exposition ever since it had been brought to his attention, for the reason that it was to illustrate the government's work in reclamation, irrigation and forestation, and because it was going to bring together the Latin-American countries in friendly competitive exhibits. He indicated in a manner that could not be misconstrued that he would sign the resolution when it should be submitted to him.

# EXPECT CAPPS TO BE THE ENGINEER

It was confidently expected at the city hall today that City Engineer Edwin M. Capps would this afternoon agree to accept the post of engineer for the park board. A meeting between Capps and the mayor, at which time Capps was to give his answer, was scheduled for 4 o'clock. Capps today refused to be interviewed.

Yesterday afternoon the city engineer met with the mayor and the board. It is understood that Capps as urged to take the place, and that he expressed himself as feeling in all ways capable of doing the work required of him.

The council would not take upon itself the responsibility of naming Capps for the expcsition work, although every councilman felt that Capps was the man for the place.

# PLAYGROUNDS TO BE ACTED ON BY PARK BOARD

## Members May Fix Date for Meeting With Directors Today; More Liberal Policy May be Adopted

At the meeting of the board of park commissioners this afternoon it is probable a tentative date for a meeting with the directors of the Playgrounds association will be fixed. When the members of the board and the directors meet the matter of funds for the association and current expenses will be taken up as well as improvement in facilities for the children to enjoy themselves with.

Members of the board in favor of doing all within the bounds of reason for the children and it is expected a more liberal policy will be pursued in the future.

Beginning today the board of park commissioners will meet Mondays and Thursday afternoons at 2 o'clock and the office of the commissioners will be open every day from 8:30 o'clock until noon.

# Fair Directors Convinced Allen Will Save $250,000

## Declare No Other Engineer Has Kept an Exposition Within the Estimated Cost; Text of Contract Given Out

The board of directors of the Panama-California exposition have started a series of articles in the press of the city giving their side of the controversy between the park board and the exposition as to the expediency of the creation of the exposition's division of works. This division of works was organized by the directors in pursuance of an agreement made between the city park commission and the exposition. The director of works is Frank P. Allen, Jr., who was retained as director of works at a salary of $20,000 a year.

There has been a great deal of criticism about this $20,000 a year salary and the following report by J. W. Sefton, Jr., acting director general of the exposition gives the reasons for his employment, at that salary. The exposition directors are convinced that they have acted in the matter to the best interests of all concerned.

**Sefton's Report**

Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition, Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to transmit to you a statement for publication of economies possible by the operation of our construction work under the division of works plan adopted by the buildings and grounds committee. In this connection it is desirable to say that the adoption of this plan was after careful consideration of the experience at other expositions, the various plans adopted at these, their failures and their good points. Some of the results, to which your attention is called in the report I have the honor to submit, have been carried out. Others are to come as the work progresses. It is obvious that explanations, with names of material houses and strictly business arrangements made with them by the division of works are matters for private consideration, data upon which will be furnished you upon request. In making this report, your instruction to dispense with comment in explanation of the report is followed. If any points covered are not clear I shall be glad to offer adequate explanations in every case. Respectfully,

J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director-General.

**Economies**

Study of the different methods employed at other expositions shows that results obtained under the general contract system were not good.

The world's fair at Chicago was handled under the general contracting system with a director of works and a supervising architect. The fair was not ready on time. It is a matter of history that the expense overran and that the project was reorganized during the progress of the work. The St. Louis exposition is another instance of the same kind; it was not ready and the expense overran. The Jamestown exposition has never been paid for despite the fact that the government appropriated $2,000,000 to defray the expense of that exposition. The same is true of the Buffalo exposition, the deficit for which, due to the divided system of supervision and construction, was paid by the state of New York. Portland opened the Lewis and Clarke fair on the advertised date but the buildings were not finished, the expense overran and no more money was available. The management was compelled to cut out many features advertised as part of the exposition.

Seattle, using the division of works system, opened on time, the buildings were finished, in many instances as far as six months ahead, the expense was $30,000 under the estimate and every advertised feature was included. At the last moment the directors were compelled to order an entirely new building, which was completed in time for the opening without overrunning the expense.

From the experience of all these it is seen that in adopting the division of works plan, the directors of the Panama-California exposition have acted in accordance with the best practice. In adopting this plan it was decided to employ the engineer who devised this plan to carry it through. This engineer is Frank P. Allen, Jr., who had charge of the work at Seattle.

When the Seattle project was started the general contracting idea was used. When the building plans came in from four different architects, they were so inadequate that they were impossible to use and the architects were paid off and discharged. The division of works, then under organization, was compelled to draw entirely new plans in the office, which was done, and all designs and plans subsequently were thus drawn. When it came to letting contracts for the general engineering work, such as grading and installation of plants for use of sub-contractors, the division of works plan was drawn upon to the limit and was found so elastic that the hard work, such as grading, street work, sewer work, water system, pumping plant and electric conduit systems, was done by the division of works. The buildings were let out to sub-contractors, with the division of works supervising, as is contemplated here, and the plan was found to work exactly to the needs as the work progressed, the net result being as before stated, the exposition was finished and opened on time and the expense was inside the original estimate fixed for it.

This is true of no other exposition ever built in America.

Under the division of works system every contractor in the city of Seattle was busy on exposition work, if he had the time from general work in the city (incidental to the coming exposition) to do any exposition work. The same will be true in San Diego. Instead of a number of general contractors doing the work with different controls, one general supervision will control.

All these facts being known in a general way by the members of the board of directors, correspondence was opened with J. E. Chilberg, president of the Alaska-Yukon exposition, and with C. J. Smith, the former chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, for particulars. They endorsed the division of works plan and declared that if it were possible for the Panama-California exposition to secure the men who perfected this plan, the Panama-California exposition should do so and profit by Seattle's experience. Correspondence also was had with other persons and with former exposition officials in Seattle and the net result was a request from the board to Mr. Allen to communicate with the Panama-California exposition, which he did.

After correspondence, Allen came to San Diego and was asked to take charge of the work here at a salary of $20,000 a year. This figure was determined by taking Allen's books and ascertaining what his net income has been in Seattle and elsewhere, to form a basis for valuation of his services. The directors found that his salary with the Alaska-Yukon exposition had been $6,000 a year and that for this salary he gave one-third of his time to that project. During the same time he was engaged by that exposition, his books showed that he had engaged in outside engineering work to the value of $2,400,000, acting at the same time as consulting engineer for three other corporations, all of which activities were simultaneous and went to make up a net income of $25,000 a year. The idea of perfecting a system of supervision on a project that will attract attention throughout the world, professional pride in such a project, and other reasons of a more personal nature finally resulted in acceptance by Mr. Allen of the proposal of the exposition to take up this project and to spend his whole time on it at the salary named, $20,000 a year.

In this connection, I beg to state that I have asked for Mr. Allen's setting forth his understanding of the final paragraph of his contract. A copy of his reply is furnished herewith.

Since Mr. Allen's arrival he has perfected the division of works and has furnished estimates on the cost of the work to be done in the park by the park board and the exposition. As is shown in the report on the division of works (see San Diego Union, Sunday, June 11) the saving under the plan adopted and under the supervision of Allen in overhead expense alone will be $133,333. The saving in purchase of supplies, supervision of work and designing expense will be $166,666 more, a total of $300,000, as now estimated. This figure may run a little less and may run a little more.

A concrete illustration of the proportion of saving is furnished at present by the fact that under the supervision of the exposition's division of works six men only were employed for maintenance in the park. The park board, since it has taken over this work, has employed between ten and twenty men to do the same work these six men were doing. A comparison of the pay rolls will give the exact figures. These pay rolls are available, that of the division of works at the exposition offices, and that of the park board at the city hall.

Another saving effected by the employment of Allen and the adoption of the division of works plan, is that on lumber. The exposition, as contractor, will, through its division of works, purchase all lumber used in the park for exposition purposes. It is natural that a large contractor, buying between five and seven million feet of lumber, can get a better price than a number of small contractors splitting up the orders. The money to pay for lumber ordered will be on hand before the lumber is contracted for, (see agreement between park board and exposition, San Diego Union, June 11) so that the lumber companies can figure on cash payments, which in itself is quite an item. It was shown that one general contractor in this city gets a ten per cent reduction on all lumber ordered on account of the large amount he uses and the further fact that he is in position to haul in his own chartered ships his own lumber from the mills on the north coast. Allen proceeded along these same lines, and, when the final agreement was made between the exposition, as a buyer of lumber, and the lumber companies it was found that the exposition had made a saving of $42,000 on the first order of lumber placed for construction in the park already determined upon. This saving was made possible through the agreement between the park board and the exposition, and if this agreement is repudiated by the park board no such saving can be made. The expense account of the park board, available at the city hall, will show that the park board is paying list prices for this material.

The grading work to be done in the park has been estimated to cost, under contract, estimate $92,000; under another $140,000. The best offer yet made for this work under contract is $5 a day for man and team. The director of works is ready to establish his own grading camp, rent the stock, buy the harness and wagons and maintain equipment at a net cost of not over $4 a day for man and team. This is a saving of one-fifth of this item alone. Under the first estimate of work this means that the division of works will save $18,400. Under the second estimate for grading it will save $28,000. Up to the time the work in the park was stopped under the division of works, the grading had not attained sufficient proportions to justify the installation of a grading camp. The difference in management so far does not show much difference. This is an item of future saving that will be made under the division of works plan.

This system of saving costs will be pursued in all departments of the work under the division of works. Wherever possible the Exposition will be its own contractor and buyer. Wherever possible the material will be bought and sold to contractors. In such a way it will be impossible for large costs to pile up against the Exposition.

The same organization for the park board alone, and the Exposition alone, is impossible under the dual system of management proposed by the park board for the reason that the overhead cost of a system that might effect these savings, if desirable, would be so great that the park board can not afford to create it, and in fact has declined to create it.

Under the joint ownership of the division of works with Director of Works Allen in charge, there can be no politics in the management of the park work and the exposition work. It is a well known and lamentable fact that under the most favorable civic management there is more or less politics—generally more. It is also a fact that until politics was injected into the park and exposition management there was no question that the division of works plan, adopted by the park board and the exposition for joint conduct of park and exposition construction, is the most economical and efficient that has yet been devised or can be devised.

To the criticism of the payment to Frank P. Allen, Jr., of a salary of $20,000 a year to act as director of works, it is desirable to reply that it can make no financial difference to the park board under any circumstances what that salary is. The total amounts that can be paid by the park board for any work done by the exposition's division of works is absolutely fixed (see agreement between park board and Exposition, San Diego Union, Sunday, June 11) and every member of the park board and of the Exposition is fully cognizant of, and understands, this fact.

It is the firm belief of every person that has examined properly into the matter that the retention of Mr. Allen as director of works will result in a saving to the Exposition and to the park board of over $250,000 merely by his knowledge of construction, organization and in the purchase of materials.

If this is the case, and the members of the board of directors have satisfied themselves that it is, no one can deny that the $80,000 invested in Mr. Allen is not only a good investment, but that in the end the investment will have more than paid for itself.

To the statement that any other engineer could have made these savings it may be said that no other exposition engineer ever did, to such an extent that he kept his exposition within its original estimate. The board of directors are convinced that Mr. Allen can do these things. In the consideration of all exposition matters our stockholders must bear in mind that San Diego has not as large a population cities. We have not the men here capable of handling large propositions, who are willing to sacrifice their own business and devote their entire time to the exposition.

Therefore—it is imperative that the this board is to assume the responsibility connected with the building of an exposition, we must have men not only capable of building an exposition, but men in whom we can have the utmost confidence, based upon past experience and success, and for whose acts we will be justified in being responsible to the people of San Diego.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director General
San Diego, Cal., June 10, 1911.

Mr. J. W. Sefton, Jr., Acting Director-General Panama-California Exposition. San Diego, Cal.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry of recent date in regard to the last clause in my contract with the exposition directorate, I beg to say that this clause was thoroughly discussed at the time the contract was signed. However, as you were not here at that time I will state for your information, that although this clause allows me to take outside work this privilege is limited and governed by the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition inasmuch as this clause contains the following statement:

"Provided, however, he shall not do or carry on any work that will interfeer with or be detrimental to the services called for in the first clause of this agreement."

You will readily see that before I can undertake any outside work I must first secure the consent of the board of directors of the exposition.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRANK P. ALLEN, JR.,
Director of Works.

The above contract and report of the acting director general are self explanatory. They will be followed in the San Diego Union, Tuesday, with the contract made between the old park commission and Architect Olmsted, and the report of activity under that agreement.

## DIRECTORS SATISFIED AS TO VALUE OF ALLEN'S WORK

**To the criticism of the payment to Frank P. Allen, Jr., of a salary of $20,000 a year to act as director of works, it is desirable to reply that it can make no financial difference to the park board under any circumstances what that salary is. The total amounts than can be paid by the park board for any work done by the exposition's division of works is absolutely fixed (see agreement between park board and exposition, San Diego Union, Sunday, June 11), and every member of the park board and of the exposition is fully cognizant of, and understands, this fact.**

**It is the firm belief of every person that has examined properly into the matter that the retention of Mr. Allen as director of works will result in a saving to the exposition and to the park board of over $250,000 merely by his knowledge of construction, organization and in the purchase of materials.**

**If this is the case, and the members of the board of directors have satisfied themselves that it is, no one can deny that the $80,000 invested in Mr. Allen is not only a good investment, but that in the end the investment will have more than paid for itself.**

## PARK ENGINEER TO BE NAMED SOON

### Members of Board of Commissioners Have Man in Mind But Announcement Will Not be Made for Few Days

With a man in view for the position of engineer for the board of park commissioners members of the board expect to announce the selection before the end of the week.

Two members of the city council and the mayor are in San Francisco and probably will be there for two or three days so it may be the last of the week before the park board is ready to act. The engineer according to the ordinance passed by the council will superintend the work of laying out the park. It was this clause in the ordinance which was vigorously opposed by the exposition officials for they are not in favor of any appointment which might tend to disrupt their organization.

Members of the park board are endeavoring to secure all information regarding the proposed work on the exposition and they hope the selection of engineer and the duties he will perform will be acceptable to the people and the exposition directors.

## BRALEY MAY GET MORE ANIMALS

Hugh Drane, of 1535 Fifth street, who was an expert snake catcher in the south is on the trail of a wildcat and six littles ones. He say them on the boulevard that leads past the high school to the golf club's links this morning. They crossed the boulevard in the grove of trees and disappeared before he could overtake them. He proposes to trap them, if possible, and add them to President Clark Braly's menagerie.

# Fair Directors Convinced Allen Will Save $250,000

## Declare No Other Engineer Has Kept an Exposition Within the Estimated Cost; Text of Contract Given Out

The board of directors of the Panama-California exposition have started a series of articles in the press of the city giving their side of the controversy between the park board and the exposition as to the expediency of the creation of the exposition's division of works. This division of works was organized by the directors in pursuance of an agreement made between the city park commission and the exposition. The director of works is Frank P. Allen, Jr., who was retained as director of works at a salary of $20,000 a year.

There has been a great deal of criticism about this $20,000 a year salary and the following report by J. W. Sefton, Jr., acting director general of the exposition gives the reasons for his employment, at that salary. The exposition directors are convinced that they have acted in the matter to the best interests of all concerned.

**Sefton's Report**

Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition, Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to transmit to you a statement for publication of economies possible by the operation of our construction work under the division of works plan adopted by the buildings and grounds committee. In this connection it is desirable to say that the adoption of this plan was after careful consideration of the experience at other expositions, the various plans adopted at these, their failures and their good points. Some of the results, to which your attention is called in the report I have the honor to submit, have been carried out. Others are to come as the work progresses. It is obvious that explanations, with names of material houses and strictly business arrangements made with them by the division of works are matters for private consideration, data upon which will be furnished you upon request. In making this report, your instruction to dispense with comment in explanation of the report is followed. If any points covered are not clear I shall be glad to offer adequate explanations in every case. Respectfully,

J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director-General.

**Economies**

Study of the different methods employed at other expositions shows that results obtained under the general contract system were not good.

The world's fair at Chicago was handled under the general contracting system with a director of works and a supervising architect. The fair was not ready on time. It is a matter of history that the expense overran and that the project was reorganized during the progress of the work. The St. Louis exposition is another instance of the same kind; it was not ready and the expense overran. The Jamestown exposition has never been paid for despite the fact that the government appropriated $2,000,000 to defray the expense of that exposition. The same is true of the Buffalo exposition, the deficit for which, due to the divided system of supervision and construction, was paid by the state of New York. Portland opened the Lewis and Clarke fair on the advertised date but the buildings were not finished, the expense overran and no more money was available. The management was compelled to cut out many features advertised as part of the exposition.

Seattle, using the division of works system, opened on time, the buildings were finished, in many instances as far as six months ahead, the expense was $30,000 under the estimate and every advertised feature was included. At the last moment the directors were compelled to order an entirely new building, which was completed in time for the opening without overrunning the expense.

From the experience of all these it is seen that in adopting the division of works plan, the directors of the Panama-California exposition have acted in accordance with the best practice. In adopting this plan it was decided to employ the engineer who devised this plan to carry it through. This engineer is Frank P. Allen, Jr., who had charge of the work at Seattle.

When the Seattle project was started the general contracting idea was used. When the building plans came in from four different architects, they were so inadequate that they were impossible to use and the architects were paid off and discharged. The division of works, then under organization, was compelled to draw entirely new plans in the office, which was done, and all designs and plans subsequently were thus drawn. When it came to letting contracts for the general engineering work, such as grading and installation of plants for use of sub-contractors, there [illegible] exposition) to do any exposition work. The same will be true in San Diego. Instead of a number of general contractors doing the work with different controls, one general supervision will control.

All these facts being known in a general way by the members of the board of directors, correspondence was opened with J. E. Chilberg, president of the Alaska-Yukon exposition, and with C. J. Smith, the former chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, for particulars. They endorsed the division of works plan and declared that if it were possible for the Panama-California exposition to secure the men who perfected this plan, the Panama-California exposition should do so and profit by Seattle's experience. Correspondence also was had with other persons and with former exposition officials in Seattle and the net result was a request from the board to Mr. Allen to communicate with the Panama-California exposition, which he did.

After correspondence, Allen came to San Diego and was asked to take charge of the work here at a salary of $20,000 a year. This figure was determined by taking Allen's books and ascertaining what his net income has been in Seattle and elsewhere, to form a basis for valuation of his services. The directors found that his salary with the Alaska-Yukon exposition had been $6,000 a year and that for this salary he gave one-third of his time to that project. During the same time he was engaged by that exposition, his books showed that he had engaged in outside engineering work to the value of $2,400,000, acting at the same time as consulting engineer for three other corporations, all of which activities were simultaneous and went to make up a net income of $25,000 a year. The idea of perfecting a system of supervision on a project that will attract attention throughout the world, professional pride in such a project, and other reasons of a more personal nature finally resulted in acceptance by Mr. Allen of the proposal of the exposition to take up this project and to spend his whole time on it at the salary named, $20,000 a year.

In this connection, I beg to state that I have asked for Mr. Allen's setting forth his understanding of the final paragraph of his contract. A copy of his reply is furnished herewith.

Since Mr. Allen's arrival he has perfected the division of works and has furnished estimates on the cost of the work to be done in the park by the park board and the exposition. As is shown in the report on the division of works (see San Diego Union, Sunday, June 11) the saving under the plan adopted and under the supervision of Allen in overhead expense alone will be $133,333. The saving in purchase of supplies, supervision of work and designing expense will be $166,666 more, a total of $300,000, as now estimated. This figure may run a little less and may run a little more.

A concrete illustration of the proportion of saving is furnished at present by the fact that under the supervision of the exposition's division of works six men only were employed for maintenance in the park. The park board, since it has taken over this work, has employed between ten and twenty men to do the same work these six men were doing. A comparison of the [illegible] al contractor in this city gets a ten per cent reduction on all lumber ordered on account of the large amount he uses and the further fact that he is in position to haul in his own chartered ships his own lumber from the mills on the north coast. Allen proceeded along these same lines, and, when the final agreement was made between the exposition, as a buyer of lumber, and the lumber companies it was found that the exposition had made a saving of $42,000 on the first order of lumber placed for construction in the park already determined upon. This saving was made possible through the agreement between the park board and the exposition, and if this agreement is repudiated by the park board no such saving can be made. The expense account of the park board, available at the city hall, will show that the park board is paying list prices for this material.

The grading work to be done in the park has been estimated to cost, under one estimate $92,000; under another $140,000. The best offer yet made for this work under contract is $5 a day for man and team. The director of works is ready to establish his own grading camp, rent the stock, buy the harness and wagons and maintain equipment at a net cost of not over $4 a day for man and team. This is a saving of one-fifth of this item alone. Under the first estimate of work this means that the division of works will save $18,400. Under the second estimate for grading it will save $28,000. Up to the time the work in the park was stopped under the division of works, the grading had not attained sufficient proportions to justify the installation of a grading camp. The difference in management so far does not show much difference. This is an item of future saving that will be made under the division of works plan.

This system of saving costs will be pursued in all departments of the work under the division of works. Wherever possible the Exposition will be its own contractor and buyer. Wherever possible the material will be bought and sold to contractors. In such a way it will be impossible for large costs to pile up against the Exposition.

The same organization for the park board alone, and the Exposition alone, is impossible under the dual system of management proposed by the park board for the reason that the overhead cost of a system that might effect these savings, if desirable, would be so great that the park board can not afford to create it, and in fact has declined to create it.

Under the joint ownership of the division of works with Director of Works Allen in charge, there can be no politics in the management of the park work and the exposition work. It is a well known and lamentable fact that under the most favorable civic management there is more or less politics—generally more. It is also a fact that until politics was injected into the park and exposition management there was no question that the division of works plan, adopted by the park board and the exposition for joint conduct of park and exposition construction, is the most economical and efficient that has yet been devised or can be devised.

To the criticism of the payment to Frank P. Allen, Jr., of a salary of $20,000 a year to act as director of [illegible] past experience and success, and for whose acts we will be justified in being responsible to the people of San Diego.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director General
San Diego, Cal., June 10, 1911.

Mr. J. W. Sefton, Jr., Acting Director-General Panama-California Exposition. San Diego, Cal.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry of recent date in regard to the last clause in my contract with the exposition directorate, I beg to say that this clause was thoroughly discussed at the time the contract was signed. However, as you were not here at that time I will state for your information, that although this clause allows me to take outside work, this privilege is limited and governed by the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition inasmuch as this clause contains the following statement:

"Provided, however, he shall not do or carry on any work that will interfeer with or be detrimental to the services called for in the first clause of this agreement."

You will readily see that before I [illegible] undertake any outside work I

## DIRECTORS SATISFIED AS TO VALUE OF ALLEN'S WORK

**To the criticism of the payment to Frank P. Allen, Jr., of a salary of $20,000 a year to act as director of works, it is desirable to reply that it can make no financial difference to the park board under any circumstances what that salary is. The total amounts than can be paid by the park board for any work done by the exposition's division of works is absolutely fixed (see agreement between park board and exposition, San Diego Union, Sunday, June 11), and every member of the park board and of the exposition is fully cognizant of, and understands, this fact.**

**It is the firm belief of every person that has examined properly into the matter that the retention of Mr. Allen as director of works will result in a saving to the exposition and to the park board of over $250,000 merely by his knowledge of construction, organization and in the purchase of materials.**

**If this is the case, and the members of the board of directors have satisfied themselves that it is, no one can deny that the $80,000 invested in Mr. Allen is not only a good investment, but that in the end the investment will have more than paid for itself.**

# PARK ENGINEER TO BE NAMED SOON

## Members of Board of Commissioners Have Man in Mind But Announcement Will Not be Made for Few Days

With a man in view for the position of engineer for the board of park commissioners members of the board expect to announce the selection before the end of the week.

Two members of the city council and the mayor are in San Francisco and probably will be there for two or three days so it may be the last of the week before the park board is ready to act. The engineer according to the ordinance passed by the council will superintend the work of laying out the park. It was this clause in the ordinance which was vigoroluys opposed by the exposition officials for they are not in favor of any appointment which might tend to disrupt their organization.

Members of the park board are endeavoring to secure all information regarding the proposed work on the exposition and they hope the selection of engineer and the duties he will perform will be acceptable to the people and the exposition directors.

# BRALEY MAY GET MORE ANIMALS

Hugh Drane, of 1535 Fifth street, who was an expert snake catcher in the south is on the trail of a wildcat and six littles ones. He say them on the boulevard that leads past the high school to the golf club's links this morning. They crossed the boulevard in the grove of trees and disappeared before he could overtake them. He proposes to trap them, if possible, and add them to President Clark Braly's menagerie.

position. The director of works, Frank P. Allen, Jr., who was retained as director of works at a salary of $20,000 a year.

There has been a great deal of criticism about this $20,000 a year salary and the following report by J. W. Sefton, Jr., acting director general of the exposition gives the reasons for his employment, at that salary. The exposition directors are convinced that they have acted in the matter to the best interests of all concerned.

**Sefton's Report**

Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition, Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to transmit to you a statement for publication of economies possible by the operation of our construction work under the division of works plan adopted by the buildings and grounds committee. In this connection it is desirable to say that the adoption of this plan was after careful consideration of the experience at other expositions, the various plans adopted at these, their failures and their good points. Some of the results, to which your attention is called in the report I have the honor to submit, have been carried out. Others are to come as the work progresses. It is obvious that explanations, with names of material houses and strictly business arrangements made with them by the division of works are matters for private consideration, data upon which will be furnished you upon request. In making this report, your instruction to dispense with comment in explanation of the report is followed. If any points covered are not clear I shall be glad to offer adequate explanations in every case. Respectfully,

J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director-General.

**Economies**

Study of the different methods employed at other expositions shows that results obtained under the general contract system were not good.

The world's fair at Chicago was handled under the general contracting system with a director of works and a supervising architect. The fair was not ready on time. It is a matter of history that the expense overran and that the project was reorganized during the progress of the work. The St. Louis exposition is another instance of the same kind; it was not ready and the expense overran. The Jamestown exposition has never been paid for despite the fact that the government appropriated $2,000,000 to defray the expense of that exposition. The same is true of the Buffalo exposition, the deficit for which, due to the divided system of supervision and construction, was paid by the state of New York. Portland opened the Lewis and Clarke fair on the advertised date but the buildings were not finished, the expense overran and no more money was available. The management was compelled to cut out many features advertised as part of the exposition.

Seattle, using the division of works system, opened on time, the buildings were finished, in many instances as far as six months ahead, the expense was $30,000 under the estimate and every advertised feature was included. At the last moment the directors were compelled to order an entirely new building, which was completed in time for the opening without overrunning the expense.

From the experience of all these it is seen that in adopting the division of works plan, the directors of the Panama-California exposition have acted in accordance with the best practice. In adopting this plan it was decided to employ the engineer who devised this plan to carry it through. This engineer is Frank P. Allen, Jr., who had charge of the work at Seattle.

When the Seattle project was started the general contracting idea was used. When the building plans came in from four different architects, they were so inadequate that they were impossible to use and the architects were paid off and discharged. The division of works, then under organization, was compelled to draw entirely new plans in the office, which was done, and all designs and plans subsequently were thus drawn. When it came to letting contracts for the general engineering work, such as grading and installation of plants for use of sub-contractors, the division of works plan was drawn upon to the limit and was found so elastic that the hard work, such as grading, street work, sewer work, water system, pumping plant and electric conduit systems, was done by the division of works. The buildings were let out to sub-contractors, with the division of works supervising, as is contemplated here, and the plan was found to work exactly to the needs as the work progressed, the net result being as before stated, the exposition was finished and opened on time and the expense was inside the original estimate fixed for it.

This is true of no other exposition ever built in America.

Under the division of works system every contractor in the city of Seattle was busy on exposition work, if he had the time from general work in the city (incidental to the coming exposition) to do any exposition work. The same will be true in San Diego. Instead of a number of general contractors doing the work with different controls, one general supervision will control.

All these facts being known in a general way by the members of the board of directors, correspondence was opened with J. E. Chilberg, president of the Alaska-Yukon exposition, and with C. J. Smith, the former chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, for particulars. They endorsed the division of works plan and declared that if it were possible for the Panama-California exposition to secure the men who perfected this plan, the Panama-California exposition should do so and profit by Seattle's experience. Correspondence also was had with other persons and with former exposition officials in Seattle and the net result was a request from the board to Mr. Allen to communicate with the Panama-California exposition, which he did.

After correspondence, Allen came to San Diego and was asked to take charge of the work here at a salary of $20,000 a year. This figure was determined by taking Allen's books and ascertaining what his net income has been in Seattle and elsewhere, to form a basis for valuation of his services. The directors found that his salary with the Alaska-Yukon exposition had been $6,000 a year and that for this salary he gave one-third of his time to that project. During the same time he was engaged by that exposition, his books showed that he had engaged in outside engineering work to the value of $2,400,000, acting at the same time as consulting engineer for three other corporations, all of which activities were simultaneous and went to make up a net income of $25,000 a year. The idea of perfecting a system of supervision on a project that will attract attention throughout the world, professional pride in such a project, and other reasons of a more personal nature finally resulted in acceptance by Mr. Allen of the proposal of the exposition to take up this project and to spend his whole time on it at the salary named, $20,000 a year.

In this connection, I beg to state that I have asked for Mr. Allen's setting forth his understanding of the final paragraph of his contract. A copy of his reply is furnished herewith.

Since Mr. Allen's arrival he has perfected the division of works and has furnished estimates on the cost of the work to be done in the park by the park board and the exposition. As is shown in the report on the division of works (see San Diego Union, Sunday, June 11) the saving under the plan adopted and under the supervision of Allen in overhead expense alone will be $133,333. The saving in purchase of supplies, supervision of work and designing expense will be $166,666 more, a total of $300,000, as now estimated. This figure may run a little less and may run a little more.

A concrete illustration of the proportion of saving is furnished at present by the fact that under the supervision of the exposition's division of works six men only were employed for maintenance in the park. The park board, since it has taken over this work, has employed between ten and twenty men to do the same work these six men were doing. A comparison of the pay rolls will give the exact figures. These pay rolls are available, that of the division of works at the exposition offices, and that of the park board at the city hall.

Another saving effected by the employment of Allen and the adoption of the division of works plan, is that on lumber. The exposition, as contractor, will, through its division of works, purchase all lumber used in the park for exposition purposes. It is natural that a large contractor, buying between five and seven million feet of lumber, can get a better price than a number of small contractors splitting up the order. The money to pay for lumber ordered will be on hand before the lumber is contracted for, (see agreement between park board and exposition, San Diego Union, June 11) so that the lumber companies can figure on cash payments, which in itself is quite an item. It was shown that one general contractor in this city gets a ten per cent reduction on all lumber ordered on account of the large amount he uses and the further fact that he is in position to haul in his own chartered ships his own lumber from the mills on the north coast. Allen proceeded along these same lines, and, when the final agreement was made between the exposition, as a buyer of lumber, and the lumber companies it was found that the exposition had made a saving of $42,000 on the first order of lumber placed for construction in the park already determined upon. This saving was made possible through the agreement between the park board and the exposition, and if this agreement is repudiated by the park board no such saving can be made. The expense account of the park board, available at the city hall, will show that the park board is paying list prices for this material.

The grading work to be done in the park has been estimated to cost, under one estimate $92,000; under another $140,000. The best offer yet made for this work under contract is $5 a day for man and team. The director of works is ready to establish his own grading camp, rent the stock, buy the harness and wagons and maintain equipment at a net cost of not over $4 a day for man and team. This is a saving of one-fifth of this item alone. Under the first estimate of work this means that the division of works will save $18,400. Under the second estimate for grading it will save $28,000. Up to the time the work in the park was stopped under the division of works, the grading had not attained sufficient proportions to justify the installation of a grading camp. The difference in management so far does not show much difference. This is an item of future saving that will be made under the division of works plan.

This system of saving costs will be pursued in all departments of the work under the division of works. Wherever possible the Exposition will be its own contractor and buyer. Wherever possible the material will be bought and sold to contractors. In such a way it will be impossible for large costs to pile up against the Exposition.

The same organization for the park board alone, and the Exposition alone, is impossible under the dual system of management proposed by the park board for the reason that the overhead cost of a system that might effect these savings, if desirable, would be so great that the park board can not afford to create it, and in fact has declined to create it.

Under the joint ownership of the division of works with Director of Works Allen in charge, there can be no politics in the management of the park work and the exposition work. It is a well known and lamentable fact that under the most favorable civic management there is more or less politics—generally more. It is also a fact that until politics was injected into the park and exposition management there was no question that the division of works plan, adopted by the park board and the exposition for joint conduct of park and exposition construction, is the most economical and efficient that has yet been devised or can be devised.

To the criticism of the payment to Frank P. Allen, Jr., of a salary of $20,000 a year to act as director of works, it is desirable to reply that it can make no financial difference to the park board under any circumstances what that salary is. The total amounts that can be paid by the park bord for any work done by the exposition's division of works is absolutely fixed (see agreement between park board and Exposition, San Diego Union, Sunday, June 11) and every member of the park board and of the Exposition is fully cognizant of, and understands, this fact.

It is the firm belief of every person that has examined properly into the matter that the retention of Mr. Allen as director of works will result in a saving to the Exposition and to the park board of over $250,000 merely by his knowledge of construction, organization and in the purchase of materials.

If this is the case, and the members of the board of directors have satisfied themselves that it is, no one can deny that the $80,000 invested in Mr. Allen is not only a good investment, but that in the end the investment will have more than paid for itself.

To the statement that any other engineer could have made these savings it may be said that no other exposition engineer ever did, to such an extent that he kept his exposition within its original estimate. The board of directors are convinced that Mr. Allen can do these things. In the consideration of all exposition matters our stockholders must bear in mind that San Diego has not as large a population to draw from as other exposition cities. We have not the men here capable of handling large propositions, who are willing to sacrifice their own business and devote their entire time to the exposition.

Therefore—it is imperative that if this board is to assume the responsibility connected with the building of an exposition, we must have men not only capable of building an exposition, but men in whom we can have the utmost confidence, based upon past experience and success, and for whose acts we will be justified in being responsible to the people of San Diego.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director General
San Diego, Cal., June 10, 1911.

---

Mr. J. W. Sefton, Jr., Acting Director-General Panama-California Exposition. San Diego, Cal.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry of recent date in regard to the last clause in my contract with the exposition directorate, I beg to say that this clause was thoroughly discussed at the time the contract was signed. However, as you were not here at that time I will state for your information, that although this clause allows me to take outside work, this privilege is limited and governed by the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition inasmuch as this clause contains the following statement:

"Provided, however, he shall not do or carry on any work that will interfeer with or be detrimental to the services called for in the first clause of this agreement."

You will readily see that before I can undertake any outside work I must first secure the consent of the board of directors of the exposition.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRANK P. ALLEN, JR.,
Director of Works.

The above contract and report of the acting director general are self explanatory. They will be followed in the San Diego Union, Tuesday, with the contract made between the old park commission and Architect Olmsted, and the report of activity under that agreement.

---

commissioners members of the board expect to announce the selection before the end of the week.

Two members of the city council and the mayor are in San Francisco and probably will be there for two or three days so it may be the last of the week before the park board is ready to act. The engineer according to the ordinance passed by the council will superintend the work of laying out the park. It was this clause in the ordinance which was vigoroluys opposed by the exposition officials for they are not in favor of any appointment which might tend to disrupt their organization.

Members of the park board are endeavoring to secure all information regarding the proposed work on the exposition and they hope the selection of engineer and the duties he will perform will be acceptable to the people and the exposition directors.

---

# BRALEY MAY GET MORE ANIMALS

Hugh Drane, of 1535 Fifth street, who was an expert snake catcher in the south is on the trail of a wildcat and six littles ones. He say them on the boulevard that leads past the high school to the golf club's links this morning. They crossed the boulevard in the grove of trees and disappeared before he could overtake them. He proposes to trap them, if possible, and add them to President Clark Braly's menagerie.

FINED FOR BEATING

# EXPOSITION DIRECTORS INDORSE EMPLOYMENT BY COMMITTEE OF OLMSTEDS, GOODHUE AND ALLEN

## REPORT OUTLINES AGREEMENT WITH PARK COMMISSIONERS

### Aim At All Times Was Toward Harmony Between Fair and City Interests

The board of directors of the Panama-California exposition held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which there was submitted to them the report of the committee on building and grounds as to its agreement with the board of park commissioners, as well as the reasons for the employment by the committee of Olmsted brothers, B. G. Goodhue and Frank P. Allen, Jr.

The board of directors indorsed the committee's report, which is herewith given in full, as follows:

Board of Directors Panama-California Exposition:

Gentlemen — The building and grounds committee, having already made a report concerning the organization, purposes and economies of the division of works, desires to present now the general considerations that led to its formation and the agreement with the board of park commissioners; also their reasons for the employment of Olmsted brothers as landscape architects, B. G. Goodhue as consulting architect for buildings, and Frank P. Allen, Jr., as director of works.

The magnitude and difficulties of the work of preparing for an exposition, especially in combination with a plan for spending one million dollars in permanent park improvements, are very imperfectly conceived except by the very thoughtful or experienced. When the exposition directors and building committee commenced the undertaking they began to realize its seriousness. Here was an enormously responsible work to be done, a work not only very large, important and complicated, but a situation of extreme perplexity. There were two funds of a million dollars each; one of them raised by popular subscription for purely exposition purposes; the other raised by city bond issue for park improvements (these improvements assumed to be for the advantage of the exposition as well as the park). There were two boards in control of these funds, one of them municipal under exact regulations of state and city law; the other of the exposition, under less exact regulation, but responsible to stockholders and the community. Then the exposition directors discovered that the board of park commissioners has such exclusive control of the park that it can dictate every expenditure for improvements and every use of its grounds for any purposes whatsoever. It was seen, therefore, that only by the most complete co-operation with the park commissioners could the exposition expect an effective treatment of the buildings and grounds. The object in view was to secure a harmonious union of the temporary fair structures with the permanent park buildings, while at the same time providing for the removal of the temporary and leaving the park grounds and buildings in such condition and relations as would show that the million dollars voted for park improvements had been so properly expended as to really improve the park and not to damage it. With divided control of the funds, divided administration of affairs, divided professional advice in respect to engineering, landscape and architecture, and divided contracts in the execution of diverse plans, it was plain to see that good results could only be secured by a combination of the city and exposition.

To get the combination for the joint operation of the park and exposition affairs the following steps were taken:

1. The exposition elected three park commissioners and four citizens to act with the director general, as a building and grounds committee. The ofvce of this committee was to formulate plans for submission to the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the exposition.

2. The exposition recommended to the park commissioners the engagement of the firm of Olmsted Brothers as landscape architects for the park development and as general advisers to both parties concerning the treatment of grounds, location and grouping of buildings, employment of department heads, and any other matters pertaining to the art features of the enterprise.

3. The exposition engaged the services of B. G. Goodhue of New York as designing and consulting architect, and Irving J. Gill of San Diego as assistant architect.

4. The exposition organized a division of works for the purpose of superintending and directing all the engineering, architectural and construction work and all the business connected therewith. The special object of this "works" organization is to carry out the plans of the landscape architects in such a way as to secure the fullest results of unity, efficiency and economy, both for the park and the exposition.

5. The exposition elected Frank P. Allen, Jr., of Seattle as its chief and consulting engineer and director of works, it being considered absolutely necessary to have an administrative head competent to manage in the most successful manner all the business and professional duties of such an office.

6. The Panama-California exposition entered into an agreement with the board of park commissioners to create and maintain a bureau to be called the "division of works" for the use and convenience of both parties in the preparing of engineering and architectural plans and for such building and improvement work as either of the parties should deem necessary and desire to order.

Excepting item No. 1, the above actions were all done with the knowledge, co-operation and sanction of the park commissioners in their capacity as members of the building and grounds committee. The committee met once and twice a week for over six months, and, after full discussion and counsel, placed its recommendations, embodied briefly in the above five paragraphs, before the official boards of the exposition and the city. During the most of the time the committee had the benefit of John C. Olmsted's advice and the counsel of eminent and experienced men throughout the country.

Mr. Olmsted's counsel has been of exceeding value and the committee respectfully submit that they have valid reasons for confidence in the soundness of their decisions on account of the approval of Messrs. John C. Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, the former having been with us for several months, and the latter having visited us personally and advised by correspondence. The firm of Olmsted Brothers stands at the head of the landscape architecture profession in this country, and it is doubtful if such a competent organization as their's for high-class work exists anywhere else in the world. Your committee cannot too strongly recommend that the general counsel and the specific treatment of the park landscape improvements should be committel and maintained in their hands. Their professional fee of $15,000, together with an estimated equal amount for traveling, subsistence, office expenses and service of attendants, is a moderate, indeed, a very light, charge for such talent and service.

In respect to Mr. Goodhue, the committee believes that the exposition is peculiarly fortunate in obtaining his interest and professional services. Mr. Goodhue is a member of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, and is particularly its designing artist. Many of the most notable buildings of the country are the product of his genius. His most recent work, we believe, is the cathedral at Havana, the cathedral in Los Angeles and certain government buildings in Panama. For some time past he has been collaborating with Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., in designing a group of beautiful buildings for the United States government at West Point. Beside his general ability as a designing architect, Mr. Goodhue has the distinction of being the foremost American authority on Spanish-Colonial architecture, and for this reason, particularly, his knowledge and skill, combined with his sympathetic accord with the ideals of the Olmsteds, qualify him most eminently for our unique enterprise of building a Spanish-Mission exposition.

In a separate paner this committee has presented detailed reasons for the organization of the division of works: the vital necessity of a compact working force (under the joint control of the city and exposition, although with actual power in the city authorities); the economies of such a method of handling large work; the greater effectiveness for practical operation and desirable results, and, further, the impossibility of doing such complex work under such peculiar conditions without a harmonious union of the funds and forces.

The engagement of Mr. Allen was made for the reason so ably set forth by our acting director general, Mr. Sefton, in his report of June 10. No other action of the building and grounds committee was so thoroughly considered as the contract to pay Mr. Allen a salary of $20,000 per year. It was fully endorsed by Director General Collier and, after submission to the exposition's legal advisory board, was unanimously confirmed by the directors of the exposition. The masterly work of Mr Allen, even in the initial steps, is so evident to the committee that they are convinced now, more than at first, that he has the ability to lay out and execute the work with such percision, skill and thoroughness as will assure success and accomplish the largest results at the minimum cost. It must be borne in mind that this exposition is not in the hands of an established business corporation with its staff of experienced, trained men. It has to be handled by public committees, composed of men immersed in their private business, men who are willing to give a moderate share of their time without salary to public causes, but cannot do much more than to give their names, judgment and decisions to the important features of such work. This applies to the park commissioners as well as the exposition committees, as they serve without salaries and are not expected to have a technical acquaintance with the work of their department. Hence, it is plain that business men of the class of Colonel Collier, Mr. Spreckels and the bankers represented on the exposition committee will not lend their time and service to the city unless they can have the detail of affairs of such magnitude as the park and exposition business put upon men of established reputation for great work.

In respect to landscape architecture and constructive business administration, your committee submits that San Diego has no available men comparable to Olmsted, Goodhue and Allen. San Diego can furnish most of the other men for the enterprise; but to do anything now to deprive ourselves of these leaders would be simply insane. Speaking personally, the writer of this report begs to say that if the work were his own he would consider himself very happy to have such helpers to relieve him of the principal cares and responsibilities, and he would have the fullest assurance that a splendid success would be attained with the least possible friction and at the lowest cost consistent with good work.

Now, as to the agreement between the park board and exposition. Is it not clear to any fair-minded, intelligent person that the work of building a beautiful miniature city upon a barren hill, to adorn it with terraces, arcades, gardens and all the numberless features of a pleasure ground and splendid show, must not only be intrusted to those who are best able to do these things, but that this work itself must be done at one harmonious whole? Is it not plainly impossible that the park board should do the city work, under its city plan and with its city forces, and the exposition do its work under its different plan and different forces? This divided responsibility and execution would certainly be costly and ineffective.

To have union of aim and joint control the park agreement was made, and the division of works plan devised.

Under this agreement and system the park board secures all the advantages of joint operation—single and uniform organization, services of able engineers, architects and directors. For its share of the expense it agrees to pay a fixed percentage upon the cost of materials and labor, which is one per cent less in each part than the standard rate for such work.

The exposition takes the risks of the business and gives the park board the benefit of a definite cost figure, a reduced one at that. This agreement was executed by the park board and was signed in good faith by both parties. Under its terms and conditions work has been carried on satisfactorily for several months, and nearly $50,000 have been expended in preparation for park and exposition work and in actual park construction. Under the head of the latter item there are nearly seventy acres of planted grounds, with a complete water system. Under the former there is a nursery containing 200,000 valuable plants; hothouses, tools, supplies, labor cost and many initiatory and organizing expenses.

It has been objected that this arrangement delegates the responsibilities and powers of the park commissioners to other persons in a manner that is illegal. The committee answers that the park board keeps its power to control the division of works, and therefore it delegates its authority only in the usual way of ordering work through the agency of a park superintendent. If the agreement is illegally drawn through technical errors, this defect may be easily remedied.

The members of the buildings and grounds committee are unanimous in their offer and invitation to the members of the park board commissioners to become a part of the committee. They realize and fully admit that ultimate authority resides in the board of park commissioners. They trust that the existing contracts will be sustained (not because they were made by previous commissioners and committees, but because of their real worth), and that the future work of city and exposition representatives may be carried on with mutual good will and harmony. Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. MARSTON,
Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Upon submission of the above report, the following resolution was proposed and adopted:

Resolved, that the report of George W. Marston, of the buildings and grounds committee, to the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition be forwarded to that body with the unanimous endorsement of this committee, and that we recommend that this report be published.

(Signed) R. C. ALLEN,
H. M. KUTCHIN,
GEO. W. MARSTON.

**Olmsted Contract.**

Articles of agreement entered into by and between the board of park commission, of the city of San Diego, California, parties of the first part, and John C. Olmsted, and Frederick Law Olmsted, of Brookline in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, copartners, doing business as landscape architects under the firm name and style of Olmsted Brothers, for themselves, their executors, administrators and assigns, parties of the second part.

Whereas: The parties of the first part wish to obtain from the parties of the second part general plans for laying out and improving the park known as Balboa park and especially the grounds for the Panama-California exposition, and also such professional advice, plans and instructions, written and verbal, as may be necessary to aid in elaborating, perfecting and carrying out such designs; now, therefore, the said parties mutually agree as follows:

The said parties of the second part, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, shall devise and prepare general plans for the laying out of the exposition grounds, and shall give such advice, written and verbal, and shall prepare such drawings and diagrams as will enable competent experts in the employment of the said parties of the first part to elaborate working plans and to order such materials and direct such services and labor as may be required for realizing the intents and designs of said plans. The said parties of the second part shall also, during the continuance of this agreement, visit the said property at least semi-annually to review the working plans and the execution of the design and to give such advice and insructions as shall be necessary. The said parties of the second part shall also have one associate member of their firm give as much of his time on the ground for general supervision during the preexposition year as shall seem necessary to ensure the proper execution of the work. They shall also be permitted to have at least two of their technical assistaits more or less continuously on the work as may seem necessary to represent them in matters of design; one a designing draftsman and the other a designing and supervising plantsman. The said parties of the second part shall at all times be open to consultation by letter or otherwise in respect to the plans and operations required.

Adequate surveys and maps and all other means, aid and service required for the information of the said parties of the second part, and for the elaboration and setting out upon the ground of the intended plans shall be provided by said parties of the first part without expense to said parties of the second part. It is understood that the said parties of the second part are not expected to do strictly engineering work such as the determination of profiles or drives and walks, sewers, water mains, electric light conduits, gas, ets., except where they concern the appearance of the grounds. The said engineering work shall be attended to by the engineering force of the parties of the second part. It is further understood that the parties of the second part shall undertake no important architectural design but shall be constantly consulted in a close and cordial fashion by the architect in charge. It is further understood that the parties of the second part shall be empowered with authority to pass upon and approve all matters of landscape design such as the location of buildings, the grading and planting about all exposition buldngs, state buildings and all concession buildings. Men of good standing shall be employed by the said parties of the first part in each of the several departments of engineering, architecture and landscape gardening, who, with suitable assistants, shall act co-operatvely with the said parties of the second part.

It is further understood and agreed that the payments hereinafter provided for, to be made to the said parties of the second part, shall be made and received as a compensation for the professional advice only of the said parties of the second part, and that all traveling, subsistence, draughting, sun prints, telegrams, exchange and other expenses incurred by them or their assistants in meeting the requirements of the said parties of the first part shall be refunded to the said parties of the second part by the said parties of the first part, except subsistence of the said two assistants of the said parties of the second part when in San Diego for lengthy periods.

To cover a proportionate share of the general and office expenses of the said parties of the second part, the said parties of the first part shall pay to the said parties of the second part double the rate of compensation paid by the said paties of the second part to their draftsmen and technical assistants while engaged on work of the said parties of the first part. Special arrangements to be made as to charges by the said parties of the second part for their said two assistants while at San Diego for lengthy periods. Bills for expenses shall be rendered monthly to said parties of the first part by the said parties of the second part, and said bills shall be paid within thirty days. Said expenses, other than charges for the said two technical assistants representing the said parties of the second part at San Diego, shall not exceed the amount due in same year on account of professional fee.

The said parties of the first part agree to pay to the said parties of the second part as a consideration for the plans, professional advice, and visits herein stipulated to be rendered by the said parties of the second part, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) payable in ten installments as flolows: On January 15th, 1911, two thousand dollars; one June 1st, 1911, two thousand dollars; on December 1st, 1911, fifteen hundred dollars; on June 1st, 1912, fifteen hundred dollars; on December 1st, 1912, one thousand dollars; on June 1st, 1913, one thousand dollars; on December 1st, 1913, two thousand dollars; ;on June 1st, 1914, two thousand dollars; on January 1st, 1915, two thousand dollars. The said services by the said parties of the second part shall terminate on January 1st, 1915.

It is understood that all payments herein provided for shall be payable only from the park funds, furnished by the sale of park bonds.

In witness whereof the parties of this agreement have hereunto set their hands and seals this 1th day of January, 1911.

In this connection it is desirable to show the considerations that led to the passage of the bill by the state legislature appropriating a sum from the state funds for the construction of a building in the park for the purposes of the exposition, and for use and benefit of the park.

The following is a statement from E. C. Hinkle, assemblyman from San Diego county to the state legislautre:

"Mr. Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., Acting Director General Panama-California Exposition. Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiry regarding the bill passed by the last legislature, making an appropriation for our Panama-California exposition, at San Diego, I wish to say that the bill gives the three commissioners the exclusive charge and control of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated by the state for the construction of buildings in the park.

Section 6 of the bill places the engineering and construction under their direct control.

This section provides as follows:

This act is exempt from the provisions of section 672 of the political code of the state of California, and from the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate contracts on behalf of the state in relation to the erection, construction, alteration, repair or improvement of any state structure, building, road, or other state improvement of any kind and to repeal an act entitled "An act to regulate contracts on behalf of the state in relation to erections and buildings, approved March 28, 1876," (approved March 22, 1909).

The express reason for putting in this exemption was to have the engineering work done by local persons, instead of by the state engineer.

It was suggested by Col. Collier that if the commissioners appointed by the governor to take charge of the building so desired, they could get the supervising engineer of the exposition company to do the work without charge to the state. This would leave that much more money to put into the building itself. Many persons do not seem to realize that by getting the free work of the exposition engineer, the state would be able to put that much more money into the building itself.

After a conference at which were present the San Diego represntativs in the legislature and San Diego citizens, it was decided that we wanted to get the best possible building to ornament the exposition, and one that would be a great credit to California and our exposition—in other words, to have as much money as possible go into the actual construction of the building as possible.

The above reasons were the most powerful advanced for the passage of the bill. These rasons—namely, to secure as much net construction fund as possible—were kept in sight in the progress of passage of the bill appropriating the funds therefor.

(Signed) E. C. HINKLE,
Assemblyman for San Diego County, California State Legislature.

The above is self-explanatory. Wednesday will be published in this paper the contract with Bertram G. Goodhue, the report of the park board, in which are detailed the reasons for employment of Olmsted and Goodhue, and other matters pertaining thereto.

President.

BIG WARSHIP

## NO HURRY TO NAME ENGINEER, HE SAYS

### Probably Will be Two Years Before One is Needed, Remarks Braly

No engineer was named at yesterday's meeting of the park commission to take charge of the improvement of Balboa park.

"We are in no hurry," remarked Clark Braly, president. "It will be two years probably before we need the services of an engineer."

Several speakers again appeared for the playgrounds association and a date will be set at some future time to meet them and representatives of the Golden Hill and Brooklyn Heights Improvement clubs to discuss questions pertaining to the field house to be erected in the park.

A great deal of routine business was disposed of.

# EXPOSITION DIRECTORS INDORSE EMPLOYMENT BY COMMITTEE OF OLMSTEDS, GOODHUE AND ALLEN

## REPORT OUTLINES AGREEMENT WITH PARK COMMISSIONERS

### Aim At All Times Was Toward Harmony Between Fair and City Interests

The board of directors of the Panama-California exposition held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which there was submitted to them the report of the committee on building and grounds as to its agreement with the board of park commissioners, as well as the reasons for the employment by the committee of Olmsted brothers, B. G. Goodhue and Frank P. Allen, Jr.

The board of directors indorsed the committee's report, which is herewith given in full, as follows:

Board of Directors Panama-California Exposition:

Gentlemen — The building and grounds committee, having already made a report concerning the organization, purposes and economies of the division of works, desires to present now the general considerations that led to its formation and the agreement with the board of park commissioners; also their reasons for the employment of Olmsted brothers as landscape architects, B. G. Goodhue as consulting architect for buildings, and Frank P. Allen, Jr., as director of works.

The magnitude and difficulties of the work of preparing for an exposition, especially in combination with a plan for spending one million dollars in permanent park improvements, are very imperfectly conceived except by the very thoughtful or experienced. When the exposition directors and building committee commenced the undertaking they began to realize its seriousness. Here was an enormously responsible work to be done, a work not only very large, important and complicated, but a situation of extreme perplexity. There were two funds of a million dollars each; one of them raised by popular subscription for purely exposition purposes; the other raised by city bond issue for park improvements (these improvements assumed to be for the advantage of the exposition as well as the park). There were two boards in control of these funds, one of them municipal under exact regulations of state and city law; the other of the exposition, under less exact regulation, but responsible to stockholders and the community. Then the exposition directors discovered that the board of park commissioners has such exclusive control of the park that it can dictate every expenditure for improvements and every use of its grounds for any purposes whatsoever. It was seen, therefore, that only by the most complete co-operation with the park commissioners could the exposition expect an effective treatment of the buildings and grounds. The object in view was to secure a harmonious union of the temporary fair structures with the permanent park buildings, while at the same time providing for the removal of the temporary and leaving the park grounds and buildings in such condition and relations as would show that the million dollars voted for park improvements had been so properly expended as to really improve the park and not to damage it. With divided control of the funds, divided administration of affairs, divided professional advice in respect to engineering, landscape and architecture, and divided contracts in the execution of diverse plans, it was plain to see that good results could only be secured by a combination of the city and exposition.

To get the combination for the joint operation of the park and exposition affairs the following steps were taken:

1. The exposition elected three park commissioners and four citizens to act with the director general, as a building and grounds committee. The ofvce of this committee was to formulate plans for submission to the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the exposition.

2. The exposition recommended to the park commissioners the engagement of the firm of Olmsted Brothers as landscape architects for the park development and as general advisers to both parties concerning the treatment of grounds, location and grouping of buildings, employment of department heads, and any other matters pertaining to the art features of the enterprise.

3. The exposition engaged the services of B. G. Goodhue of New York as designing and consulting architect, and Irving J. Gill of San Diego as assistant architect.

4. The exposition organized a division of works for the purpose of superintending and directing all the engineering, architectural and construction work, and the park commissioners organized a department of parks and boulevards for the purpose of superintending and directing all the park work.

5. The park commissioners appointed a landscape engineer and a consulting landscape architect, and the exposition appointed a director of works, who was also made chief engineer of the park department.

6. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for buildings.

7. The park commissioners appointed a consulting engineer.

8. The park commissioners appointed a consulting sculptor.

9. The park commissioners appointed a consulting horticulturist.

10. The park commissioners appointed a consulting civil engineer.

11. The park commissioners appointed a consulting electrical engineer.

12. The park commissioners appointed a consulting mechanical engineer.

13. The park commissioners appointed a consulting sanitary engineer.

14. The park commissioners appointed a consulting hydraulic engineer.

15. The park commissioners appointed a consulting mining engineer.

16. The park commissioners appointed a consulting geologist.

17. The park commissioners appointed a consulting forester.

18. The park commissioners appointed a consulting irrigation engineer.

19. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for bridges.

20. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for gates.

21. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for lighting.

22. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for fountains.

23. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for pergolas.

24. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for pavilions.

25. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for bandstands.

26. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for bathhouses.

27. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boathouses.

28. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat landings.

29. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat docks.

30. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat piers.

31. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat slips.

32. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat moorings.

33. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat buoys.

34. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat anchors.

35. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat chains.

36. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat ropes.

37. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat sails.

38. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oars.

39. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat paddles.

40. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat poles.

41. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat hooks.

42. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

43. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

44. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

45. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

46. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

47. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

48. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

49. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

50. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

51. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

52. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

53. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

54. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

55. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

56. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

57. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

58. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

59. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

60. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

61. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

62. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

63. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

64. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

65. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

66. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

67. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

68. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

69. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

70. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

71. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

72. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

73. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

74. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

75. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

76. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

77. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

78. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

79. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

80. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

81. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

82. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

83. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

84. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

85. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

86. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

87. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

88. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

89. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

90. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

91. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

92. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

93. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

94. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

95. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

96. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

97. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

98. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

99. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

100. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

101. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

102. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

103. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

104. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

105. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

106. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

107. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

108. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

109. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

110. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

111. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

112. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

113. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

114. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

115. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

116. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

117. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

118. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

119. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

120. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

121. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

122. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

123. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

124. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

125. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

126. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

127. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

128. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

129. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

130. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

131. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

132. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

133. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

134. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

135. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

136. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

137. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

138. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

139. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

140. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

141. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

142. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

143. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

144. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

145. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

146. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

147. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

148. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

149. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

150. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

151. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

152. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

153. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

154. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

155. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

156. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

157. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

158. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

159. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

160. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

161. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

162. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

163. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

164. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

165. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

166. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

167. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

168. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

169. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

170. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

171. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

172. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

173. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

174. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

175. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

176. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

177. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

178. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

179. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

180. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

181. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

182. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

183. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

184. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

185. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

186. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

187. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

188. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

189. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

190. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

191. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

192. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

193. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

194. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

195. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

196. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

197. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

198. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

199. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

200. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

201. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

202. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

203. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

204. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

205. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

206. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

207. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

208. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

209. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

210. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

211. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

212. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

213. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

214. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

215. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

216. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

217. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

218. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

219. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

220. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

221. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

222. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

223. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

224. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

225. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

226. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

227. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

228. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

229. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

230. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

231. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

232. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

233. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

234. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

235. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

236. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

237. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

238. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

239. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

240. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

241. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

242. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

243. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

244. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

245. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

246. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

247. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

248. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

249. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

250. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

251. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

252. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

253. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

254. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

255. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

256. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

257. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

258. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

259. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

260. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

261. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

262. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

263. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

264. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

265. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

266. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

267. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

268. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

269. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

270. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

271. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

272. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

273. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

274. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

275. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

276. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

277. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

278. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

279. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

280. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

281. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

282. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

283. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

284. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

285. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

286. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

287. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

288. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

289. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

290. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

291. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

292. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

293. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

294. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

295. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

296. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

297. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

298. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

299. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

300. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

301. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

302. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

303. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

304. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

305. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

306. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

307. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

308. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

309. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

310. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

311. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

312. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

313. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

314. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

315. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

316. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

317. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

318. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

319. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

320. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

321. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

322. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

323. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

324. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

325. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

326. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

327. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

328. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

329. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

330. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

331. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

332. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

333. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

334. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

335. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

336. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

337. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

338. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

339. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

340. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

341. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

342. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

343. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

344. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

345. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

346. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

347. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

348. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

349. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

350. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

351. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

352. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

353. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

354. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

355. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

356. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

357. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

358. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

359. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

360. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

361. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

362. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

363. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

364. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

365. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

366. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

367. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

368. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

369. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

370. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

371. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

372. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

373. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

374. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

375. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

376. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

377. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

378. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

379. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

380. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

381. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

382. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

383. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

384. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

385. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

386. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

387. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

388. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

389. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

390. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

391. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

392. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

393. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

394. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

395. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

396. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

397. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

398. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

399. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

400. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

401. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

402. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

403. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

404. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

405. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

406. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

407. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

408. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

409. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

410. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

411. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

412. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

413. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

414. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

415. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

416. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

417. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

418. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

419. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

420. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

421. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

422. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

423. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

424. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

425. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

426. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

427. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

428. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

429. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

430. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

431. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

432. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

433. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

434. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

435. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

436. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

437. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

438. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

439. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

440. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

441. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

442. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

443. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

444. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

445. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

446. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

447. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

448. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

449. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

450. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

451. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

452. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

453. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

454. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

455. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

456. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

457. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

458. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

459. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

460. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

461. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

462. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

463. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

464. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

465. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

466. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

467. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

468. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

469. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

470. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

471. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

472. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

473. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

474. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

475. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

476. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

477. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

478. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

479. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

480. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

481. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

482. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

483. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

484. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

485. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

486. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

487. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

488. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

489. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

490. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

491. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

492. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

493. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

494. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

495. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

496. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

497. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

498. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

499. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

500. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

501. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

502. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

503. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

504. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

505. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

506. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

507. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

508. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

509. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

510. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

511. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

512. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

513. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

514. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

515. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

516. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

517. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

518. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

519. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

520. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

521. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

522. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

523. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

524. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

525. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

526. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

527. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

528. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

529. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

530. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

531. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

532. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

533. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

534. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

535. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

536. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

537. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

538. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

539. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

540. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

541. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

542. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

543. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

544. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

545. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

546. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

547. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

548. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

549. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

550. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

551. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

552. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

553. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

554. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

555. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

556. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

557. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

558. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

559. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

560. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

561. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

562. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

563. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

564. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

565. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

566. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

567. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

568. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mats.

569. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat matting.

570. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat oilcloth.

571. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat linoleum.

572. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tile.

573. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat brick.

574. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat stone.

575. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat concrete.

576. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat steel.

577. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat iron.

578. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat wood.

579. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat glass.

580. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat mirrors.

581. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lamps.

582. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat lanterns.

583. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat flags.

584. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pennants.

585. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat streamers.

586. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat awnings.

587. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat canopies.

588. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat tents.

589. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat covers.

590. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat cushions.

591. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat pillows.

592. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat blankets.

593. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat rugs.

594. The park commissioners appointed a consulting architect for boat carpets.

595. The park commissioners app

ment by the committee of the brothers, B. G. Goodhue and Frank P. Allen, Jr.

The board of directors indorsed the committee's report, which is herewith given in full, as follows:

---

Board of Directors Panama-California Exposition:

Gentlemen — The building and grounds committee, having already made a report concerning the organization, purposes and economies of the division of works, desires to present now the general considerations that led to its formation and the agreement with the board of park commissioners; also their reasons for the employment of Olmsted brothers as landscape architects, B. G. Goodhue as consulting architect for buildings, and Frank P. Allen, Jr., as director of works.

The magnitude and difficulties of the work of preparing for an exposition, especially in combination with a plan for spending one million dollars in permanent park improvements, are very imperfectly conceived except by the very thoughtful or experienced. When the exposition directors and building committee commenced the undertaking they began to realize its seriousness. Here was an enormously responsible work to be done, a work not only very large, important and complicated, but a situation of extreme perplexity. There were two funds of a million dollars each; one of them raised by popular subscription for purely exposition purposes; the other raised by city bond issue for park improvements (these improvements assumed to be for the advantage of the exposition as well as the park). There were two boards in control of these funds, one of them municipal under exact regulations of state and city law; the other of the exposition, under less exact regulation, but responsible to stockholders and the community. Then the exposition directors discovered that the board of park commissioners has such exclusive control of the park that it can dictate every expenditure for improvements and every use of its grounds for any purposes whatsoever. It was seen, therefore, that only by the most complete co-operation with the park commissioners could the exposition expect an effective treatment of the buildings and grounds. The object in view was to secure a harmonious union of the temporary fair structures with the permanent park buildings, while at the same time providing for the removal of the temporary and leaving the park grounds and buildings in such condition and relations as would show that the million dollars voted for park improvements had been so properly expended as to really improve the park and not to damage it. With divided control of the funds, divided administration of affairs, divided professional advice in respect to engineering, landscape and architecture, and divided contracts in the execution of diverse plans, it was plain to see that good results could only be secured by a combination of the city and exposition.

To get the combination for the joint operation of the park and exposition affairs the following steps were taken:

1. The exposition elected three park commissioners and four citizens to act with the director general, as a building and grounds committee. The ofvce of this committee was to formulate plans for submission to the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the exposition.

2. The exposition recommended to the park commissioners the engagement of the firm of Olmsted Brothers as landscape architects for the park development and as general advisers to both parties concerning the treatment of grounds, location and froup*ing of buildings, employment of department heads*, and any other matters pertaining to the art features of the enterprise.

3. The exposition engaged the services of B. G. Goodhue of New York as designing and consulting architect, and Irving J. Gill of San Diego as assistant architect.

4. The exposition organized a division of works for the purpose of superintending and directing all the engineering, architectural and construction work and all the business connected therewith. The special object of this "works" organization is to carry out the plans of the landscape architects in such a way as to secure the fullest results of unity, efficiency and economy, both for the park and the exposition.

5. The exposition elected Frank P. Allen, Jr., of Seattle as its chief and consulting engineer and director of works, it being considered absolutely necessary to have an administrative head competent to manage in the most successful manner all the business and professional duties of such an office.

6. The Panama-California exposition entered into an agreement with the board of park commissioners to create and maintain a bureau to be called the "division of works" for the use and convenience of both parties in the preparing of engineering and architectural plans and for such building and improvement work as either of the parties should deem necessary and desire to order.

Excepting item No. 1, the above actions were all done with the knowledge, co-operation and sanction of the park commissioners in their capacity as members of the building and grounds committee. The committee met once and twice a week for over six months, and, after full discussion and counsel, placed its recommendations, embodied briefly in the above five paragraphs, before the official boards of the exposition and the city. During the most of the time the committee had the benefit of John C. Olmsted's advice and the counsel of eminent and experienced men throughout the country.

Mr. Olmsted's counsel has been of exceeding value and the committee respectfully submit that they have valid reasons for confidence in the soundness of their decisions on account of the approval of Messrs. John C. Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmcific treatment of the improvements should be continued and maintained in their hands. Their professional fee of $15,000, together with an estimated equal amount for traveling, subsistence, office expenses and service of attendants, is a moderate, indeed, a very light, charge for such talent and service.

In respect to Mr. Goodhue, the committee believes that the exposition is peculiarly fortunate in obtaining his interest and professional services. Mr. Goodhue is a member of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, and is particularly its designing artist. Many of the most notable buildings of the country are the product of his genius. His most recent work, we believe, is the cathedral at Havana, the cathedral in Los Angeles and certain government buildings in Panama. For some time past he has been collaborating with Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., in designing a group of beautiful buildings for the United States government at West Point. Beside his general ability as a designing architect, Mr. Goodhue has the distinction of being the foremost American authority on Spanish-Colonial architecture, and for this reason, particularly, his knowledge and skill, combined with his sympathetic accord with the ideals of the Olmsteds, qualify him most eminently for our unique enterprise of building a Spanish-Mission exposition.

In a separate paper this committee has presented detailed reasons for the organization of the division of works; the vital necessity of a compact working force (under the joint control of the city and exposition, although with actual power in the city authorities); the economies of such a method of handling large work; the greater effectiveness for practical operation and desirable results, and, further, the impossibility of doing such complex work under such peculiar conditions without a harmonious union of the funds and forces.

The engagement of Mr. Allen was made for the reason so ably set forth by our acting director general, Mr. Sefton, in his report of June 10. No other action of the building and grounds committee was so thoroughly considered as the contract to pay Mr. Allen a salary of $20,000 per year. It was fully endorsed by Director General Collier and, after submission to the exposition's legal advisory board, was unanimously confirmed by the directors of the exposition. The masterly work of Mr Allen, even in the initial steps, is so evident to the committee that they are convinced now, more than at first, that he has the ability to lay out and execute the work with such percision, skill and thoroughness as will assure success and accomplish the largest results at the minimum cost. It must be borne in mind that this exposition is not in the hands of an established business corporation with its staff of experienced, trained men. It has to be handled by public committees, composed of men immersed in their private business, men who are willing to give a moderate share of their time without salary to public causes, but cannot do much more than to give their names, judgment and decisions to the important features of such work. This applies to the park commissioners as well as the exposition committees, as they serve without salaries and are not expected to have a technical acquaintance with the work of their department. Hence, it is plain that business men of the class of Colonel Collier, Mr. Spreckels and the bankers represented on the exposition committee will not lend their time and service to the city unless they can have the detail of affairs of such magnitude as the park and exposition business put upon men of established reputation for great work.

In respect to landscape architecture and constructive business administration, your committee submits that San Diego has no available men comparable to Olmsted, Goodhue and Allen. San Diego can furnish most of the other men for the enterprise; but, to do anything now to deprive ourselves of these leaders would be simply insane. Speaking personally, the writer of this report begs to say that if the work were his own he would consider himself very happy to have such helpers to relieve him of the principal cares and responsibilities, and he would have the fullest assurance that a splendid success would be attained with the least possible friction and at the lowest cost consistent with good work.

Now, as to the agreement between the park board and exposition. Is it not clear to any fair-minded, intelligent person that the work of building a beautiful miniature city upon a barren hill, to adorn it with terraces, arcades, gardens and all the numberless features of a pleasure ground and splendid show, must not only be intrusted to those who are best able to do these things, but that this work itself must be done at one harmonious whole? Is it not plainly impossible that the park board should do the city work, under its city plan and with its city forces, and the exposition do its work under its different plan and different forces? This divided responsibility and execution would certainly be costly and ineffective.

To have union of aim and joint control the park agreement was made, and the division of works plan devised.

Under this agreement and system the park board secures all the advantages of joint operation—single and uniform organization, services of able engineers, architects and directors. For its share of the expense it agrees to pay a fixed percentage upon the cost of materials and labor, which is one per cent less in each part than the standard rate for such work.

The exposition takes the risks of the business and gives the park board the benefit of a definite cost figure, a reduced one at that. This agreement was executed by the park board and was signed in good faith by both parties. Under its terms and conditions park commissioners. They trust that the existing contracts will be sustained (not because they were made by previous commissioners and committees, but because of their real worth), and that the future work of city and exposition representatives may be carried on with mutual good will and harmony. Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. MARSTON,
Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Upon submission of the above report, the following resolution was proposed and adopted:

Resolved, that the report of George W. Marston, of the buildings and grounds committee, to the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition be forwarded to that body with the unanimous endorsement of this committee, and that we recommend that this report be published.

(Signed) R. C. ALLEN,
H. M. KUTCHIN,
GEO. W. MARSTON.

**Olmsted Contract.**

Articles of agreement entered into by and between the board of park commission, of the city of San Diego, California, parties of the first part, and John C. Olmsted, and Frederick Law Olmsted, of Brookline in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, copartners, doing business as landscape architects under the firm name and style of Olmsted Brothers, for themselves, their executors, administrators and assigns, parties of the second part.

Whereas: The parties of the first part wish to obtain from the parties of the second part general plans for laying out and improving the park known as Balboa park and especially the grounds for the Panama-California exposition, and also such professional advice, plans and instructions, written and verbal, as may be necessary to aid in elaborating, perfecting and carrying out such designs; now, therefore, the said parties mutually agree as follows:

The said parties of the second part, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, shall devise and prepare general plans for the laying out of the exposition grounds, and shall give such advice, written and verbal, and shall prepare such drawings and diagrams as will enable competent experts in the employment of the said parties of the first part to elaborate working plans and to order such materials and direct such services and labor as may be required for realizing the intents and designs of said plans. The said parties of the second part shall also, during the continuance of this agreement, visit the said property at least semi-annually to review the working plans and the execution of the design and to give such advice and insructions as shall be necessary. The said parties of the second part shall also have one associate member of their firm give as much of his time on the ground for general supervision during the pre-exposition year as shall seem necessary to ensure the proper execution of the work. They shall also be permitted to have at least two of their technical assistaits more or less continuously on the work as may seem necessary to represent them in matters of design; one a designing draftsman and the other a designing and supervising plantsman. The said parties of the second part shall at all times be open to consultation by letter or otherwise in respect to the plans and operations required.

Adequate surveys and maps and all other means, aid and service required for the information of the said parties of the second part, and for the elaboration and setting out upon the ground of the intended plans shall be provided by said parties of the first part without expense to said parties of the second part. It is understood that the said parties of the second part are not expected to do strictly engineering work such as the determination of profiles or drives and walks, sewers, water mains, electric light conduits, gas, ets., except where they concern the appearance of the grounds. The said engineering work shall be attended to by the engineering force of the parties of the second part. It is further understood that the parties of the second part shall undertake no important architectural design but shall be constantly consulted in a close and cordial fashion by the architect in charge. It is further understood that the parties of the second part shall be empowered with authority to pass upon and approve all matters of landscape design such as the location of buildings, the grading and planting about all exposition buildngs, state buildings and all concession buildings. Men of good standing shall be employed by the said parties of the first part in each of the several departments of engineering, architecture and landscape gardening, who, with suitable assistants, shall act co-operatvely with the said parties of the second part.

It is further understood and agreed that the payments hereinafter provided for, to be made to the said parties of the second part, shall be made and received as a compensation for the professional advice only of the said parties of the second part, and that all traveling, subsistence, draughting, sun prints, telegrams, exchange and other expenses incurred by them or their assistants in meeting the requirements of the said parties of the first part shall be refunded to the said parties of the second part by the said parties of the first part, except subsistence of the said two assistants of the said parties of the second part when in San Diego for lengthy periods.

To cover a proportionate share of the general and office expenses of the said parties of the second part, the said parties of the first part shall pay to the said parties of the second part double the rate of compensation paid by the said paties of the second part to their draftsmen and technical assistants while engaged on work of the said parties of the first dollars; on January 1st, 1915, two thousand dollars. The said services by the said parties of the second part shall terminate on January 1st, 1915.

It is understood that all payments herein provided for shall be payable only from the park funds, furnished by the sale of park bonds.

In witness whereof the parties of this agreement have hereunto set their hands and seals this 1th day of January, 1911.

In this connection it is desirable to show the considerations that led to the passage of the bill by the state legislature appropriating a sum from the state funds for the construction of a building in the park for the purposes of the exposition, and for use and benefit of the park.

The following is a statement from E. C. Hinkle, assemblyman from San Diego county to the state legislautre:

"Mr. Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., Acting Director General Panama-California Exposition. Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiry regarding the bill passed by the last legislature, making an appropriation for our Panama-California exposition, at San Diego, I wish to say that the bill gives the three commissioners the exclusive charge and control of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated by the state for the construction of buildings in the park.

Section 6 of the bill places the engineering and construction under their direct control.

This section provides as follows:

This act is exempt from the provisions of section 672 of the political code of the state of California, and from the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate contracts on behalf of the state in relation to the erection, construction, alteration, repair or improvement of any state structure, building, road, or other state improvement of any kind and to repeal an act entitled "An act to regulate contracts on behalf of the state in relation to erections and buildings, approved March 28, 1876," (approved March 22, 1909).

The express reason for putting in this exemption was to have the engineering work done by local persons, instead of by the state engineer.

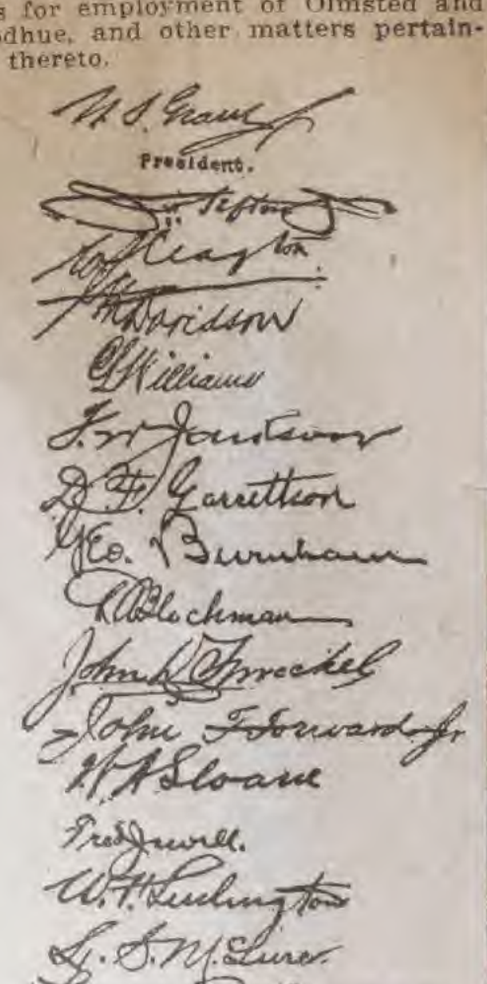
It was suggested by Col. Collier that if the commissioners appointed by the governor to take charge of the building so desired, they could get the supervising engineer of the exposition company to do the work without charge to the state. This would leave that much more money to put into the building itself. Many persons do not seem to realize that by getting the free work of the exposition engineer, the state would be able to put that much more money into the building itself.

After a conference at which were present the San Diego represntativs in the legislature and San Diego citizens, it was decided that we wanted to get the best possible building to ornament the exposition, and one that would be a great credit to California and our exposition—in other words, to have as much money as possible go into the actual construction of the building as possible.

The above reasons were the most powerful advanced for the passage of the bill. These rasons—namely, to secure as much net construction fund as possible—were kept in sight in the progress of passage of the bill appropriating the funds therefor.

(Signed) E. C. HINKLE,
Assemblyman for San Diego County, California State Legislature.

The above is self-explanatory. Wednesday will be published in this paper the contract with Bertram G. Goodhue, the report of the park board, in which are detailed the reasons for employment of Olmsted and Goodhue, and other matters pertaining thereto.




BIG WARSHIP

June 13

# NO HURRY TO NAME ENGINEER, HE SAYS

## Probably Will be Two Years Before One is Needed, Remarks Braly

No engineer was named at yesterday's meeting of the park commission to take charge of the improvement of Balboa park.

"We are in no hurry," remarked Clark Braly, president. "It will be two years probably before we need the services of an engineer."

Several speakers again appeared for the playgrounds association and a date will be set at some future time to meet them and representatives of the Golde. Hill and Brooklyn Heights Improvement clubs to discuss questions pertaining to the field house to be erected in the park.

A great deal of routine business was disposed of.

June 14/11

THE SAN DIEGO UNI

# CALLS PROMOTERS OF FAIR SET OF 'BON TON GRAFTERS'

## Shame on You! Says Letter to Sefton From an Admirer Named Harry Barnum

If J. W. Sefton, Jr., Col. D. C. Collier and other exposition boosters were to be adequately punished for all the misdeeds with which they are charged in a letter to Mr. Sefton from Harry Barnum, they would die of old age in the penitentiary and still owe the state about a thousand years of faithful service on the rock pile. According to Mr. Barnum's findings, Sefton and Collier and the rest of the fair promoters are not only "Bon Ton Thieves and Grafters," but they are freebooters, respectable robbers, looters and barefaced exploiters. Barnum also raps the former members of the park board, who he says were "ousted and honest men put in their places."

Following is the communication from Barnum, with a reply from Mr. Sefton:

To the public by courtesy of the San Diego Union.

The following letter was received in this afternoon's mail:

San Diego, Cal., June 12, 1911.—Sir: I am one of San Diego's taxpayers and I want to say a few words to you and to all others concerned. It is a burning shame that the taxpayers of San Diego should be at the mercy of such barefaced exploiters as yourself, Collier and his Expo gang, Salmons, Dodson the extravagant, and a few other freebooters I could name. Many taxpayers thought at the time that yourself and Collier were howling and jumping around and praying to get that Expo million in your hands that you both had some worthless land near the city park to sell, and it would give you both plenty of money to spend for traveling. Two respectable robbers. If none but property owners had the right to vote on local affairs (and it should be so), and not in the hands of ignorant Mexicans, etc., the city's money would not be so readily given to a gang of spendthrifts, as your crowd are.

It is a good thing that the old gang of park board-ers were ousted and honest men put in their places, and the corruption of your gang shown up so soon as it was, for God only knows where it would end. Now you are howling and yelping for another Expo contribution. If you and your fellow looters get your deserts (and it may come to that) you would be doing duty at Folsom for several years. As you get wiser you may learn to be honest, and not always be planning some deviltry whereby you can loot the taxpayers. Allen and the rest of your high salaried figureheads never received such wages in their lives. Do they divvy up with you and Collier?

Shame on you!

HARRY BARNUM.

P. S.—San Diego needs more prisons for its Bon Ton Thieves, Grafters, etc.

---

Mr. Sefton's answer to the foregoing follows:

I am not acquainted with Mr. Barnum and take no offense at his remarks. However, it gives me an opportunity of making a few observations to the public which I do not believe will be out of place at this time.

We all know that in every semi-public project there will always be found certain men who will criticise and cry wolf. Criticism from anyone interested in a subject to an extent that causes them to make a proper investigation is always welcome, and where men interested in a public undertaking are endeavoring to work out the project to the best interest of all concerned, such criticism is doubly welcome; and where an error in method or policy can be shown, the suggestion will be acted upon. However, it is rather trying to be expected to devote one's time and energy for the benefit of the public without compensation, and at no little personal sacrifice, to be confronted with the great number of groundless rumors which appear to receive credence among our people.

There is entirely too much irresponsible and loose talk going on in the city. In the present misunderstanding between certain interested appointees of the city administration and the officials of the Panama-California exposition the future of San Diego is at stake. The situation is so serious that I feel justified in appearing before the public in this article in the private capacity of a citizen and a taxpayer. As such I earnestly request all stockholders of the Panama-California exposition and good citizens of San Diego to seriously and thoroughly consider and digest the present situation, which, due to the unlicensed, unbridled and unwarranted talk of extravagance, incompetency and inexpediency, has caused a rupture between the park board of the city of San Diego and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition, which bids fair to not only disrupt our entire organization at an expense of many thousands of dollars to our stockholders, but threatens the very life not only of the exposition, but of San Diego.

It is with the hope that this warning will awaken our people to action in a matter, the critical nature of which does not seem to be appreciated, and will cause them to either get behind the exposition with the same enthusiasm with which they started the project two years ago when they subscribed for a million dollars in stock, voted a million dollars in bonds for an exposition and elected 23 of the most prominent and hard-headed business men in the city to handle this exposition, or come out in the open and tell these 23 men that their work is not satisfactory; that you have no confidence in their ability or their integrity, and that the exposition, which has heretofore been handled as a business proposition, will in the future be governed by politics.

I beg to assure you that no man connected with the exposition is so anxious to retain his job that he will submit to the second contingency, and that you will have no trouble whatsoever in finding vacant places for men in whom you have more faith and who will so submit.

Very truly yours.

J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Citizen of San Diego.

# SCIENTISTS SEARCH FOR FAVORABLE OYSTER BEDS

## Leave on Trip Which Will Combine Study With Commercial Project.

## THROW OUT MILE NET

## Currents, Temperatures and Other Deep Sea Conditions To Be Noted.

A party composed of Prof. George McEwan of Stanford university, Prof. W. L. Crandall of the State Normal school, Prof. E. L. Michael, resident naturalist of the biological station at La Jolla; Mr. Michael's father and Conrad M. Sterne, student, together with a full crew, left the Spreckels wharf Monday morning at 2 o'clock on the power yacht Alexander Agassiz for a three weeks' cruise in an effort to fathom the secrets of the ocean around this city.

The boat is equipped with the latest scientific instruments to facilitate the work. One of the most important of these is a cable more than a mile in length, to which is attached, every 100 feet, nets and vessels to secure specimens at various depths.

Instead of using the old method of sending down a single net or vessel to a certain depth and then bringing it up, there are attached a number that operate automatically and increase the results obtained many times. Different organisms are found at different depths and when the line is on the bottom all the nets and vessels are opened. When the cable is raised 100 feet they are all closed, so that when the contents are secured it is known definitely at what depth they are to be found. The same method is used to obtain the temperatures and specimens of the salt water for analysis.

**Study Temperature of Water**

It is known that the water within 15 feet of the surface is warm and of an even temperature, and from that depth to about 300 feet it becomes colder very rapidly, and from that depth to the bottom the cold increases slowly. An effort is being made to determine definitely the cause of the condition. It is known that there are various currents flowing in different directions beneath the surface and the presumption is that the colder water is caused by currents flowing from the Arctic regions and the warm is caused by the action of the sun and the warm water flowing from the equatorial regions. These currents change at different seasons of the year, and the flow of today from west to east may be directly reversed within a short time. It is also known that these currents carry various organisms with them, including all kinds of fish life, and an effort will be made to determine what effect these movements have on the abundance and character of the fish found in these waters; also to come to some conclusion as to their breeding places, whether near or far away.

The main object of the expedition is to obtain scientific data, but practical effects will follow. For instance, they will determine the different species of fish, the depths at which they may be obtained in the greatest abundance, those that are edible and the best methods of obtaining them for commercial purpose.

Provision has been made for obtaining 1000 samples of salt water, to be analyzed later. The density of the salt varies greatly along this coast and its intensity has prevented the propagation of the oyster. On the eastern coast the great rivers flowing into the sea modify the saltiness and the oyster finds a favored home. The object will be to find some part of the coast where the conditions are more friendly to the bivalve and in which it can thrive after becoming accustomed to its surroundings. If the scientist can find a successful breeding place for the eastern oyster, a large industry can be built up on this coast, and the institution they represent on this voyage, the biological station at La Jolla, will have no trouble in securing funds to make it one of the great institutions of the world. It has already attracted attention from the scientists of this country and Europe, but if they are successful in finding a fitting home for the oyster, the public and the state will give them every support that may be desired.

# ARCHITECTS CHOSEN FOR SKILL AS SHOWN BY ACHIEVEMENTS

## Park Board Sought to Give San Diego a Pleasure Ground to Compare Favorably With Any

# ACTED AFTER INVESTIGATION

Former members of the park board, Senator L. A. Wright, Thomas O'Hallaran and Judge Luce, concluded a cointract with Olmsted brothers, as has been detailed in the San Diego Union, June 13, securing their professional services.

The reasons for so doing are set forth in the following statement by Messrs O'Hallaran and Judge Luce:

There are thousands of parks in the United States. Thousands of times has been repeated the formula of some trees, some bushes, some curving walks and the balance in lawn. The great majority of these parks just grow, each park board does a little work and when some board, more ambitious than its predecessors, adds a birdcage and a monkey house, the climax has been reached, the ultimate achieved. As a result the average park is poorly planned, poorly adapted to the needs of the community, costs several times what it should and falls far short of its possibilities.

Of all parks in this country, not more than one per cent are known outside the town in which they are located, and not more than a dozen are famous the country over. While it is true that fame is of no use or benefit to a park (except as municipal advertising), yet the qualities that make a park noteworthy are of the greatest importance and value to the people who use the park. The degree by which the natural beauties and advantages of a park may be used, its defects corrected and its possibilities developed are different in each case, are not commonly known and cannot be used by untrained men. Good landscape design requires much study, careful investigation, and above all, the actual experience gained only from extended work in this line.

The park board and the exposition requested the firm of Olmsted brothers to act as the landscape architects for the work in Balboa park. The reason for selecting this firm was that they have successfully executed more large work than all other landscape architects in the country put together. Among the large projects for which Olmsted brothers were the landscape architects are the world's fair at Chicago, the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle. This firm has designed most of the important parks in this country, including Central park in New York, Prospect park in Brooklyn, the whole South park system in Chicago and the famous Lake Washington boulevard system in Seattle. They are the landscape architects for the civic improvements that are now being carried out at enormous expense in Washington and Pittsburg, as well as handling similar work in many smaller cities. One of the projects which they are now carrying out is the city of Forest Gardens; this is the model city which is being built by Mrs. Russell Sage (under the Sage Foundation) to show that American cities can be beautiful without being unprofitable. A complete list of the work executed by this firm cannot be given for lack of space, but enough has been cited to show the standing and ability of Olmsted brothers.

For services as landscape architects Olmsted brothers are to receive a fee of $15,000, in addition to the actual cost of preparing the plans. J. C. Olmsted (the senior member of the firm) spent six months in San Diego on this work, coming here in November last. In December an assistant was brought out from the Boston office and the plans were started. In January J. F. Dawson (a junior member of the firm) came to San Diego and spent two months in preparing a list of the various native and foreign plants, vines, shrubs, trees, etc., available for use in the various parts of the park. Mr. Dawson is a botanist of exceptional ability and his experience in Florida, Cuba and other semi-tropical regions will be of great value to this work. Plans have been prepared for the improvement of the park and for the exposition. The division of works has followed these plans in all work done and the results show the effect of the careful and conscientious thought that Mr. Olmsted gave to the problem.

In brief, the Olmsted contract provided that Olmsted brothers shall prepare a general plan for the improvement of Balboa park, shall prepare detailed plans for all such work as the park board decided to carry out, and shall supervise the work for four years. In return the park board agreed to pay Olmsted brothers a fee or profit of $15,000, in addition to the actual cost of preparing the plans. This is at the rate of $3750 per year for the services of J. C. Olmsted and J. F. Dawson, who are the men who will handle the work. Can this be said to be an exorbitant fee for men of international reputation?

(Signed) M. A. LUCE.
THOMAS O'HALLARAN.

San Diego, Cal., June 15, 1911.

J. W. Sefton, Acting Director General, city.—My Dear Mr. Sefton: I have read the communication signed by Judge M. A. Luce and Thomas O'Hallaran, stating the reasons that induced the old park board to enter into a contract with the Olmsteds of Boston for the park work in connection with the exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915.

I approved of the employment of the Olmsteds because they are recognized as among the best landscape artists in America, and because they have had wide experience in the class of work now being done in San Diego. The contract itself was, in my opinion, ambiguous in some particulars, but with the general employment I most heartily concurred.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) LEROY A. WRIGHT.

In view of the importance of artistic design to the success of the exposition the committee decided to employ the best architect they could find. B. G. Goodhue was called to the attention of the committee by several very prominent architects in various parts of the United States with whom correspondence had been held. Mr. Goodhue is the designing member of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson of New York and Boston. His work is deservedly famous the country over and he is looked up to as one of the few leaders in his profession by every architect of standing in the United States. He has executed many important works, of which the best known is probably the recent building of West Point, on which the United States government is now spending $10,000,000. Mr. Goodhue also designed the great cathedral at Havana and is now designing the Episcopal cathedral for Los Angeles. Another work on which he is now engaged is the design of a hotel the canal commission will erect at Panama, at a cost of $1,000,000. Mr. Goodhue is probably the greatest authority in the world on Spanish colonial architecture.

After several extended discussions the committee engaged Mr. Goodhue as supervising architect for the exposition and engaged Irving W. Gill of San Diego as his principal assistant.

The following is a copy of the contract between the exposition and Goodhue:

**The Goodhue Contract**

Early in its work the exposition buildings and grounds committee realized that to hold the usual stereotyped exposition in San Diego could result only in failure. Not only have the ordinary expositions ceased to be of general interest, but the San Diego exposition is to be held in the same year as the one in San Francisco, and hence will necessarily be compared and judged by the comparison, which could result only in absolute failure for the usual type of exposition, will, however, insure the greatest possible success if the comparison is favorable to San Diego. To secure this result it is necessary that our exposition be distinguished in some way above all former expositions. As it is manifestly impossible to make our exposition the largest ever held the committee decided to make it the best, and to make it distinguished above all others for its beauty and excellence of design. This means that the Panama-California exposition will succeed by the impressions that its beauty and high quality will create in the minds of those who see it. This also means that the success or failure of the exposition rests largely in the hands of the men who design and build it.

It is important that readers bear in mind the fact that it is not enough to build an exposition that will be "good enough for San Diego people." It is absolutely necessary that the exposition be so unusually good that it will produce the most favorable impression on the visitors whom we hope to interest in San Diego and its possibilities. The whole purpose of holding the Panama-California exposition is to advertise to the world the advantages of San Diego and the surrounding country. Unless the exposition does this it will fail in its purpose.

The board of directors decided that the exposition should be built in the style used by the Spanish conquerors in Mexico and South America and by the padres in California. This style is known as Spanish colonial.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this 30th day of January, 1911, by and between Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, architect of the city of New York, state of New York, party of the first part, and the Panama-California exposition, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of California, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That for and in consideration of the payments promised and agreed to be made by the party of the second part to the party of the first part, said party of the first part hereby agrees to act as advisory and consulting architect of the buildings and structures of the Panama - California exposition, with duties outlined as follows:

A. Preparation of the general architectural scheme.

Commencing with the plan of the grounds prepared by the landscape architect and adopted by the party of the second part, plans are to be made embodying the architectural development of the exposition by the party of the first part, including such elevations, sections and perspective views as may be necessary to establish the general disposition, architectural character and artistic composition of the whole. The scheme thus to be made to constitute the basis for the design of the various individual buildings and structures to be so constructed by the said party of the second part. A program shall be prepared by the party of the first part covering all points necessary for a full and complete understanding of the structural and artistic requirements.

B. The said party of the first part shall supervise from an artistic standpoint plans of all buildings and structures to be so constructed by the said party of the second part, and the plans of all buildings to be reviewed as to architectural correspondence with the general scheme by the said party of the first part.

C. The party of the first part shall prepare a detailed design of certain portions of the buildings to be erected and constructed by the party of the second part, which portions shall be selected by the party of the first part.

1. Working drawings, details and specifications of either the auditorium or art building to be erected and constructed by the party of the second part in accordance with a certain contract entered into by and between the board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego, shall be prepared in the office of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects in the city of New York, and under the personal supervision of the party of the first part.

2. Working drawings and specifications of that one of the two buildings mentioned in clause "C" above, as not designated in the New York office of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, are to be prepared by Irving J. Gill, architect, of San Diego, California, at the expense of the party of the first part. The same to be submitted to the party of the first part as outlined under clause "C."

3. It is further understood that for buildings to be erected by the party of the second part in accordance with its contract with the San Diego park board, other than the auditorium and art building, designs in sufficient detail to serve as a basis for working drawings and specifications are to be prepared by the party of the first part and Irving J. Gill, architect, of San Diego, Cal., at the expense of the party of the first part, said the said buildings other than the auditorium and art building, all such working drawings, details and specifications as the party of the first part shall not elect to prepare or shall not assign to said Irving J. Gill, shall be prepared by the division of works of the party of the second part.

D. It is further understood that the following work is not included in the duties of the party of the first part

a. The preparation of the plans of the grounds, including drainage, sewerage, grading, roads, walks and works of similar character.

b. The design and installation of the mechanical and electrical equipment, except insofar as the location of the lights becomes a feature of the design.

E. It is further understood and agreed by and between the parties that after detailed designs shall have been prepared by the party of the first part, and approved, the construction shall be undertaken and executed by the division of works provided for by the party of the second part, which division of works will undertake the professional supervision and daily inspection thereof, subject, however, to a final review by the party of the first part in all matters of design.

F. And in consideration of the services so to be rendered by the party of the first part, and for his full and faithful compliance with all the things to be done and performed by him, the said party of the second part hereby agrees and binds itself, its successors and assigns to well and truly pay to the party of the first part in full for such services so to be rendered in gold coin of the United States the sums following, to-wit:

For services outlined under the preceding clauses A and B the sum of $12,000, which sum shall also include all traveling and hotel expenses of the said party of the first part, or any of his employes, to be paid in forty-eight (48) equal monthly installments, the first of which installment shall become due and payable on the first day of February, 1911.

For services outlined under the preceding clause C there shall be paid to the said party of the first part by the party of the second part a sum equal to six per cent of the total or actual cost of the completed building selected thereunder and a sum not to exceed $3000 to cover the expenses of the party of the first part and which he, the said party of the first part, may incur in connection with all work done in the said office in the city of New York, except that covered by Clause C-1 herein; also the additional sum of $7500 for all services performed or to be performed by said Irving J. Gill, and said payments shall be so made by the party of the second part upon bills or statements rendered from time to time by the party of the first part to the party of the second part in accordance with the schedule of the American Institute of Architects, hereunto attached.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part has signed and sealed this instrument this 30th day of January, 1911, and the party of the second part on the same date has caused its corporate name to be hereunto attached by its president and attested by its secretary under the seal of the said party of the second part.

.....
Party of the First Part.
Panama-California Exposition.
Attest:
.....President.
By .....Secretary.
Concurred in by.....

In brief, this contract provides that Mr. Goodhue shall act as supervising architect and prepare the general designs for all buildings erected in the park, including details of the more elaborate portions of the design; he shall also supervise and suggest designs for all buildings to be erected by the various states, foreign governments, exhibitors, etc. The above services are to extend over a period of four years and in return therefor Mr. Goodhue is to receive $12,000, which amount also covers all traveling and hotel expenses.

In addition to the above, Goodhue is to prepare complete working plans for one building and for this work is to receive a fee of six per cent of the cost of the building, this being the regular charge made by architects for this work.

Irving J. Gill is to receive $7500, for which he is to furnish complete working plans for one of the buildings, furnish all other designs that may be required by the exposition and give the use of his office, draftsmen and equipment as may be required; all under the direction of Mr. Goodhue.

M. H. Grant
President.

# SCIENTISTS SEARCH FOR FAVORABLE OYSTER BEDS

## Leave on Trip Which Will Combine Study With Commercial Project.

## THROW OUT MILE NET

## Currents, Temperatures and Other Deep Sea Conditions To Be Noted.

A party composed of Prof. George McEwen of Stanford university, Prof. W. L. Crandall of the State Normal school, Prof. E. L. Michael, resident naturalist of the biological station at La Jolla; Mr. Michael's father and Conrad M. Sterne, student, together with a full crew, left the Spreckels wharf Monday morning at 2 o'clock on the power yacht Alexander Agassiz for a three weeks' cruise in an effort to fathom the secrets of the ocean around this city.

The boat is equipped with the latest scientific instruments to facilitate the work. One of the most important of these is a cable more than a mile in length, to which is attached, every 100 feet, nets and vessels to secure specimens at various depths.

Instead of using the old method of sending down a single net or vessel to a certain depth and then bringing it up, there are attached a number that operate automatically and increase the results obtained many times. Different organisms are found at different depths and when the line is on the bottom all the nets and vessels are opened. When the cable is raised 100 feet they are all closed, so that when the contents are secured it is known definitely at what depth they are to be found. The same method is used to obtain the temperatures and specimens of the salt water for analysis.

**Study Temperature of Water**

It is known that the water within 15 feet of the surface is warm and of an even temperature, and from that depth to about 300 feet it becomes colder very rapidly, and from that depth to the bottom the cold increases slowly. An effort is being made to determine definitely the cause of this condition. It is known that there are various currents flowing in different directions beneath the surface and the presumption is that the colder water is caused by currents flowing from the Arctic regions and the warm is caused by the action of the sun and the warm water flowing from the equatorial regions. These currents change at different seasons of the year, and the flow of today from west to east may be directly reversed within a short time. It is also known that these currents carry various organisms with them, including all kinds of fish life, and an effort will be made to determine what effect these movements have on the abundance and character of the fish found in these waters; also to come to some conclusion as to their breeding places, whether near or far away.

The main object of the expedition is to obtain scientific data, but practical effects will follow. For instance, they will determine the different species of fish, the depths at which they may be obtained in the greatest abundance, those that are edible and the best methods of obtaining them for commercial purpose.

Provision has been made for obtaining 1000 samples of salt water, to be analyzed later. The density of the salt varies greatly along this coast and its intensity has prevented the propagation of the oyster. On the eastern coast the great rivers flowing into the sea modify the saltiness and the oyster finds a favored home. The object will be to find some part of the ocean where the conditions are more friendly to the bivalve and in which it can thrive after becoming accustomed to its surroundings. If the scientist can find a successful breeding place for the eastern oyster, a large industry can be built up on this coast, and the institution they represent on this voyage, the biological station at La Jolla, will have no trouble in securing funds to make it one of the great institutions of the world. It has already attracted attention from the scientists of this country and Europe, but if they are successful in finding a fitting home for the oyster, the public and the state will give them every support that may be desired.

# ARCHITECTS CHOSEN FOR SKILL AS SHOWN BY ACHIEVEMENTS

## Park Board Sought to Give San Diego a Pleasure Ground to Compare Favorably With Any

## ACTED AFTER INVESTIGATION

Former members of the park board, Senator L. A. Wright, Thomas O'Hallaran and Judge Luce, concluded a cointract with Olmsted brothers, as has been detailed in the San Diego Union, June 13, securing their professional services.

The reasons for so doing are set forth in the following statement by Messrs O'Hallaran and Judge Luce:

There are thousands of parks in the United States. Thousands of times has been repeated the formula of some trees, some bushes, some curving walks and the balance in lawn. The great majority of these parks just grow, each park board does a little work and when some board, more ambitious than its predecessors, adds a birdcage and a monkey house, the climax has been reached, the ultimate achieved. As a result the average park is poorly planned, poorly adapted to the needs of the community, costs several times what it should and falls far short of its possibilities.

Of all parks in this country, not more than one per cent are known outside the town in which they are located, and not more than a dozen are famous the country over. While it is true that fame is of no use or benefit to a park (except as municipal advertising), yet the qualities that make a park noteworthy are of the greatest importance and value to the people who use the park. The means by which the natural beauties and advantages of a park may be used, its defects corrected and its possibilities developed are different in each case, are not commonly known and cannot be used by untrained men. Good landscape design requires much study, careful investigation, and above all, the actual experience gained only from extended work in this line.

The park board and the exposition requested the firm of Olmsted brothers to act as the landscape architects for the work in Balboa park. The reason for selecting this firm was that they have successfully executed more large work than all other landscape architects in the country put together. Among the large projects for which Olmsted brothers were the landscape architects are the world's fair at Chicago, the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle. This firm has designed most of the important parks in this country, including Central park in New York, Prospect park in Brooklyn, the whole South park system in Chicago and the famous Lake Washington boulevard system in Seattle. They are the landscape architects for the civic improvements that are now being carried out at enormous expense in Washington and Pittsburg, as well as handling similar work in many smaller cities. One of the projects which they are now carrying out is the city of Forest Gardens; this is the model city which is being built by Mrs. Russell Sage (under the Sage Foundation) to show that American cities can be beautiful without being unprofitable. A complete list of the work executed by this firm cannot be given for lack of space, but enough has been cited to show the standing and ability of Olmsted brothers.

For services as landscape architects Olmsted brothers are to receive a fee of $15,000, in addition to the actual cost of preparing the plans. J. C. Olmsted (the senior member of the firm) spent six months in San Diego on this work, coming here in November last. In December an assistant was brought out from the Boston office and the plans were started. In January J. F. Dawson (a junior member of the firm) came to San Diego and spent two months in preparing a list of the various native and foreign plants, vines, shrubs, trees, etc., suitable for use in the various parts of the park. Mr. Dawson is a botanist of exceptional ability and his experience in Florida, Cuba and other semi-tropical regions will be of great value to this work. Plans have been prepared for the improvement of the park and for the exposition. The division of works has followed these plans in all work done and the results show the effect of the careful and conscientious thought that Mr. Olmsted gave to the problem.

In brief, the Olmsted contract provided that Olmsted brothers shall prepare a general plan for the improvement of Balboa park, shall prepare detailed plans for all such work as building of West Point, on which the United States government is now spending $10,000,000. Mr. Goodhue also designed the great cathedral at Havana and is now designing the Episcopal cathedral for Los Angeles. Another work on which he is now engaged is the design of a hotel the canal commission will erect at Panama, at a cost of $1,000,000. Mr. Goodhue is probably the greatest authority in the world on Spanish colonial architecture.

After several extended discussions the committee engaged Mr. Goodhue as supervising architect for the exposition and engaged Irving W. Gill of San Diego as his principal assistant.

The following is a copy of the contract between the exposition and Goodhue:

**The Goodhue Contract**

Early in its work the exposition buildings and grounds committee realized that to hold the usual stereotyped exposition in San Diego could result only in failure. Not only have the ordinary expositions ceased to be of general interest, but the San Diego exposition is to be held in the same year as the one in San Francisco, and hence will necessarily be compared with it. This comparison, which could result only in absolute failure for the usual type of exposition, will, however, insure the greatest possible success if the comparison is favorable to San Diego. To secure this result it is necessary that our exposition be distinguished in some way above all former expositions. As it is manifestly impossible to make our exposition the largest ever held the committee decided to make it the best, and to make it distinguished above all others for its beauty and excellence of design. This means that the Panama-California exposition will succeed by the impressions that its beauty and high quality will create in the minds of those who see it. This also means that the success or failure of the exposition rests largely in the hands of the men who design and build it.

It is important that readers bear in mind the fact that it is not enough to build an exposition that will be "good enough for San Diego people." It is absolutely necessary that the exposition be so unusually good that it will produce the most favorable impression on the visitors whom we hope to interest in San Diego and its possibilities. The whole purpose of holding the Panama-California exposition is to advertise to the world the advantages of San Diego and the surrounding country. Unless the exposition does this it will fail in its purpose.

The board of directors decided that the exposition should be built in the style used by the Spanish conquerors in Mexico and South America and by the padres in California. This style is known as Spanish colonial.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this 30th day of January, 1911, by and between Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, architect of the city of New York, state of New York, party of the first part, and the Panama-California exposition, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of California, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That for and in consideration of the payments promised and agreed to be made by the party of the second part to the party of the first part, said party of the first part hereby agrees to act as advisory and consulting architect of the buildings and structures of the Panama - California exposition, with duties outlined as follows:

A. Preparation of the general architectural scheme.

Commencing with the plan of the grounds prepared by the landscape architect and adopted by the party of the second part, plans are to be made embodying the architectural development of the exposition by the party of the first part, including such elevations, sections and perspective views as may be necessary to establish the general disposition, architectural character and artistic composition of the whole. The scheme thus to be made to constitute the basis for the design of the various individual buildings and structures to be so constructed by the said party of the second part. A program shall be prepared by the party of the first part covering all points necessary for a full and complete understanding of the structural and artistic requirements.

B. The said party of the first part shall supervise from an artistic standpoint plans of all buildings and structures which the party of the second part may assign to said Irving J. Gill, shall be prepared by the division of works of the party of the second part.

D. It is further understood that the following work is not included in the duties of the party of the first part

a. The preparation of the plans of the grounds, including drainage, sewerage, grading, roads, walks and works of similar character.

b. The design and installation of the mechanical and electrical equipment, except insofar as the location of the lights becomes a feature of the design.

E. It is further understood and agreed by and between the parties that after detailed designs shall have been prepared by the party of the first part, and approved, the construction shall be undertaken and executed by the division of works provided by the party of the second part, which division of works will undertake the professional supervision and daily inspection thereof, subject, however, to a final review by the party of the first part in all matters of design.

F. And in consideration of the services so to be rendered by the party of the first part, and for his full and faithful compliance with all the things to be done and performed by him, the said party of the second part hereby agrees and binds itself, its successors and assigns to well and truly pay to the party of the first part in full for such services so to be rendered in gold coin of the United States the sums following, to-wit:

For services outlined under the preceding clauses A and B the sum of $12,000, which sum shall also include all traveling and hotel expenses of the said party of the first part, or any of his employes, to be paid in forty-eight (48) equal monthly installments, the first of which installment shall become due and payable on the first day of February, 1911.

For services outlined under the preceding clause C there shall be paid to the said party of the first part by the party of the second part a sum equal to six per cent of the total or actual cost of the completed building selected thereunder and a sum not to exceed $3000 to cover the expenses of the party of the first part and which he, the said party of the first part, may incur in connection with all work done in the said office in the city of New York, except that covered by Clause C-1 herein; also the additional sum of $7500 for all services performed or to be performed by said Irving J. Gill, and said payments shall be so made by the party of the second part upon bills or statements rendered from time to time by the party of the first part to the party of the second part in accordance with the schedule of the American Institute of Architects, hereunto attached.

In witness whereof, the party of the first part has signed and sealed this instrument this 30th day of January, 1911, and the party of the second part on the same date has caused its corporate name to be hereunto attached by its president and attested by its secretary under the seal of the said party of the second part.

.....
Party of the First Part.
Panama-California Exposition.
Attest:
By .....President.
.....Secretary.
Concurred in by.....

In brief, this contract provides that Mr. Goodhue shall act as supervising architect and prepare the general designs for all buildings erected in the park, including details of the more elaborate portions of the design; he shall also supervise and suggest designs for all buildings to be erected by the various states, foreign governments, exhibitors, etc. The above services are to extend over a period of four years and in return therefor Mr. Goodhue is to receive $12,000, which amount also covers all traveling and hotel expenses.

In addition to the above, Goodhue is to prepare complete working plans for one building and for this work is to receive a fee of six per cent of the cost of the building, this being the regular charge made by architects for this work.

Irving J. Gill is to receive $7500, for which he is to furnish complete working plans for one of the buildings, furnish all other designs that may be required by the exposition and give the use of his office, draftsmen and equipment as may be required; all under the direction of Mr. Goodhue.

President.

W. L. Crandall of the State Normal school, Prof. E. L. Michael, resident naturalist of the biological station at La Jolla; Mr. Michael's father and Conrad M. Sterne, student, together with a full crew, left the Spreckels wharf Monday morning at 2 o'clock on the power yacht Alexander Agassiz for a three weeks' cruise in an effort to fathom the secrets of the ocean around this city.

The boat is equipped with the latest scientific instruments to facilitate the work. One of the most important of these is a cable more than a mile in length, to which is attached, every 100 feet, nets and vessels to secure specimens at various depths.

Instead of using the old method of sending down a single net or vessel to a certain depth and then bringing it up, there are attached a number that operate automatically and increase the results obtained many times. Different organisms are found at different depths and when the line is on the bottom all the nets and vessels are opened. When the cable is raised 100 feet they are all closed, so that when the contents are secured it is known definitely at what depth they are to be found. The same method is used to obtain the temperatures and specimens of the salt water for analysis.

**Study Temperature of Water**

It is known that the water within 15 feet of the surface is warm and of an even temperature, and from that depth to about 300 feet it becomes colder very rapidly, and from that depth to the bottom the cold increases slowly. An effort is being made to determine definitely the cause of this condition. It is known that there are various currents flowing in different directions beneath the surface and the presumption is that the colder water is caused by currents flowing from the Arctic regions and the warm is caused by the action of the sun and the warm water flowing from the equatorial regions. These currents change at different seasons of the year, and the flow of today from west to east may be directly reversed within a short time. It is also known that these currents carry various organisms with them, including all kinds of fish life, and an effort will be made to determine what effect these movements have on the abundance and character of the fish found in these waters; also to come to some conclusion as to their breeding places, whether near or far away.

The main object of the expedition is to obtain scientific data, but practical effects will follow. For instance, they will determine the different species of fish, the depths at which they may be obtained in the greatest aboundance, those that are edible and the best methods of obtaining them for commercial purpose.

Provision has been made for obtaining 1000 samples of salt water, to be analyzed later. The density of the salt varies greatly along this coast and its intensity has prevented the propagation of the oyster. On the eastern coast the great rivers flowing into the sea modify the saltiness and the oyster finds a favored home. The object will be to find some part of the ocean where the conditions are more friendly to the bivalve and in which it can thrive after becoming accustomed to its surroundings. If the scientist can find a successful breeding place for the eastern oyster, a large industry can be built up on this coast, and the institution they represent on this voyage, the biological station at La Jolla, will have no trouble in securing funds to make it one of the great institutions of the world. It has already attracted attention from the scientists of this country and Europe, but if they are successful in finding a fitting home for the oyster, the public and the state will give them every support that may be desired.

United States. This has been repeated the formula of some trees, some bushes, some curving walks and the balance in lawn. The great majority of these parks just grow, each park board does a little work and when some board, more ambitious than its predecessors, adds a birdcage and a monkey house, the climax has been reached, the ultimate achieved. As a result the average park is poorly planned, poorly adapted to the needs of the community, costs several times what it should and falls far short of its possibilities.

Of all parks in this country, not more than one per cent are known outside the town in which they are located, and not more than a dozen are famous the country over. While it is true that fame is of no use or benefit to a park (except as municipal advertising), yet the qualities that make a park noteworthy are of the greatest importance and value to the people who use the park. The means by which the natural beauties and advantages of a park may be used, its defects corrected and its possibilities developed are different in each case, are not commonly known and cannot be used by untrained men. Good landscape design requires much study, careful investigation, and above all, the actual experience gained only from extended work in this line.

The park board and the exposition requested the firm of Olmsted brothers to act as the landscape architects for the work in Balboa park. The reason for selecting this firm was that they have successfully executed more large work than all other landscape architects in the country put together. Among the large projects for which Olmsted brothers were the landscape architects are the world's fair at Chicago, the Lewis and Clarke exposition at Portland and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle. This firm has designed most of the important parks in this country, including Central park in New York, Prospect park in Brooklyn, the whole South park system in Chicago and the famous Lake Washington boulevard system in Seattle. They are the landscape architects for the civic improvements that are now being carried out at enormous expense in Washington and Pittsburg, as well as handling similar work in many smaller cities. One of the projects which they are now carrying out is the city of Forest Gardens; this is the model city which is being built by Mrs. Russell Sage (under the Sage Foundation) to show that American cities can be beautiful without being unprofitable. A complete list of the work executed by this firm cannot be given for lack of space, but enough has been cited to show the standing and ability of Olmsted brothers.

For services as landscape architects Olmsted brothers are to receive a fee of $15,000, in addition to the actual cost of preparing the plans. J. C. Olmsted (the senior member of the firm) spent six months in San Diego on this work, coming here in November last. In December an assistant was brought out from the Boston office and the plans were started. In January J. F. Dawson (a junior member of the firm) came to San Diego and spent two months in preparing a list of the various native and foreign plants, vines, shrubs, trees, etc., suitable for use in the various parts of the park. Mr. Dawson is a botanist of exceptional ability and his experience in Florida, Cuba and other semi-tropical regions will be of great value to this work. Plans have been prepared for the improvement of the park and for the exposition. The division of works has followed these plans in all work done and the results show the effect of the careful and conscientious thought that Mr. Olmsted gave to the problem.

In brief, the Olmsted contract provided that Olmsted brothers shall prepare a general plan for the improvement of Balboa park, shall prepare detailed plans for all such work as the park board decided to carry out, and shall supervise the work for four years. In return the park board agreed to pay Olmsted brothers a fee or profit of $15,000, in addition to the actual cost of preparing the plans. This is at the rate of $3750 per year for the services of J. C. Olmsted and J. F. Dawson, who are the men who will handle the work. Can this be said to be an exorbitant fee for men of international reputation?

(Signed M. A. LUCE.
THOMAS O'HALLARAN.

San Diego, Cal., June 15, 1911.

J. W. Sefton, Acting Director General, city.—My Dear Mr. Sefton: I have read the communication signed by Judge M. A. Luce and Thomas O'Hallaran, stating the reasons that induced the old park board to enter into a contract with the Olmsteds of Boston for the park work in connection with the exposition to be held in San Diego in 1915.

I approved of the employment of the Olmsteds because they are recognized as among the best landscape artists in America, and because they have had wide experience in the class of work now being done in San Diego. The contract itself was, in my opinion, ambiguous in some particulars, but with the general employment I most heartily concurred.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) LEROY A. WRIGHT.

In view of the importance of artistic design to the success of the exposition the committee decided to employ the best architect they could find. B. G. Goodhue was called to the attention of the committee by several very prominent architects in various parts of the United States with whom correspondence had been held. Mr. Goodhue is the designing member of the firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson of New York and Boston. His work is deservedly famous the country over and he is looked up to as one of the few leaders in his profession by every architect of standing in the United States. He has executed many important works, of which the best known is probably the re-

position and engaged Irving W. Gill of San Diego as his principal assistant.

The following is a copy of the contract between the exposition and Goodhue:

**The Goodhue Contract**

Early in its work the exposition buildings and grounds committee realized that to hold the usual stereotyped exposition in San Diego could result only in failure. Not only have the ordinary expositions ceased to be of general interest, but the San Diego exposition is to be held in the same year as the one in San Francisco, and hence will necessarily be compared with it. This comparison, which could result only in absolute failure for the usual type of exposition, will, however, insure the greatest possible success if the comparison is favorable to San Diego. To secure this result it is necessary that our exposition be distinguished in some way above all former expositions. As it is manifestly impossible to make our exposition the largest ever held the committee decided to make it the best, and to make it distinguished above all others for its beauty and excellence of design. This means that the Panama-California exposition will succeed by the impressions that its beauty and high quality will create in the minds of those who see it. This also means that the success or failure of the exposition rests largely in the hands of the men who design and build it.

It is important that readers bear in mind the fact that it is not enough to build an exposition that will be "good enough for San Diego people." It is absolutely necessary that the exposition be so unusually good that it will produce the most favorable impression on the visitors whom we hope to interest in San Diego and its possibilities. The whole purpose of holding the Panama-California exposition is to advertise to the world the advantages of San Diego and the surrounding country. Unless the exposition does this it will fail in its purpose.

The board of directors decided that the exposition should be built in the style used by the Spanish conquerors in Mexico and South America and by the padres in California. This style is known as Spanish colonial.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this 30th day of January, 1911, by and between Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, architect of the city of New York, state of New York, party of the first part, and the Panama-California exposition, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of California, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That for and in consideration of the payments promised and agreed to be made by the party of the second part to the party of the first part, said party of the first part hereby agrees to act as advisory and consulting architect of the buildings and structures of the Panama - California exposition, with duties outlined as follows:

A. Preparation of the general architectural scheme.

Commencing with the plan of the grounds prepared by the landscape architect and adopted by the party of the second part, plans are to be made embodying the architectural development of the exposition by the party of the first part, including such elevations, sections and perspective views as may be necessary to establish the general disposition, architectural character and artistic composition of the whole. The scheme thus to be made to constitute the basis for the design of the various individual buildings and structures to be so constructed by the said party of the second part. A program shall be prepared by the party of the first part covering all points necessary for a full and complete understanding of the structural and artistic requirements.

B. The said party of the first part shall supervise from an artistic standpoint plans of all buildings and structures to be so constructed by the said party of the second part, and the plans of all buildings to be reviewed as to architectural correspondence with the general scheme by the said party of the first part.

C. The party of the first part shall prepare a detailed design of certain portions of the buildings to be erected and constructed by the party of the second part, which portions shall be selected by the party of the first part.

1. Working drawings, details and specifications of either the auditorium or art building to be erected and constructed by the party of the second part in accordance with a certain contract entered into by and between the party of the second part and the board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego, shall be prepared in the office o fthe frim of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects in the city of New York, and under the personal supervision of the party of the first part.

2. Working drawings and specifications of that one of the two buildings mentioned in clause "C-1" above, as not designed in the New York office of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, are to be prepared by Irving J. Gill, architect, of San Diego, California, at the expense of the party of the first part. The same to be submitted to the party of the first part as outlined under clause "B."

3. It is further understood that for buildings to be erected by the party of the second part in accordance with its contract with the San Diego park board, other than the auditorium and art building, designs in sufficient detail to serve as a basis for working drawings and specifications are to be prepared by the party of the first part and Irving J. Gill, architect, of San Diego, Cal., at the expense of the party of the first part, and that for the said buildings other than the auditorium and art building, all such working drawings, details and specifications as the party of the first part shall not elect to prepare or shall not

thereof, subject, however, to a final review by the party of the first part in all matters of design.

F. And in consideration of the services so to be rendered by the party of the first part, and for his full and faithful compliance with all the things to be done and performed by him, the said party of the second part hereby agrees and binds itself, its successors and assigns to well and truly pay to the party of the first part in full for such services so to be rendered in gold coin of the United States the sums following, to-wit:

For services outlined under the preceding clauses A and B the sum of $12,000, which sum shall also include all traveling and hotel expenses of the said party of the first part, or any of his employes, to be paid in forty-eight (48) equal monthly installments, the first of which installment shall become due and payable on the first day of February, 1911.

For services outlined under the preceding clause C there shall be paid to the said party of the first part by the party of the second part a sum equal to six per cent of the total or actual cost of the completed building selected thereunder and a sum not to exceed $3000 to cover the expenses of the party of the first part and which he, the said party of the first part, may incur in connection with all work done in the said office in the city of New York, except that covered by Clause C-1 herein; also the additional sum of $7500 for all services performed or to be performed by said Irving J. Gill, and said payments shall be so made by the party of the second part upon bills or statements rendered from time to time by the party of the first part to the party of the second part in accordance with the schedule of the American Institute of Architects, hereunto attached.

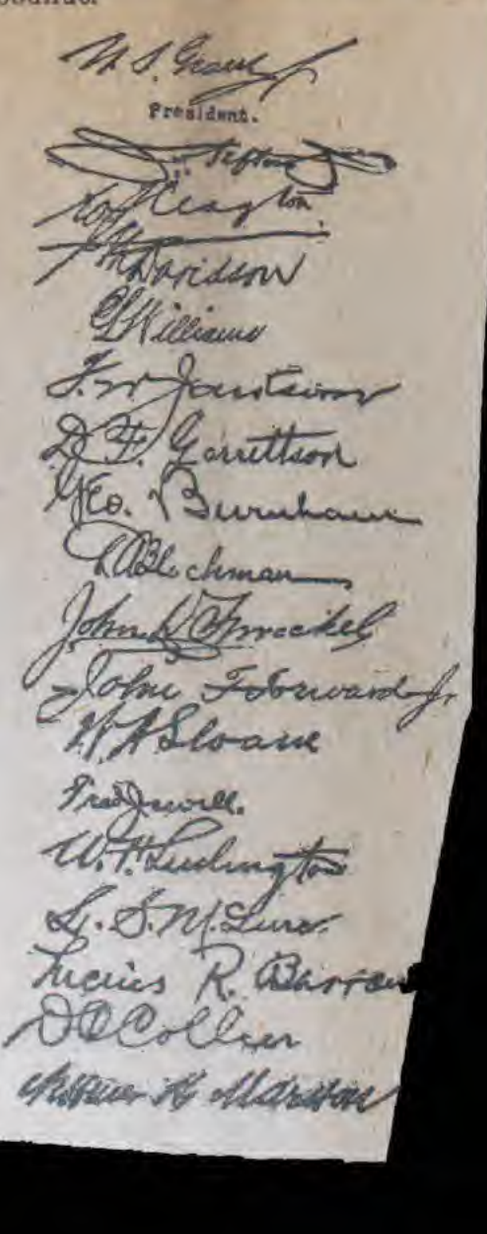
In witness whereof, the party of the first part has signed and sealed this instrument this 30th day of January, 1911, and the party of the second part on the same date has caused its corporate name to be hereunto attached by its president and attested by its secretary under the seal of the said party of the second part.

.....
Party of the First Part.
Panama-California Exposition.
Attest:
By .....President.
.....Secretary.
Concurred in by.....

In brief, this contract provides that Mr. Goodhue shall act as supervising architect and prepare the general designs for all buildings erected in the park, including details of the more elaborate portions of the design; he shall also supervise and suggest designs for all buildings to be erected by the various states, foreign governments, exhibitors, etc. The above services are to extend over a period of four years and in return therefor Mr. Goodhue is to receive $12,000, which amount also covers all traveling and hotel expenses.

In addition to the above, Goodhue is to prepare complete working plans for one building and for this work is to receive a fee of six per cent of the cost of the building, this being the regular charge made by architects for this work.

Irving J. Gill is to receive $7500, for which he is to furnish complete working plans for one of the buildings, furnish all other designs that may be required by the exposition and give the use of his office, draftsmen and equipment as may be required; all under the direction of Mr. Goodhue.



## THE EXPOSITION CONTROVERSY

THE PEOPLE of San Diego will do well to pay more attention than they have been giving recently to the exposition, and especially to the situation that has developed since the change in the personnel of the park board. For many months past, while there has been no apathy in regard to the great enterprise, the average citizen has seen no reason why he should actively concern himself about the project. The million dollar fund had been subscribed, the bonds had been voted, and the management of the exposition company was one to inspire implicit confidence that the undertaking would be carried to success. In these conditions there appeared no reason why the people should trouble themselves about the affair. The situation that is now presented, however, is very different. It calls for the thoughtful consideration of every public-spirited man and woman in the community.

The truth is unpleasant, but it must be faced. Unless the present controversy can be eliminated, and some sort of a working agreement reached by the park board and the exposition directors, San Diego's plans for 1915 may have to be abandoned. To carry them out under present conditions would be apparently impossible. As matters now are, one set of officials has charge of spending one half of the total fund of $2,000,000 upon improvements designed to form what might, perhaps, be styled the basis and setting of the exposition. The directors of the latter have charge of spending the other million upon what might be called the superstructure, using the term in a very broad sense. Such an arrangement will involve two sets of employes for work that could be better performed by one set. It will involve, too, other objectionable features that will readily suggest themselves to persons who give thought to the subject. But the worst of those features is the lack of any central authority to direct the undertaking. A more unscientific and impracticable plan of carrying out a great enterprise could hardly be conceived. No great undertaking of like nature was ever brought to success by such methods, and probably none ever will be.

It is not the purpose here to criticise the park board, but it would be interesting to know how the members of that body suppose that a great exposition can be created by the methods contemplated. The board can proceed along the technical lines of the terms of the bond issue, laying out roads, erecting permanent structures, etc. But unless this task is performed in collaboration with the men who have planned the exposition as a whole, the result will be a series of misfits that are likely to be as absurd as deplorable. And unfortunately the attitude of members of the board is not one that encourages the idea that they purpose to act otherwise than in entire independence of the exposition directors who have devoted months to planning every detail of the undertaking—a project in which, by the way, not one of the park commissioners has heretofore displayed any notable interest.

In a previous article in this paper it was suggested that there ought to be a way in which the directors and park commissioners could get together and arrange to act in harmony. The Union sees no reason to change the opinion there expressed. The agreement of last January between the exposition company and the former park board appears to have been an admirable arrangement for enabling the parties to it to work in perfect unison. While it was in operation, the exposition plans were being carred out in much the same manner as if their execution had been directed by a single body or by even an individual. It would be fortunate if that agreement could be again put in force, and there appears no valid reason why it should not be. But whether that plan be adopted again or not, there should be no difficulty in reaching some basis of a satisfactory agreement.

Of course the law should be observed. But there should be no stickling for rigid technicalities. In all save a strict legal sense the bonds voted last year are exposition bonds. The primary object of voting them was to add another $1,000,000 to the exposition fund, and while that money can be legally applied to park improvement only, it was the success of the exposition, and not the improvement of the park, desirable though it be, that was in the minds of the voters when they ordered the issue. In these conditions it certainly appears that good faith to the people who voted those bonds for the exposition demands that in the expenditure of the money by the park board there should be regard for the wishes of the men whose labor, courage and self-sacrifice made the exposition possible. And this can be done, legally done, provided there is a genuine desire among all persons concerned, to sink all differences and personal feeling, and to work in harmony for the success of the enterprise which promises so much for San Diego.

It is for these reasons that the people of this city should be giving attention to the exposition situation. Their will is very likely to prevail, if they give expression to it. But there is no time to waste. The situation is daily becoming more acute. The people of San Diego will do well to recognize at once the painful truth that the exposition itself, and not merely its success, is menaced by the lack of harmony. They should realize, too, that it is in their power to avert the menace. If they demand that the present controversy shall be ended, a way will be found to end it in short order.

The people of this city have done their part to promote the success of the exposition. They have given freely and gone into debt to give more. They have a right to insist that they shall not be deprived of the fruits of their public spirit because of jealousy, animosity, politics or technicalities.

And if it shall come to pass that the grand undertaking which has made San Diego known the length and breadth of the land, shall end in failure and humiliation, the people of this city will place the blame where it belongs.

### WILL THEY BOLT?



# ATTEMPT AT RECALL MAY FOLLOW "EXPO" TROUBLE

**Rumors of Plan to Oust Mayor and Park Board if They Do Not "Show Hand;" Wadham in San Francisco, and Braly Refuses to Talk; Sefton Demands That Charges Be Substantiated, or That Those Who Use Obstructive Tactics Take Responsibility for Injury Done City and Suffer the Consequences.**

Whispered threats of recall proceeding directed against Mayor James E. Wadham for his attitude in park improvement affairs were frequently heard today, following the declaration today by J. W. Sefton, Jr., that "whoever arbitrarily persists in obstructive tactics must take the responsibility and abide by the consequences."

Rumors were that recall petitions will be circulated just as soon as Wadham announces his refusal to make public a statement of his position, his reasons for interfering and his future plans. These reports were circulated chiefly by those who are opposed to any changes in exposition policies. Wadham's supporters, to the contrary, did not attach much importance to the recall idea. It was generally admitted, however, that something must be done at once to straighten things out.

**Wadham Away**

With Mayor Wadham in San Francisco, powerless to answer at once the demand that he substantiate his charges and make a clean and "above-board" statement to the people, President Braly of the park commission remains at the helm of park affairs. Braly told a Sun man this morning that he had absolutely nothing to say. The board, he said, was "not doing any talking now." Nathaniel McHorney, clerk of the board, was equally uncommunicative.

Mayor Wadham had intended to remain away from the city until June 22. It was reported at the city hall today that Sefton's attitude may have the effect of bringing the mayor home sooner.

Sefton has openly demanded that Wadham or the park board show their hands. He has declared that they will be solely responsible for any "injury done to San Diego" and declares that "anyone who arbitrarily persists in obstructive tactics must be prepared to take the responsibility and abide by the consequences."

Abide by "the consequences" is taken to be a hint to recall Wadham as mayor, which would, of course, mean a new park board.

Sefton also said:

**Those Bonds**

"These bonds were carried by the exposition for exposition purposes, and there never was a doubt in the mind of any voter as to the ultimate destination of this money. Mayor Wadham and the park commission owe to the exposition and the people of San Diego a complete open and above-board statement of their position; their present reasons and future plans. A refusal to make this public report, whether through this department, or otherwise, will make them solely and entirely responsible if their action results in injury to San Diego."

Sefton defends the publicity bureau, declaring that San Diego has been well advertised and only $32,375 expended. He praises the press of San Diego for what it has done.

## THE EXPOSITION CONTROVERSY

THE PEOPLE of San Diego will do well to pay more attention than they have been giving recently to the exposition, and especially to the situation that has developed since the change in the personnel of the park board. For many months past, while there has been no apathy in regard to the great enterprise, the average citizen has seen no reason why he should actively concern himself about the project. The million dollar fund had been subscribed, the bonds had been voted, and the management of the exposition company was one to inspire implicit confidence that the undertaking would be carried to success. In these conditions there appeared no reason why the people should trouble themselves about the affair. The situation that is now presented, however, is very different. It calls for the thoughtful consideration of every public-spirited man and woman in the community.

The truth is unpleasant, but it must be faced. Unless the present controversy can be eliminated, and some sort of a working agreement reached by the park board and the exposition directors, San Diego's plans for 1915 may have to be abandoned. To carry them out under present conditions would be apparently impossible. As matters now are, one set of officials has charge of spending one half of the total fund of $2,000,000 upon improvements designed to form what might, perhaps, be styled the basis and setting of the exposition. The directors of the latter have charge of spending the other million upon what might be called the superstructure, using the term in a very broad sense. Such an arrangement will involve two sets of employes for work that could be better performed by one set. It will involve, too, other objectionable features that will readily suggest themselves to persons who give thought to the subject. But the worst of those features is the lack of any central authority to direct the undertaking. A more unscientific and impracticable plan of carrying out a great enterprise could hardly be conceived. No great undertaking of like nature was ever brought to success by such methods, and probably none ever will be.

It is not the purpose here to criticise the park board, but it would be interesting to know how the members of that body suppose that a great exposition can be created by the methods contemplated. The board can proceed along the technical lines of the terms of the bond issue, laying out roads, erecting permanent structures, etc. But unless this task is performed in collaboration with the men who have planned the exposition as a whole, the result will be a series of misfits that are likely to be as absurd as deplorable. And unfortunately the attitude of members of the board is not one that encourages the idea that they purpose to act otherwise than in entire independence of the exposition directors who have devoted months to planning every detail of the undertaking—a project in which, by the way, not one of the park commissioners has heretofore displayed any notable interest.

In a previous article in this paper it was suggested that there ought to be a way in which the directors and park commissioners could get together and arrange to act in harmony. The Union sees no reason to change the opinion there expressed. The agreement of last January between the exposition company and the former park board appears to have been an admirable arrangement for enabling the parties to it to work in perfect unison. While it was in operation, the exposition plans were being carred out in much the same manner as if their execution had been directed by a single body or by even an individual. It would be fortunate if that agreement could be again put in force, and there appears no valid reason why it should not be. But whether that plan be adopted again or not, there should be no difficulty in reaching some basis of a satisfactory agreement.

Of course the law should be observed. But there should be no stickling for rigid technicalities. In all save a strict legal sense the bonds voted last year are exposition bonds. The primary object of voting them was to add another $1,000,000 to the exposition fund, and while that money can be legally applied to park improvement only, it was the success of the exposition, and not the improvement of the park, desirable though it be, that was in the minds of the voters when they ordered the issue. In these conditions it certainly appears that good faith to the people who voted those bonds for the exposition, demands that in the expenditure of the money by the park board there should be regard for the wishes of the men whose labor, courage and self-sacrifice made the exposition possible. And this can be done, legally done, provided there is a genuine desire among all persons concerned, to sink all differences and personal feeling, and to work in harmony for the success of the enterprise

mand that the present controversy shall be ended, a way will be found to end it in short order.

The people of this city have done their part to promote the success of the exposition. They have given freely and gone into debt to give more. They have a right to insist that they shall not be deprived of the fruits of their public spirit because of jealousy, animosity, politics or technicalities.

And if it shall come to pass that the grand undertaking which has made San Diego known the length and breadth of the land, shall end in failure and humiliation, the people of this city will place the blame where it belongs.

WILL THEY POLL?

Exam. June 15 — SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

# ATTEMPT AT RECALL MAY FOLLOW "EXPO" TROUBLE

### Rumors of Plan to Oust Mayor and Park Board if They Do Not "Show Hand;" Wadham in San Francisco, and Braly Refuses to Talk; Sefton Demands That Charges Be Substantiated, or That Those Who Use Obstructive Tactics Take Responsibility for Injury Done City and Suffer the Consequences.

Whispered threats of recall proceeding directed against Mayor James E. Wadham for his attitude in park improvement affairs were frequently heard today, following the declaration today by J. W. Sefton, Jr., that "whoever arbitrarily persists in obstructive tactics must take the responsibility and abide by the consequences."

Rumors were that recall petitions will be circulated just as soon as Wadham announces his refusal to make public a statement of his position, his reasons for interfering and his future plans. These reports were circulated chiefly by those who are opposed to any changes in exposition policies. Wadham's supporters, to the contrary, did not attach much importance to the recall idea. It was generally admitted, however, that something must be done at once to straighten things out.

**Wadham Away**

With Mayor Wadham in San Francisco, powerless to answer at once the demand that he substantiate his charges and make a clean and "above-board" statement to the people, President Braly of the park commission remains at the helm of park affairs. Braly told a Sun man this morning that he had absolutely nothing to say. The board, he said, was "not doing any talking now." Nathaniel McHorney, clerk of the board, was equally uncommunicative.

Mayor Wadham had intended to remain away from the city until June 22. It was reported at the city hall today that Sefton's attitude may have the effect of bringing the mayor home sooner.

Sefton has openly demanded that Wadham or the park board show their hands. He has declared that they will be solely responsible for any "injury done to San Diego" and declares that "anyone who arbitrarily persists in obstructive tactics must be prepared to take the responsibility and abide by the consequences."

Abide by "the consequences" is taken to be a hint to recall Wadham as mayor, which would, of course, mean a new park board.

Sefton also said:

**Those Bonds**

"These bonds were carried by the exposition for exposition purposes, and there never was a doubt in the mind of any voter as to the ultimate destination of this money. Mayor Wadham and the park commission owe to the exposition and the people of San Diego a complete open and above-board statement of their position; their present reasons and future plans. A refusal to make this public report, whether through this department, or otherwise, will make them solely and entirely responsible if their action results in injury to San Diego."

Sefton defends the publicity bureau, declaring that San Diego has been well advertised and only $32,375 expended. He praises the press of San Diego for what it has done.

—50c Colgate's Tooth Paste, ...3 for the Sanitas Tooth ... $1 $1

been voted, and the management of the exposition company was one to inspire implicit confidence that the undertaking would be carried to success. In these conditions there appeared no reason why the people should trouble themselves about the affair. The situation that is now presented, however, is very different. It calls for the thoughtful consideration of every public-spirited man and woman in the community.

The truth is unpleasant, but it must be faced. Unless the present controversy can be eliminated, and some sort of a working agreement reached by the park board and the exposition directors, San Diego's plans for 1915 may have to be abandoned. To carry them out under present conditions would be apparently impossible. As matters now are, one set of officials has charge of spending one half of the total fund of $2,000,000 upon improvements designed to form what might, perhaps, be styled the basis and setting of the exposition. The directors of the latter have charge of spending the other million upon what might be called the superstructure, using the term in a very broad sense. Such an arrangement will involve two sets of employes for work that could be better performed by one set. It will involve, too, other objectionable features that will readily suggest themselves to persons who give thought to the subject. But the worst of those features is the lack of any central authority to direct the undertaking. A more unscientific and impracticable plan of carrying out a great enterprise could hardly be conceived. No great undertaking of like nature was ever brought to success by such methods, and probably none ever will be.

It is not the purpose here to criticise the park board, but it would be interesting to know how the members of that body suppose that a great exposition can be created by the methods contemplated. The board can proceed along the technical lines of the terms of the bond issue, laying out roads, erecting permanent structures, etc. But unless this task is performed in collaboration with the men who have planned the exposition as a whole, the result will be a series of misfits that are likely to be as absurd as deplorable. And unfortunately the attitude of members of the board is not one that encourages the idea that they purpose to act otherwise than in entire independence of the exposition directors who have devoted months to planning every detail of the undertaking—a project in which, by the way, not one of the park commissioners has heretofore displayed any notable interest.

In a previous article in this paper it was suggested that there ought to be a way in which the directors and park commissioners could get together and arrange to act in harmony. The Union sees no reason to change the opinion there expressed. The agreement of last January between the exposition company and the former park board appears to have been an admirable arrangement for enabling the parties to it to work in perfect unison. While it was in operation, the exposition plans were being carred out in much the same manner as if their execution had been directed by a single body or by even an individual. It would be fortunate if that agreement could be again put in force, and there appears no valid reason why it should not be. But whether that plan be adopted again or not, there should be no difficulty in reaching some basis of a satisfactory agreement.

Of course the law should be observed. But there should be no stickling for rigid technicalities. In all save a strict legal sense the bonds voted last year are exposition bonds. The primary object of voting them was to add another $1,000,000 to the exposition fund, and while that money can be legally applied to park improvement only, it was the success of the exposition, and not the improvement of the park, desirable though it be, that was in the minds of the voters when they ordered the issue. In these conditions it certainly appears that good faith to the people who voted those bonds for the exposition, demands that in the expenditure of the money by the park board there should be regard for the wishes of the men whose labor, courage and self-sacrifice made the exposition possible. And this can be done, legally done, provided there is a genuine desire among all persons concerned, to sink all differences and personal feeling, and to work in harmony for the success of the enterprise which promises so much for San Diego.

It is for these reasons that the people of this city should be giving attention to the exposition situation. Their will is very likely to prevail, if they give expression to it. But there is no time to waste. The situation is daily becoming more acute. The people of San Diego will do well to recognize at once the painful truth that the exposition itself, and not merely its success, is menaced by the lack of harmony. They should realize, too, that it is in their power to avert the menace. If they de-

breadth of the land, shall end in failure and humiliation, the people of this city will place the blame where it belongs.

WILL THEY DO IT

Sun, June 15 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

# ATTEMPT AT RECALL MAY FOLLOW "EXPO" TROUBLE

## Rumors of Plan to Oust Mayor and Park Board if They Do Not "Show Hand;" Wadham in San Francisco, and Braly Refuses to Talk; Sefton Demands That Charges Be Substantiated, or That Those Who Use Obstructive Tactics Take Responsibility for Injury Done City and Suffer the Consequences.

Whispered threats of recall proceeding directed against Mayor James E. Wadham for his attitude in park improvement affairs were frequently heard today, following the declaration today by J. W. Sefton, Jr., that "whoever arbitrarily persists in obstructive tactics must take the responsibility and abide by the consequences."

Rumors were that recall petitions will be circulated just as soon as Wadham announces his refusal to make public a statement of his position, his reasons for interfering and his future plans. These reports were circulated chiefly by those who are opposed to any changes in exposition policies. Wadham's supporters, to the contrary, did not attach much importance to the recall idea. It was generally admitted, however, that something must be done at once to straighten things out.

**Wadham Away**

With Mayor Wadham in San Francisco, powerless to answer at once the demand that he substantiate his charges and make a clean and "above-board" statement to the people, President Braly of the park commission remains at the helm of park affairs. Braly told a Sun man this morning that he had absolutely nothing to say. The board, he said, was "not doing any talking now." Nathaniel McHorney, clerk of the board, was equally uncommunicative.

Mayor Wadham had intended to remain away from the city until June 22. It was reported at the city hall today that Sefton's attitude may have the effect of bringing the mayor home sooner.

Sefton has openly demanded that Wadham or the park board show their hands. He has declared that they will be solely responsible for any "injury done to San Diego" and declares that "anyone who arbitrarily persists in obstructive tactics must be prepared to take the responsibility and abide by the consequences."

Abide by "the consequences" is taken to be a hint to recall Wadham as mayor, which would, of course, mean a new park board.

Sefton also said:

**Those Bonds**

"These bonds were carried by the exposition for exposition purposes, and there never was a doubt in the mind of any voter as to the ultimate destination of this money. Mayor Wadham and the park commission owe to the exposition and the people of San Diego a complete open and above-board statement of their position; their present reasons and future plans. A refusal to make this public report, whether through this department, or otherwise, will make them solely and entirely responsible if their action results in injury to San Diego."

Sefton defends the publicity bureau, declaring that San Diego has been well advertised and only $32,375 expended. He praises the press of San Diego for what it has done.

Tribune

San Diego, Cal., Thursday, June 15

# H. M. KUTCHIN SCORES PARK COMMISSIONERS

## Mayor Also Taken to Task for Attitude Toward Panama-California Exposition Company

Editor The Evening Tribune.

There has recently developed in this community a condition of controversy and contention that, springing from a period of seeming universal satisfaction and unanimity, without the ghost of a real pretext has inexpressibly baffled and perplexed a very great number of sober-minded and conservative citizens. I confess I do not know what it is all about or what it means. Will you, therefore, give me leave to state a case, ask a question or two, and suggest a remedy—also to point out inevitable disaster in the event of the failure of an instant renewal of complete harmony and united effort in the furthering of the enterprise this people has set its heart upon?

To make the statement of the case coherent and intelligible to all it is necessary to repeat recent history—"An honest tale speeds best being plainly told," therefore I will try to be concise and brief.

A while ago some of our more enterprising and public-spirited citizens conceived the idea of advancing the interests of San Diego by establishing an exposition, in celebration of the completion of a great national undertaking and to emphasize the fact that this city is to be a large factor in the vast commercial development. A town of 40,000 inhabitants pledged one million dollars to advance the splendid project. Does any reader personally know, or has he ever read of a similar case of civic munificence? We never have trumpeted overmuch about this, but the achievement has not gone without notice anywhere within the domain of civilization.

That was an eloquent earnest of the temper of the people on the question, and later it was determined to secure official recognition, in a pecuniary way from all taxpayers. However unanimous public sentiment might be in approval, this would be accomplished only indirectly. It must be done in the form of a sane and feasible public improvement. The long-neglected park tract afforded a glittering opportunity. "We will do it," everybody cried; "we will bond the city for a million dollars, and the fund will provide a matchless site for the exposition and furnish magnificent buildings for permanent public use." No sooner said than done. To be sure it was a pious subterfuge, but this plan was to be, can be, and, obstructionists to the contrary notwithstanding, will be faithfully, honestly and energetically carried out in full accord with the letter of the law and the intent of the voters. I challenge any man who voted in the affirmative to say that he did so in ignorance of the fact above stated, or that he would have voted to lay this additional burden upon the backs of our already heavily loaded taxpayers at this time for park improvement pure and simple.

Being thus bountifully provided with the wherewithal, measures were promptly inaugurated by the active spirits of the enterprise to enforce the eager and enthusiastic wishes of the public. Dozens of earnest and unselfish gentlemen gave unsparingly of their time and talents to forward the good work. All that sagacity, sound judgment, business methods and the highest probity could do, after many months of exhaustive effort was done to perfect an organization that should be absolutely competent and impeccable.

Your readers do not require from me further details upon this head. The city press of late has let "the fierce light that beats upon a throne" into every corner and crevice of the operations of the exposition people wih the cordial co-operation of all of the latter. It is unhappily true that there are perhaps some who are willfully blind or invincibly stupid who still grope in outer darkness. It would be idle for even the elect to spend words on the hopeless wight who despises facts and prefers his own pitiful little murky mental horizon to the effulgence of infinite wisdom. There is a shrewd suspicion that we have some such to deal with. I would personally scorn to attempt argument with a recalcitrant who has no better reason than "because." Such a person "with keen discriminating sight finds black not so black, nor white so very white." Avaunt thee!

I do not hesitate to say that the vast enterprise was moving forward steadily and satisfactorily. It is too big a thing for impetuous haste, and there was no need for it; and those few who perhaps have thought there should be more visible evidences of construction are ignorant alike of what has actually been done and the stupendous scope of what there is to do. Everybody intimately connected with the work, except possibly the coin collectors, felt "like little boys who swim on bladders." Then, lo! something happened. There was an election. It is natural to ask what could politics possibly have to do with an enterprise so especially free from such entangling alliances. There's the rub. That's one of the questions I want to ask. But it had a wood deal. There came in a new mayor. He belongs to the Jacksonian persuasion and straitways went for the spoils. About the first thing he spoiled was the board of park commissioners. That relief bill was vetoed, but it is said in sober earnestness. Straightway there all had been harmony and progress the atmosphere became extremely brassy, and complete stagnation pervaded the busy scenes of the past.

How was this was done? The slogan of the new administration is economy and reform. That means to do things cheaper and better. Have these results been attained? Let us see. The maintenance work in the park is now done by from twelve to twenty men where six were employed before. A secretary to the board has been appointed at $125 per month. Seven dollars a year was the utmost outlay for clerical work before, and both Mr. White and Mr. O'Hallaran say that it requires less than half an hour to write up the minutes of the meetings. Will some expert accountant calculate the rate of pay of the new appointee? If engaged continuously his compensation would be so much greater than Mr. Allen's that the latter would be on the bargain counter.

How are we to ascertain the superiority of the new board over the old? It would hardly do to take the president's estimate, for finite intelligence staggers at the contemplation of his peerless knowledge of his job. If he should serve ten years he cannot possibly know as much as he thought he knew on the first day. He is as one "swollen with wierd conceits and bursting to inform the world." Marston, Olmstead, Goodhue and Allen must hide their diminished heads. We will not stop to consider too curiously where and how this prodigious condition in the whole circle of the sciences was acquired. It is enough to know that he knows he has it. We may acknowledge that in some directions he can steady thin tottering steps. As an alfalfa expert Olmstead must seem small beside him, Goodhue would concede the palm in chicken house architecture, Allen would acknowledge his mastery at a barn raising bee, and Marston would surrender at discretion in the huckstering of farm truck. They all know their limitations, but the president of the new park commission acknowledges none. His reputed confreres have so far been too modest, or too overawed, to obtrude their personality. One was in the ice business and has so far kept his opinions on cold storage. The other who took the place of a gentleman who was not ambitious to be an echo, is thought to be especially qualified for the place because he loves flowers—"a primrose by a river's brim a fellow-primrose was to him, and it was nothing more." Some do not need to weigh these gentlemen in the balance whose other side holds Luce, Wright and O'Hallaron. But it is up to friends of the exposition to say if in their opinion the mayor's reform has been demonstrated any more conclusively than his economy. On the esthetic side we must all bow to the president's insatiable appetite for birds and beasts and crawling things, for which he proposes to spend the people's million dollars rather than to promote the exposition which the people supposed they wanted. We are told he has already acquired a monkey-faced owl or an owl monkey, and is clamorous for wild cats and pole cats. The park is full of the former, to the despair of chicken raisers on the outskirts. Why he wants to strengthen his position with the latter we leave it to him to explain. Perhaps he can give a better reason than he has yet for any stand he has taken. I say "better reason," but in point of fact no shadow of reason has ever yet been vouchsafed for the destructive policy of a new board.

The actual truth is that the exposition people have been contemptuously ignored since the mayor's crusade for economy and reform broke out. In the bad old times of implied graft and greed and mismanagement the park commissioners cordially co-operated with the exposition management. There never was a suggestion that impinged upon their unquestionable final word. There never was a vote that was not unanimous. At the recommendation of the exposition officials they entered into a contract which was carefully prepared by competent lawyers and submitted to official municipal scrutiny. It was believed to be impregnable and there is not now a scintilla of evidence that it is not absolutely valid and binding. But that contract is nominally the paramount bone of contention. The taciturn president of the board of park commissioners on that question alone is voluble. He will be everlastingly gulsquizzled if he don't fight to the last hitch to overturn that pesky contract. It delegates his authority, by Heck. He never had any before and he'll not surrender an iota of the precious bauble.

Wherein the hobgoblin thing is faulty or inimical to the rights and advantages of all concerned is a matter of pure indifference to him. The contract must go, or, horrible thought, the president of the park board will go. He himself hath said it. But though the impious contract is enough to stir a fever in the blood of age, or make the infant's sinews strong as steel" there is something else. In truth everything is wrong, but this other thing almost ranks with the odious contract in degree of nefariosity. That's the Allen salary. Here's a man no bigger as to brawn than the president of park board commanding a salary of $20,000 a year. It must be confessed that given his point of view, there is something offensive in the thought of a fellow mortal with no more limb, or eyes, or ears, or avordupois overtopping us so enormously in earning capacity. It all cupful of brains. The fact is that brains are at a premium in these days of the survival of the flippest. One has got to be extremely well equipped with gray matter to measure up to modern demands of business. Neither this president, who worked for nothing and earned it, nor a whole lot of us in his class have any call to envy Mr. Allen his earning power.

He owes that to his Maker and it is only up to us to profit by his unusual intelligence and high-minded character. No doubt if the president of the park board can convince this community that he is the intellectual giant we are invited to presume by his lofty tone and ex-cathedra manner it can be arranged to compensate his services as they deserve. But it does not altogether go without saying that in Allen's place he couldn't earn what he gets now as Allen would be boss.

So it seems to me that we are confronted with a crisis. There is an apparently irreconcilable conflict between the will of the people to have a fine and successful and profitable exposition on the lines proposed by popular votes and public subscription, or whether narrow prejudice and perhaps political chicane shall wreck the whole enterprise and divert public funds into to unthought-of channels. I do not for an instant question the honesty of the people. We may blink the question as we choose, but that is the inevitable alternative.

We can't have the present park commission in the obstinate attitude of obstructionists and have the exposition as the overwhelming popular voice decreed.

With the personnel of the park board I have no quarrel. They are undoubtedly honorable and well meaning gentlemen, but they are public servants and they must respond to the will of the people. The alternative is not to be disposed of by temporizing and conciliation. It is unmistakable, and all attempts to evade it will simply be sowing dragons' teeth. Future conciliation will have to be done with an axe. The time has gone by for piddling conferences and timid diplomacy. A house divided against itself shall not stand, and there is now a gulf between the factions as wide and deep as the Canyon Diablo.

My solution of the problem is to submit it to the people. I do not believe in the "vox populi, vox dei" idea, but in this case it will suffice for the verdict and must be final. There is no other escape.

If the people uphold the suicidal policy of the park commission that ends it. The mayor and park board cannot make an exposition without the co-operation of the forces that have so far worked to that end, and the latter are powerless without the cordial and sincere co-operation of the mayor and park commission. The sooner a decision is reached, the better for all concerned.

So said I would propose a remedy for the evil plight we find ourselves

# STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS NAMED

Tribune

*By the Associated Press*

Sacramento, June 15—Governor Johnson today named Thomas O'Halloran, George W. Marston and Louis J. Wilde, all of San Diego, Panama-California exposition commissioners. The commission will have charge of the state building and their appointment was made in conformity with an act passed by the legislature giving the governor to appoint the commissioners.

The exposition will be held in 1915, at San Diego, and the commissioners will get busy at once in preparation for it.

It is simple, but sure. Let the park board, with open minds and abandoned prejudices, "come into the main body of the church" and frankly and freely co-operate with the exposition managers who have an eye single for the well-being of our city, or let them give up their places to those who will. It is but simple justice to the exposition managers to say that this affords no room for co-operation with the park board, "I answer you," as the same process now pellet, as a new solvent, is now being contended for by the existing management.

I decline to pose as a Cassandra on the walls of Troy. The inescapable results of an abandonment. But I hope that every public spirited citizen of San Diego will take this matter home to his bosom and bestir himself to ward off the threatened disaster.

Let me say, in conclusion, what perhaps need not be said, that this is no official utterance, and, so far as I know, reflects no opinion but my own. I simply see that the situation is acute and that more amelioration is idle and mischievous. "Out of this nettle danger, we pluck this flower safety."

Let's call a spade a spade, and sternly throttle this menacing serpent that stops our way to progress and prosperity, no matter what disguise the reptile disports.

H. M. KUTCHIN.

San Diego, Cal., Thursday, June 15

# H. M. KUTCHIN SCORES PARK COMMISSIONERS

## Mayor Also Taken to Task for Attitude Toward Panama-California Exposition Company

Editor The Evening Tribune.

There has recently developed in this community a condition of controversy and contention that, springing from a period of seeming universal satisfaction and unanimity, without the ghost of a real pretext has inexpressibly baffled and perplexed a very great number of sober-minded and conservative citizens. I confess I do not know what it is all about or what it means. Will you, therefore, give me leave to state a case, ask a question or two, and suggest a remedy—also to point out inevitable disaster in the event of the failure of an instant renewal of complete harmony and united effort in the furthering of the enterprise this people has set its heart upon?

To make the statement of the case coherent and intelligible to all it is necessary to repeat recent history—"An honest tale speeds best being plainly told," therefore I will try to be concise and brief.

A while ago some of our more enterprising and public-spirited citizens conceived the idea of advancing the interests of San Diego by establishing an exposition, in celebration of the completion of a great national undertaking and to emphasize the fact that this city is to be a large factor in the vast commercial development. A town of 40,000 ionhabitants pledged one million dollars to advance the splendid project. Does any reader personally know, or has he ever read of a similar case of civic munificence? We never have trumpeted overmuch about this, but the achievement has not gone without notice anywhere within the domain of civilization.

That was an eloquent earnest of the temper of the people on the question, and later it was determined to secure official recognition, in a pecuniary way from all taxpayers. However unanimous public sentiment might be in approval, this would be accomplished only indirectly. It must be done in the form of a sane and feasible public improvement. The long-neglected park tract afforded a glittering opportunity. "We will do it," everybody cried; "we will bond the city for a million dollars, and the fund will provide a matchless site for the exposition and furnish magnificent buildings for permanent public use." No sooner said than done. To be sure it was a pious subterfuge, but this plan was to be, can be, and, obstructionists to the contrary notwithstanding, will be faithfully, honestly and energetically carried out in full accord with the letter of the law and the intent of the voters. I challenge any man who voted in the affirmative to say that he did so in ignorance of the fact above stated, or that he would have voted to lay this additional burden upon the backs of our already heavily loaded taxpayers at this time for park improvement pure and simple.

Being thus bountifully provided with the wherewithal, measures were promptly inaugurated by the active spirits of the enterprise to enforce the eager and enthusiastic wishes of the public. Dozens of earnest and unselfish gentlemen gave unsparingly of their time and talents to forward the good work. All that sagacity, sound judgment, business methods and the highest probity could do, after many months of exhaustive effort was done to perfect an organization that should be absolutely competent and impeccable.

Your readers do not require from me further details upon this head. The city press of late has let "the fierce light that beats upon a throne" into every corner and crevice of the operations of the exposition people wih the cordial co-operation of all of the latter. It is unhappily true that there are perhaps some who are wilfully blind or invincibly stupid who still grope in outer darkness. It would be idle for even the elect to spend words on the hopeless wight who despises facts and prefers his own pitiful little murky mental horizon to the effulgence of infinite wisdom. There is a shrewd suspicion that we have some such to deal with. I would personally scorn to attempt argument with a recalcitrant who has no better reason than "because." Such a person "with keen discriminating sight finds black not so black, nor white so very white." Avaunt thee!

I do not hesitate to say that the vast enterprise was moving forward steadily and satisfactorily. It is too big a thing for impetuous haste, and there was no need for it; :and those few who perhaps have thought there should be more visible evidences of construction are ignorant alike of what has actually been done and the stupendous scope of what there is to do. Everybody intimately connected with the work, except possibly the coin collectors, felt "like little boys who swim on bladders." Then, lo! something happened. There was an election. It is natural to ask what could politics possibly have to do with an enterprise so especially free from such entangling alliances. There's the rub. That's one of the questions I want to ask. But it had a good deal. There came in a new mayor. He belongs to the Jacksonian persuasion and straightway want for the spoils. About the first thing he spoiled was the board of park commissioners. That might pass for a witticism, but it is said in sober earnestness. Straightway where all had been harmony and progress the atmosphere became extremely brawly, and complete stagnation pervaded the busy scenes in the park.

tions he can steady thin tottering steps. As an alfalfa expert Olmstead must seem small beside him, Goodhue would concede the palm in chicken house architecture, Allen would acknowledge his mastery at a barn raising bee, and Marston would surrender at discretion in the huckstering of farm truck. They all know their limitations, but the president of the new park commission acknowledges none. His reputed confreres have so far been too modest, or too overawed, to obtrude their personality. One was in the ice business and has so far kept his opinions on cold storage. The other who took the place of a gentleman who was not ambitious to be an echo, is thought to be especially qualified for the place because he loves flowers—"a primrose by a river's brim a fellow-primrose was to him, and it was nothing more." Some do not need to weigh these gentlemen in the balance whose other side holds Luce, Wright and O'Hallaron. But it is up to friends of the exposition to say if in their opinion the mayor's reform has been demonstrated any more conclusively than his economy. On the esthetic side we must all bow to the president's insatiable appetite for birds and beasts and crawling things, for which he proposes to spend the people's million dollars rather than to promote the expositon which the people supposed they wanted. We are told he has already acquired a monkey-faced owl or an owl monkey, and is clamorous for wild cats and pole cats. The park is full of the former, to the despair of chicken raisers on the outskirts. Why he wants to strengthen his position with the latter we leave it to him to explain. Perhaps he can give a better reason than he has yet for any stand he has taken. I say "better reason," but in point of fact no shadow of reason has ever yet been vouchsafed for the destructive policy of a new board.

The actual truth is that the exposition people have been contemptuously ignored since the mayor's crusade for economy and reform broke out. In the bad old times of implied graft and greed and mismanagement the park commisisoners cordially co-operated with the exposition management. There never was a suggestion that impinged upon their unquestionable final word. There never was a vote that was not unanimous. At the recommendation of the exposition officials they entered into a contract which was carefuly prepared by competent lawyers and submitted to official municipal scrutiny. It was believed to be impregnable and there is not now a scintilla of evidence that it is not absolutely valid and binding. But that contract is nominally the paramount bone of contention. The taciturn president of the board of park commissioners on that question alone is voluble. He will be everlastingly gulsquizzled if he don't fight to the last hitch to overturn that pesky contract. It delegates his authority, by Heck. He never had any before and he'll not surrender an iota of the precious bauble.

Wherein the hobgoblin thing is faulty or inimical to the rights and advantages of all concerned is a matter of pure indifference to him. The contract must go, or, horrible thought, the president of the park board will go. He himself hath said it. But though the impious contract is enough to 'stir a fever in the blood of age, or make the infant's sinews strong as steel" there is something else. In truth everything is wrong, but this other thing almost ranks with the odious contract in degree of nefariosity. That's the Allen salary. Here's a man no bigger as to brawn than the president of park board commanding a salary of $20,000 a year. It must be confessed that given his point of view, there is something offensive in the thought of a fellow mortal with no more limb, or eyes, or ears, or avordupois overtopping us so enormously in earning capacity. It all hinges on the fibre and quality of a cupful of brains. The fact is that brains are at a premium in these days of the survival of the flippest. One has got to be extremely well equipped with gray matter to measure up to modern demands of business. Neither this president, who worked for nothing and earned it, nor a whole lot of us in his class have any call to envy Mr. Allen his earning power.

He owes that to his Maker and it is only up to us to profit by his unusual intelligence and high-minded character. No doubt if the president of the park board can convince this community that he is the intellectual giant we are invited to presume by his lofty tone and ex-cathedra manner it can be arranged to compensate his services as they deserve. But it does not altogether go without saying that in Allen's place he couldn't earn what he gets now as Allen would be boss.

So it seems to me that we are confronted with a crisis. There is an apparently irreconcilable conflict between the will of the people to have a fine and successful and profitable exposition on the lines proposed by popular vote and public subscription, or whether narrow prejudice and perhaps political chicane shall wreck the whole enterprise and divert public funds into unthought-of channels. I do not for an instant question the response of the people. We may blink the question as we choose, but that is the inevitable alternative.

in. It is simple, but sure. Let the park board, with open minds and abandoned prejudices, "come into the main body of the church" and frankly and freely co-operate with the exposition managers who have an eye single for the well-being of our city, or let them give up their places to those who will. It it be said, "Let the exposition managers give place to those who will co-operate with the park board, "I answer that this affords no relief, as a new management must reflect precisely the same purposes now contended for by the existing management.

# STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS NAMED

*By the Associated Press*

Sacramento, June 15—Governor Johnson today named Thomas O'Halloran, George W. Marston and Louis J. Wilde, all of San Diego, Panama-California exposition commisisoners. The commission will have charge of the state building and their appointment was made in conformity with an act passed by the legislature giving the governor to appoint the commissioners.

The exposition will be held in 1915, at San Diego, and the commissioners will get busy at once in preparation for it.

terprising and public-spirited citizens conceived the idea of advancing the interests of San Diego by establishing an exposition, in celebration of the completion of a great national undertaking and to emphasize the fact that this city is to be a large factor in the vast commercial development. A town of 40,000 inhabitants pledged one million dollars to advance the splendid project. Does any reader personally know, or has he ever read of a similar case of civic munificence? We never have trumpeted overmuch about this, but the achievement has not gone without notice anywhere within the domain of civilization.

That was an eloquent earnest of the temper of the people on the question, and later it was determined to secure official recognition, in a pecuniary way from all taxpayers. However unanimous public sentiment might be in approval, this would be accomplished only indirectly. It must be done in the form of a sane and feasible public improvement. The long-neglected park tract afforded a glittering opportunity. "We will do it," everybody cried; "we will bond the city for a million dollars, and the fund will provide a matchless site for the exposition and furnish magnificent buildings for permanent public use." No sooner said than done. To be sure it was a pious subterfuge, but this plan was to be, can be, and, obstructionists to the contrary notwithstanding, will be faithfully, honestly and energetically carried out in full accord with the letter of the law and the intent of the voters. I challenge any man who voted in the affirmative to say that he did so in ignorance of the fact above stated, or that he would have voted to lay this additional burden upon the backs of our already heavily loaded taxpayers at this time for park improvement pure and simple.

Being thus bountifully provided with the wherewithal, measures were promptly inaugurated by the active spirits of the enterprise to enforce the eager and enthusiastic wishes of the public. Dozens of earnest and unselfish gentlemen gave unsparingly of their time and talents to forward the good work. All that sagacity, sound judgment, business methods and the highest probity could do, after many months of exhaustive effort was done to perfect an organization that should be absolutely competent and impeccable.

Your readers do not require from me further details upon this head. The city press of late has let "the fierce light that beats upon a throne" into every corner and crevice of the operations of the exposition people wih the cordial co-operation of all of the latter. It is unhappily true that there are perhaps some who are wilfully blind or invincibly stupid who still grope in outer darkness. It would be idle for even the elect to spend words on the hopeless wight who despises facts and prefers his own pitiful little murky mental horizon to the effulgence of infinite wisdom. There is a shrewd suspicion that we have some such to deal with. I would personally scorn to attempt argument with a recalcitrant who has no better reason than "because." Such a person "with keen discriminating sight finds black not so black, nor white so very white." Avaunt thee!

I do not hesitate to say that the vast enterprise was moving forward steadily and satisfactorily. It is too big a thing for impetuous haste, and there was no need for it; ;and those few who perhaps have thought there should be more visible evidences of construction are ignorant alike of *what has actually been done and the* stupendous scope of what there is to do. Everybody intimately connected with the work, except possibly the coin collectors, felt "like little boys who swim on bladders." Then, lo! something happened. There was an election. It is natural to ask what could politics possibly have to do with an enterprise so especially free from such entangling alliances. There's the rub. That's one of the questions I want to ask. But it had a good deal. There came in a new mayor. He belongs to the Jacksonian persuasion and straightway went for the spoils. About the first thing he spoiled was the board of park commissioners. That might pass for a witticism, but it is said in sober earnestness. Straightway where all had been harmony and progress the atmosphere became extremely brawly, and complete stagnation pervaded the busy scenes in the park.

We ask why this was done? The slogan of the new administration is economy and reform. That means to do things cheaper and better. Have these results been attained? Let us see. The maintenance work in the park is now done by from twelve to twenty men where six were employed before. A secretary to the board has been appointed at $125 per month. Seven dollars a year was the utmost outlay for clerical work before, and both Mr. White and Mr. O'Halloran say that it requires less than half an hour to write up the minutes of the meetings. Will some expert accountant calculate the rate of pay of he new employe? If engaged continuously his compensation would be so much greater than Mr. Allen's that the latter would be on the bargain counter. How are we to ascertain the superiority of the new board over the old? It would hardly do to take the president's estimate, for finite intelligence staggers at the contemplation of his peerless knowledge of his job. If he should serve ten years he cannot possibly know as much as he thought he knew on the first day. He is as one "swollen with wierd conceits and bursting to inform the world." Marston, Olmstead, Goodhue and Allen must hide their diminished heads. We will not stop to consider too curiously where and how this prodigious condition in the whole circle of the sciences was acquired. It is enough to know that he knows he has it. We may acknowledge that in some direction as we choose, but that is the inevitable alternative.

We can't have the present park commission in the obstinate attitude of obstructionists and have the exposition as the overwhelming popular voice decreed.

With the personnel of the park board I have no quarrel. They are undoubtedly honorable and well meaning gentlemen, but they are public servants and they must respond to the will of the people. The alternative is not to be disposed of by temporizing and conciliation. It is unmistakable, and all attempts to evade it will simply be sowing dragons' teeth. Future conciliation will have to be done with an axe. The time has gone by for piddling conferences and timid diplomacy. A house divided against itself shall not stand, and there is now a gulf between the factions as wide and deep as the Canyon Diablo.

My solution of the problem is to submit it to the people. I do not believe in the "vox populi, vox dei" idea, but in this case it will suffice for the verdict and must be final. There is no other escape.

If the people uphold the suicidal policy of the park commission that ends it. The mayor and park board cannot make an exposition without the co-operation of the forces that have so far worked to that end, and the latter are powerless without the cordial and sincere co-operation of the mayor and park commission. The sooner a decision is reached, the better for all concerned.

O said I would propose a remedy for the evil plight we find ourselves in. It is simple, but sure. Let the park board, with open minds and abandoned prejudices, "come into the main body of the church" and frankly and freely co-operate with the exposition managers who have an eye single for the well-being of our city, or let them give up their places to those who will. It it be said, "Let the exposition managers give place to those who will co-operate with the park board, "I answer that this affords no relief, as a new management must reflect precisely the same purposes now contended for by the existing management.

I decline to pose as a Cassandra on the walls of Troy. The inescapable results of an abandonment of the exposition are all too obvious. But I hope that every public spirited citizen of San Diego will take this matter home to his bosom and bestir himself to ward off the threatened disaster.

Let me say, in conclusion, what perhaps need not be said, that this is no official utterance, and, so far as I know, reflects no opinion but my own. I simply see that the situation is acute and that more amelioration is idle and mischievous. "Out of this nettle danger, we pluck this flower safely."

Let's call a spade a spade, and sternly throttle this menacing serpent that stops our way to progress and prosperity, no matter what disguise the reptile disports.

H. M. KUTCHIN.

THE SAN DIEGO UNION: THURSDAY MORNING, June 15 1911

# SEFTON CALLS ON WADHAM TO SUBSTANTIATE CHARGES

## ACTING DIRECTOR OF FAIR DEFENDS PUBLICITY BUREAU

### Cites Figures to Show How San Diego Has Been Well Advertised

### TOTAL EXPENSE IS $32,375

### Recommends That Knockers Cease Attacks or Show Cause For Dissatisfaction

Following is the report of the chairman of the committee on publicity and exploitation, Jos. W. Sefton, Jr.:

Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition. Gentlemen: The department of publicity and exploitation was organized directly after incorporation of the Exposition company in September, 1909, and has been active continuously with publicity matters since that time.

During the progress of this work newspapers and periodicals of the United States, Canada, South America and of Europe have been supplied with matter relating to the Panama-California exposition, its aims and purposes and its organization, as fast as perfected.

Since this activity began the department has supplied 7105 newspapers and other periodicals with matter. These periodicals and newspapers have a combined circulation of over 17,000,000. A regular mailing service has been established for this purpose and 1500 papers are now on the regular mailing list. Expressions of friendliness to the exposition, with proffers of space when desired by the department, have come from all quarters.

Notable among the achievements of the department are the successes that attended the campaign in California during 1910 for the exposition bonds when this department worked in conjunction with San Francisco; the aviation meetings which were held here last spring and the resultant publicity for San Diego and the exposition that followed; the arrangement by Mr. Joseph W. Sefton with Sir Thomas Lipton for an Interoceanic yacht race in 1915 and the ground breaking celebration, with its vast publicity, the work of the past four months.

During the activity of the department there has been spent the sum of $32,375. The efforts of the department can best be measured by the results attained in San Diego. The exposition has been advertised throughout the world. San Diego has been in the date lines of every great newspaper in the world during the last eight months, especially. Since January, 1911, the postoffice in San Diego has increased in point of receipts and work to be performed until the force has been increased nearly 25 per cent and this increase is due in a very large measure to the efforts of this department.

Seventeen scrap books contain the clippings so far received from the matter sent out by the department. These clippings arrive at the rate of about 1000 a week and the number is increasing constantly, due to the interest, widespread, in the coming celebration in this city.

In addition to this feature is the trip just about concluded, of the director of this department, who accompanied Director-General Collier to Washington and through the south during the last three months. The publicity given the efforts of the Panama-California exposition officials to assist the southern states in attracting travel through those states has been enormous. Passage of the resolution now before congress authorizing the president of the United States to invite the republics of Central and South America to participate in this exposition will enormously assist the publicity campaign, and has assisted greatly so far.

The department has a well equipped library of information, has lists of memberships of state societies and kindred organizations and is now in position to cover the United States completely by mail upon any important event in connection with the exposition. The department has been placed at the service of the big news gathering associations of the world for news events in this district and frequent inquiries are received from widely scattered sources in regard to the exposition.

The department has sent out the enormous total of 183,600 pieces of mail in single enclosures and bulk packages to all parts of the world and the results are beginning to be felt in greater degree than ever before.

Too much praise cannot be given the press of San Diego for the cooperation it has extended to this department. Without exception every periodical and newspaper published in the city has been ready at all times to publish any and all communications and contributions that were properly prepared, and the press of San Diego has borne its share, and at times more than its share, of the work of publicity for the exposition at all times. The same is true in a less degree of the press of the county and of the state; no paper in California has declined to assist the department in the publication of properly prepared matter relating to the exposition, its organization and progress of development.

When it is remembered that the department has never paid a dollar for space in any newspaper, the widespread spirit of kindly co-operation which has made the fine success of the department possible can readily be understood.

Work in foreign countries has not been carried forward as fast as could be wished on account of lack of definite plans of the exposition, figures as to floor space, rules for exhibitors and data of similar nature. The committee on exhibits and concessions has been named by the board of directors and this data is being compiled and will be sent out in the very near future.

Much of the work of the department has been lost through the unfortunate misunderstanding that has arisen in the conduct of the construction affairs of the exposition. The publicity department will be compelled to repeat much of its effort in many portions of the territory when these differences are adjusted and the exposition is once more running smoothly toward eventual completion.

At present the department possesses an organization that can be expanded indefinitely as the work progresses, and being flexible in one direction is equally capable of contraction, as needs may require.

The large amount of publicity gained for the San Diego Panama-California exposition is a matter for favorable comment in advertising centers throughout the country and no other exposition has, at the same stage of history, been more fortunate than this. Appealing as it does to the artistic side of the progress of the world, the Panama-California exposition, to be held in San Diego in 1915, is one of the most interesting subjects now in the public prints, especially since the management has attracted to it the world famous architects and artists who have been asked to create and build this exposition.

In closing, the department would like to enlarge upon one or two subjects. The $32,375 mentioned in the early part of this report covers every item of expense incurred by this office, including salaries, furniture and fixtures, postage, stationery, etc. It does not include one cent for the expenses of any officer of the exposition or any paid advertising, nor will such items appear in the statement of any other department. This department handled entirely and brought to a successful close the campaign for the one million dollar park improvement bonds. These bonds were carried by the exposition for exposition purposes, and there never was a doubt in the mind of any voter as to the ultimate destination of this money. This department has handled the reports made by the different departments which have appeared in recent issues of the San Diego Union and is prepared to handle the reports of Mayor James E. Wadham and the park commissioners of San Diego on the matter of their relations to the exposition. Mayor Wadham and the park commission owe to the exposition and the people of San Diego a complete open and above-board statement of their position; their present reasons and future plans. A refusal to make this public report, whether through this department, or otherwise, will make them solely and entirely responsible if their action results in injury to San Diego.

The exposition was never in a more glorious position than now. It has received recognition and a large appropriation from the state of California.

Recognition and promises of appropriation from many other states.

Promises of appropriations and participation from the following government departments:

Department of agriculture, department of the interior, department of the treasury, the postoffice department, the reclamation bureau, forestry bureau, the department of commerce and labor, the Smithsonian institute, and the state department.

Director-General John Barrett of the Pan-American Union has made a general statement to the Pan-American republics advising and inviting them in behalf of the Union to take part.

At the present moment preparations are in full swing for the greatest and most unique celebration ever held in California, that connected with the ground-breaking ceremonies July 19, 20, 21 and 22.

President Taft himself will officially open the celebration and has given his unofficial endorsement to the exposition project itself.

Actual government recognition is only a matter of days—probably of hours. It is needless to state what this means to San Diego.

All counties of the state of California have signified their intention of dividing all county exhibits equally between San Diego and San Francisco.

The American Woman's league has offered a $100,000 building and the use of eighty-two publications allied with its movement, the combined circulation of which is nearly 11,000,000.

We have received assurance from many foreign governments that they will participate, and are only waiting for information as to space rules and regulations, etc.

There is now present in the city Dr. Eugenio Dahne, commissioner of the Brazilian government representing the department of agriculture, commerce and industry, who is here to decide on the scope and extent of the Brazilian exhibit.

All this depends upon the retention of the present organization,—an organization that has excited nothing but praise and compliments in official quarters throughout the world since the personnel was made public.

Anyone who arbitrarily persists in obstructive tactics must be prepared to take the responsibility and abide by the consequences.

(Signed) J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Chairman Committee on Exploitation and Publicity.

**The Celebration**

The ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California exposition was first proposed and promulgated by the various labor, fraternal and civic organizations of the city of San Diego as a testimonial of their confidence in the great success of the Panama-California exposition and its present management. In view of the enormous expense which has already been incurred, it was first thought that this ground-breaking celebration could be made self-sustaining in the sale of concessions, the operation of a carnival, side shows, grand stands, sports, and numerous other sources of revenue, but upon consultation with men of experience, it was learned that such could not be done. It was then that not only the committee but the interests which had been continually awakened began to disintegrate, that the exposition committee of the Panama-California exposition was called upon to pay a possible deficit, and as business men and custodians of the funds of the public, felt that if there was to be a deficit, they had better assume entire charge and reduce that deficit as much as possible.

The celebration committee was then reorganized, with Lieutenant W. R. Cushman as chairman, and given tentative authority to proceed, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the Panama-California exposition.

Dick Ferris was engaged as general manager with full and absolute authority in his respective duties, and at his request the executive committee of the Panama-California exposition decided that no contract bearing official obligation of any character should be entered into unless as approved by himself and later ratified by the executive committee, and as a further safeguard from criticism and question of honesty and integrity, he requested that all moneys, receipts and tickets be handled by the auditor of the exposition, which was likewise approved by the executive committee of the Panama-California exposition. It must also be further stated that Mr. Ferris is serving this celebration without any compensation whatever, except as his actual expenses, including hotels, railroad fares, sleeping cars, and all other incidentals not to exceed $10 per day.

Starting under this organization, H. W. Vincent was employed as secretary at a salary of $25 per week, and the allowance made for a stenographer at $60 per month. The program as submitted by the celebration committee and adopted by the exposition executive committee is as follows:

Four days of pageantry and carnival, July 19 to 22, inclusive.

**July 19**

In the forenoon, celebration by the Franciscan Fathers, with a pontifical mass of the founding of the San Diego mission, the first to be established in California. In the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, the ground-breaking ceremonies under the auspices of the officials of the Panama-California exposition. At 8:30 p. m., magnificent display of fireworks on the bay, and the landing of Cabrillo.

**July 20**

10 a. m., floral parade under the auspices of the ladies' auxiliary committee with prizes for the best decorated vehicles. Beginning at 2 p. m., and continuing until 5 p. m., athletic events, automobile racing, aquatic sports, aviation meets and numerous other entertainments for the visitors. At 8:30 p. m., a grand historical pageant illustrative of the important historical epochs from the landing of Cabrillo to the founding of the mission of San Diego.

**Friday, July 21**

10 a. m., great industrial parade. From 2 to 5 p. m., athletic events, automobile racing, aquatic sports, aviation meet, and numerous other entertainments for the visitors. At 8 p. m., reception by all fraternal orders in their respective headquarters to all visiting members. 9 p. m., grand masque ball at the U. S. Grant hotel. Band concerts, etc.

**Saturday, July 22**

10 a. m., mission pageant, in which will be shown a replica of every mission in California. The most imposing and unique pageant ever presented to the world. From 2 to 5 p. m., athletic events, automobile racing, aquatic sports, aviation meet, and numerous other entertainments for the visitors. Beginning at 8 p. m., a night of carnival and revelry. Ramona's masque ball and numerous other attractions of interest and entertainment.

Each day of the celebration the "Isthmus," similar to the "Midway," the "Trail" and other enclosures of previous celebrations, to be in operation from 10 a. m. until midnight.

Recognizing the fact that this celebration would be regarded as the advance agent of the exposition, and criticised accordingly, it has been the aim of the executive committees of both the celebration and the exposition to make it of such an attractive character as will redound credit upon all concerned, and upon San Diego in particular. It is estimated that our visitors will number or exceed 50,000, and that every business interest in San Diego will directly or indirectly benefit therefrom. The success of this celebration will mean a million dollars in advertising to San Diego, and if loyally and unanimously supported by the business and private interests of San Diego, it is proposed to hold a similar celebration each year hereafter until 1915, when the exposition opens.

The various celebrations will be divided as follows: This year, as outlined above, beginning with the discovery of the Pacific ocean and the landing of Cabrillo to the founding of the San Diego mission. The second year to begin with the American occupation and continue to the time of the argonauts. The third year to include the beginning of statehood and the progress of California, to the completion of the Panama canal.

As the period embraced in this year's celebration deals mostly with the Spanish explorers and founding of missions, the celebration must necessarily be of a religious and historical character, and therefore the colors adopted must conform to the Spanish flag, namely, red and yellow, which will be the official colors of the celebration.

It is proposed to decorate electrically and otherwise D street from the water front to Third street, and to electrically illuminate the trees on the plaza, and it is expected of the merchants and business interests in the commercial districts to not only decorate their individual places of business, but to contribute as far as possible in illuminating and decorating their respective blocks.

The executive committee of the exposition has appropriated funds with which to build a mission arch at the foot of D street, to greet the visitors upon their arrival upon either the Santa Fe trains or the several lines of steamships, which will be a replica of the arches of San Luis Capistrano, and to build a triumphal arch at one of the most prominent corners in the business district.

They have also engaged a number of bands of music to be used in the various parades and pageants which in the evenings are to be combined, giving the public the greatest band concert ever held in San Diego.

All contracts for concessions or construction have been made of a competitive character and the award conferred upon the lowest bidder consistent upon their ability to fulfill their contract, and the spirit of fair play in every respect and particular has predominated, and will continue so at all times.

Only such business interests as will especially benefit from our visitors, such as saloons, restaurants, cigar stores, billiard halls, etc., will be called upon for contributions.

The contract for the building of twenty-one mission floats and eight historical floats, after open competition, was awarded the Industrial and Historical Pageant Association for $15,000, as they were the lowest bidders. Such other money as has been spent for this celebration consists of an edition of 10,000 handsome posters, the renting of tents, the display of fireworks, appropriations for prizes, and such other incidentals as office expenses, newspaper advertising, etc. All of which items are open to the public's inspection at any time they desire to review them.

It is the desire of the celebration committee and of the executive committee of the exposition that the public should know that no one has authority to make any contract whatever except as shall be approved by the executive committee of the exposition, and that the same committee also ratifies the sale of concessions, and that the auditor of the exposition collects all moneys from all and all sources, and pays only such bills as shall have been approved by the executive committee of the exposition.

The handling of the celebration is strictly in the hands of Dick Ferris, as manager, subject to the action of the executive committee as above stated. He is assisted in this work by E. A. Herrick of the publicity department of the exposition, who is loaned to the celebration committee for this occasion, and E. H. Clough, who conceived the various pageants, and who is responsible for their historical correctness.

The general committee, of which H. R. Lee is chairman, is of an advisory character, and is composed of the many labor, fraternal and civic bodies of the city of San Diego.

The advantages that must accrue to the exposition, and to San Diego, are very manifest. The entire country knows now of San Diego and its exposition. Posters, folders and advertising matter of various descriptions are daily being sent broadcast into every city of the union. The newspapers all over the country are printing columns about us, and are each week being supplied from the publicity department with news and items of interest, pictorial illustrations, etc. In addition to all this, a systematic bill posting of the territory contiguous to San Diego is now going on, which, together with the special railroad and steamship rates installed by the various companies insures a tremendous incursion of visitors, which will not only result in temporary financial benefit to San Diego, but permanently advertise our city throughout the world.

The headquarters of the celebration committee are located in the U. S. Grant hotel at the corner of Third and D streets, where any information will be cheerfully furnished, and where will be gladly received any suggestions or proffers of assistance of any character.

(Signed) JOS. W. SEFTON, JR.
Acting Director General.

## CHOATE WIRES PROTEST AGAINST EXPO CHANGE

**Says Names of Allen, Olmsted and Goodhue Have Aided Committee**

In a night-lettergram from Washington, Rufus Choate, secretary of the San Diego chamber of commerce, informs Acting Director-General Joseph W. Sefton that any change in the building organization of the Panama-California exposition might be disastrous to the exposition plans at the capitol. He claims that the names of Allen, Olmsted and Goodhue disarmed the fears of the congressmen that the exposition was a local talent affair strictly and, like Jamestown, could not succeed.

# SEFTON CALLS ON WADHAM TO SUBSTANTIATE CHARGES

## ACTING DIRECTOR OF FAIR DEFENDS PUBLICITY BUREAU

### Cites Figures to Show How San Diego Has Been Well Advertised

### TOTAL EXPENSE IS $32,375

### Recommends That Knockers Cease Attacks or Show Cause For Dissatisfaction

Following is the report of the chairman of the committee on publicity and exploitation, Jos. W. Sefton, Jr.:

Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition. Gentlemen: The department of publicity and exploitation was organized directly after incorporation of the Exposition company in September, 1909, and has been active continuously with publicity matters since that time.

During the progress of this work newspapers and periodicals of the United States, Canada, South America and of Europe have been supplied with matter relating to the Panama-California exposition, its aims and purposes and its organization, as fast as perfected.

Since this activity began the department has supplied 7105 newspapers and other periodicals with matter. These periodicals and newspapers have a combined circulation of over 17.000,000. A regular mailing service has been established for this purpose and 1500 papers are now on the regular mailing list. Expressions of friendliness to the exposition, with proffers of space when desired by the department, have come from all quarters.

Notable among the achievements of the department are the successes that attended the campaign in California during 1910 for the exposition bonds when this department worked in conjunction with San Francisco; the aviation meetings which were held here last spring and the resultant publicity for San Diego and the exposition that followed; the arrangement by Mr. Joseph W. Sefton with Sir Thomas Lipton for an interoceanic yacht race in 1915 and the ground breaking celebration, with its vast publicity, the work of the past four months.

During the activity of the department there has been spent the sum of $32,375. The efforts of the department can best be measured by the results attained in San Diego. The exposition has been advertised throughout the world. San Diego has been in the date lines of every great newspaper in the world during the last eight months, especially. Since January, 1911, the postoffice in San Diego has increased in point of receipts and work to be performed until the force has been increased nearly 25 per cent and this increase is due in a very large measure to the efforts of this department.

Seventeen scrap books contain the clippings so far received from the matter sent out by the department. These clippings arrive at the rate of about 1000 a week and the number is increasing constantly, due to the interest, widespread, in the coming celebration in this city.

In addition to this feature is the trip just about concluded, of the director of this department, who accompanied Director-General Collier to Washington and through the south during the last three months. The publicity given the efforts of the Panama-California exposition officials to assist the southern states in attracting travel through those states has been enormous. Passage of the resolution now before congress authorizing the president of the United States to invite the republics of Central and South America to participate in this exposition will enormously assist the committee on exhibits and concessions has been named by the board of directors and this data is being compiled and will be sent out in the very near future.

Much of the work of the department has been lost through the unfortunate misunderstanding that has arisen in the conduct of the construction affairs of the exposition. The publicity department will be compelled to repeat much of its effort in many portions of the territory when these differences are adjusted and the exposition is once more running smoothly toward eventual completion.

At present the department possesses an organization that can be expanded indefinitely as the work progresses, and being flexible in one direction is equally capable of contraction, as needs may require.

The large amount of publicity gained for the San Diego Panama-California exposition is a matter for favorable comment in advertising centers throughout the country and no other exposition has, at the same stage of history, been more fortunate than this. Appealing as it does to the artistic side of the progress of the world, the Panama-California exposition, to be held in San Diego in 1915, is one of the most interesting subjects now in the public prints, especially since the management has attracted to it the world famous architects and artists who have been asked to create and build this exposition.

In closing, the department would like to enlarge upon one or two subjects. The $32,375 mentioned in the early part of this report covers every item of expense incurred by this office, including salaries, furniture and fixtures, postage, stationery, etc. It does not include one cent for the expenses of any officer of the exposition or any paid advertising, nor will such items appear in the statement of any other department. This department handled entirely and brought to a successful close the campaign for the one million dollar park improvement bonds. These bonds were carried by the exposition for exposition purposes, and there never was a doubt in the mind of any voter as to the ultimate destination of this money. This department has handled the reports made by the different departments which have appeared in recent issues of the San Diego Union and is prepared to handle the reports of Mayor James E. Wadham and the park commissioners of San Diego on the matter of their relations to the exposition. Mayor Wadham and the park commission owe to the exposition and the people of San Diego a complete open and above-board statement of their position; their present reasons and future plans. A refusal to make this public report, whether through this department, or otherwise, will make them solely and entirely responsible if their action results in injury to San Diego.

The exposition was never in a more glorious position than now.

It has received recognition and a large appropriation from the state of California.

Recognition and promises of appropriation from many other states.

Promises of appropriations and participation from the following government departments:

Department of agriculture, department of the interior, department of the treasury, the postoffice department, the reclamation bureau, the forestry bureau, the department of commerce and labor, the Smithsonian institute, and the state department.

Director-General John Barrett of the Pan-American Union has made a general statement to the Pan-American republics advising and inviting them in behalf of the Union to take part.

At the present moment preparations are in full swing for the greatest and most unique celebration ever held in California, that connected with the ground-breaking ceremonies July 19, 20, 21 and 22.

President Taft himself will officially open the celebration and has given his unofficial endorsement to the exposition project itself.

Actual government recognition is only a matter of days—probably of hours. It is needless to state what this means to San Diego.

All counties of the state of California have signified their intention of dividing all county exhibits equally between San Diego and San Francisco.

The American Woman's league has offered a $100,000 building and the use of eighty-two publications allied with its movement, the combined circulation of which is nearly 11,000,000.

We have received assurance from many foreign governments that they will participate, and are only waiting for information as to space rules and regulations, etc.

There is now present in the city Dr. Eugenio Dahne, commissioner of

Dick Ferris was engaged as general manager with full and absolute authority in his respective duties, and at his request the executive committee of the Panama-California exposition decided that no contract bearing official obligation of any character should be entered into unless as approved by himself and later ratified by the executive committee, and as a further safeguard from criticism and question of honesty and integrity, he requested that all moneys, receipts and tickets be handled by the auditor of the exposition, which was likewise approved by the executive committee of the Panama-California exposition. It must also be further stated that Mr. Ferris is serving this celebration without any compensation whatever, except as his actual expenses, including hotels, railroad fares, sleeping cars, and all other incidentals not to exceed $10 per day.

Starting under this organization, H. W. Vincent was employed as secretary at a salary of $25 per week, and the allowance made for a stenographer at $60 per month. The program as submitted by the celebration committee and adopted by the exposition executive committee is as follows:

Four days of pageantry and carnival, July 19 to 22, inclusive.

**July 19**

In the forenoon, celebration by the Franciscan Fathers, with a pontifical mass of the founding of the San Diego mission, the first to be established in California. In the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, the ground-breaking ceremonies under the auspices of the officials of the Panama-California exposition. At 8:30 p. m., magnificent display of firewarks on the bay, and the landing of Cabrillo.

**July 20**

10 a. m., floral parade under the auspices of the ladies' auxiliary committee, with prizes for the best decorated vehicles. Beginning at 2 p. m., and continuing until 5 p. m., athletic events, autmobile racing, aquatic sports, aviation meets and numerous other entertainments for the visitors. At 8:30 p. m., a grand historical pageant illustrative of the important historical epochs from the landing of Cabrillo to the founding of the mission of San Diego.

**Friday, July 21**

10 a. m., great industrial parade. From 2 to 5 p. m., athletic events, automobile racing, aquatic sports, aviation meet, and numerous other entertainments for the visitors. At 8 p. m., reception by all fraternal orders in their respective headquarters to all visiting members. 9 p. m., grand masque ball at the U. S. Grant hotel. Band concerts, etc.

**Saturday, July 22**

10 a. m., mission pageant, in which will be shown a replica of every mission in California. The most imposing and unique pageant ever presented to the world. From 2 to 5 p. m., athletic events, automobile racing, aquatic sports, aviation meet, and numerous other entertainments for the visitors. Beginning at 8 p. m., a night of carnival and revelry. Ramona's masque ball and numerous other attractions of interest and entertainment.

Each day of the celebration the "Isthmus," similar to the "Midway," the "Trail," and other enclosures of previous celebrations, to be in operation from 10 a. m. until midnight.

Recognizing the fact that this celebration would be regarded as the advance agent of the exposition, and criticised accordingly, it has been the aim of the executive committees of both the celebration and the exposition to make it of such an attractive character as will redound credit upon all concerned, and upon San Diego in particular. It is estimated that our visitors will number or exceed 50,000, and that every business interest in San Diego will directly or indirectly benefit therefrom. The success of this celebration will mean a million dollars in advertising to San Diego, and if loyally and unanimously supported by the business and private interests of San Diego, it is proposed to hold a similar celebration each year hereafter until 1915, when the exposition opens.

The various celebrations will be divided as follows: This year, as outlined above, beginning with the discovery of the Pacific ocean and the landing of Cabrillo to the founding of the San Diego mission. The second year to begin with the American occupation and continue to the time of the argonauts. The third year to include the beginning of statehood and the progress of California, to the completion of the Panama canal.

As the period embraced in this year's celebration deals mostly with the Spanish explorers and founding of missions, the celebration must necessarily be of a religious and historical character, and therefore the colors adopted must conform to the Spanish flag, namely, red and yellow, which will be the official colors of the celebration.

It is proposed to decorate electrically and otherwise D street from the water front to Third street, and to

mittee of the exposition that the public should know that no one has authority to make any contract whatever except as shall be approved by the executive committee of the exposition, and that the same committee also ratifies the sale of concessions, and that the auditor of the exposition collects all moneys from any and all sources, and pays only such bills as shall have been approved by the executive committee of the exposition.

The handling of the celebration is strictly in the hands of Dick Ferris, as manager, subject to the action of the executive committee as above stated. He is assisted in this work by E. A. Herrick of the publicity department of the exposition, who is loaned to the celebration committee for this occasion, and E. H. Clough, who conceived the various pageants, and who is responsible for their historical correctness.

The general committee, of which H. R. Lee is chairman, is of an advisory character, and is composed of the many labor, fraternal and civic bodies of the city of San Diego.

The advantages that must accrue to the exposition, and to San Diego, are very manifest. The entire country knows now of San Diego and its exposition. Posters, folders and advertising matter of various descriptions are daily being sent broadcast into every city of the union. The newspapers all over the country are printing columns about us, and are each week being supplied from the publicity department with news and items of interest, pictorial illustrations, etc. In addition to all this, a systematic bill posting of the territory contiguous to San Diego is now going on, which, together with the special railroad and steamship rates installed by the various companies insures a tremendous incursion of visitors, which will not only result in temporary financial benefit to San Diego, but permanently advertise our city throughout the world.

The headquarters of the celebration committee are located in the U. S. Grant hotel at the corner of Third and D streets, where any information will be cheerfully furnished, and where will be gladly received any suggestions or proffers of assistance of any character.

(Signed) JOS. W. SEFTON, JR.
Acting Director General.

## CHOATE WIRES PROTEST AGAINST EXPO CHANGE

**Says Names of Allen, Olmsted and Goodhue Have Aided Committee**

In a night-lettergram from Washington, Rufus Choate, secretary of the San Diego chamber of commerce, informs Acting Director-General Joseph W. Sefton that any change in the building organization of the Panama-California exposition might be disastrous to the exposition plans at the capitol. He claims that the names of Allen, Olmsted and Goodhue disarmed the fears of the congressmen that the exposition was a local talent affair strictly and, like Jamestown, could not succeed.

## Cause For Dissatisfaction

Following is the report of the chairman of the committee on publicity and exploitation, Jos. W. Sefton, Jr.:

Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition. Gentlemen: The department of publicity and exploitation was organized directly after incorporation of the Exposition company in September, 1909, and has been active continuously with publicity matters since that time.

During the progress of this work newspapers and periodicals of the United States, Canada, South America and of Europe have been supplied with matter relating to the Panama-California exposition, its aims and purposes and its organization, as fast as perfected.

Since this activity began the department has supplied 7105 newspapers and other periodicals with matter. These periodicals and newspapers have a combined circulation of over 17,000,000. A regular mailing service has been established for this purpose and 1500 papers are now on the regular mailing list. Expressions of friendliness to the exposition, with proffers of space when desired by the department, have come from all quarters.

Notable among the achievements of the department are the successes that attended the campaign in California during 1910 for the exposition bonds when this department worked in conjunction with San Francisco; the aviation meetings which were held here last spring and the resultant publicity for San Diego and the exposition that followed; the arrangement by Mr. Joseph W. Sefton with Sir Thomas Lipton for an interoceanic yacht race in 1915 and the ground breaking celebration, with its vast publicity, the work of the past four months.

During the activity of the department there has been spent the sum of $32,375. The efforts of the department can best be measured by the results attained in San Diego. The exposition has been advertised throughout the world. San Diego has been in the date lines of every great newspaper in the world during the last eight months, especially. Since January, 1911, the postoffice in San Diego has increased in point of receipts and work to be performed until the force has been increased nearly 25 per cent and this increase is due in a very large measure to the efforts of this department.

Seventeen scrap books contain the clippings so far received from the matter sent out by the department. These clippings arrive at the rate of about 1000 a week and the number is increasing constantly, due to the interest, widespread, in the coming celebration in this city.

In addition to this feature is the trip just about concluded, of the director of this department, who accompanied Director-General Collier to Washington and through the south during the last three months. The publicity given the efforts of the Panama-California exposition officials to assist the southern states in attracting travel through those states has been enormous. Passage of the resolution now before congress authorizing the president of the United States to invite the republics of Central and South America to participate in this exposition will enormously assist the publicity campaign, and has assisted greatly so far.

The department has a well equipped library of information, has lists of memberships of state societies and kindred organizations and is now in position to cover the United States completely by mail upon any important event in connection with the exposition. The department has been placed at the service of the big news gathering associations of the world for news events in this district and frequent inquiries are received from widely scattered sources in regard to the exposition.

The department has sent out the enormous total of 183,600 pieces of mail in single enclosures and bulk packages to all parts of the world and the results are beginning to be felt in greater degree than ever before.

Too much praise cannot be given the press of San Diego for the cooperation it has extended to this department. Without exception every periodical and newspaper published in the city has been ready at all times to publish any and all communications and contributions that were properly prepared, and the press of San Diego has borne its share, and at times more than its share, of the work of publicity for the exposition at all times. The same is true in a less degree of the press of the county and of the state; no paper in California has declined to assist the department in the publication of properly prepared matter relating to the exposition, its organization and progress of development.

When it is remembered that the department has never paid a dollar for space in any newspaper, the widespread spirit of kindly co-operation which has made the fine success of the depatrment possible can readily be understood.

Work in foreign countries has not been carried forward as fast as could be wished on account of lack of definite plans of the exposition, figures as to floor space, rules for exhibitors and data of similar nature since the management has attracted to it the world famous architects and artists who have been asked to create and build this exposition.

In closing, the department would like to enlarge upon one or two subjects. The $32,375 mentioned in the early part of this report covers every item of expense incurred by this office, including salaries, furniture and fixtures, postage, stationery, etc. It does not include one cent for the expenses of any officer of the exposition or any paid advertising, nor will such items appear in the statement of any other department. This department handled entirely and brought to a successful close the campaign for the one million dollar park improvement bonds. These bonds were carried by the exposition for exposition purposes, and there never was a doubt in the mind of any voter as to the ultimate destination of this money. This department has handled the reports made by the different departments which have appeared in recent issues of the San Diego Union and is prepared to handle the reports of Mayor James E. Wadham and the park commissioners of San Diego on the matter of their relations to the exposition. Mayor Wadham and the park commission owe to the exposition and the people of San Diego a complete open and above-board statement of their position; their present reasons and future plans. A refusal to make this public report, whether through this department, or otherwise, will make them solely and entirely responsible if their action results in injury to San Diego.

The exposition was never in a more glorious position than now.

It has received recognition and a large appropriation from the state of California.

Recognition and promises of appropriation from many other states.

Promises of appropriations and participation from the following government departments:

Department of agriculture, department of the interior, department of the treasury, the postoffice department, the reclamation bureau, the forestry bureau, the department of commerce and labor, the Smithsonian institute, and the state department.

Director-General John Barrett of the Pan-American Union has made a general statement to the Pan-American republics advising and inviting them in behalf of the Union to take part.

At the present moment preparations are in full swing for the greatest and most unique celebration ever held in California, that connected with the ground-breaking ceremonies July 19, 20, 21 and 22.

President Taft himself will officially open the celebration and has given his unofficial endorsement to the exposition project itself.

Actual government recognition is only a matter of days—probably of hours. It is needless to state what this means to San Diego.

All counties of the state of California have signified their intention of dividing all county exhibits equally between San Diego and San Francisco.

The American Woman's league has offered a $100,000 building and the use of eighty-two publications allied with its movement, the combined circulation of which is nearly 11,000,000.

We have received assurance from many foreign governments that they will participate, and are only waiting for information as to space rules and regulations, etc.

There is now present in the city Dr. Eugenio Dahne, commissioner of the Brazilian government representing the department of agriculture, commerce and industry, who is here to decide on the scope and extent of the Brazilian exhibit.

All this depends upon the retention of the present organization,—an organization that has excited nothing but praise and compliments in official quarters throughout the world since the personnel was made public.

Anyone who arbitrarily persists in obstructive tactics must be prepared to take the responsibility and abide by the consequences.

(Signed) J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Chairman Committee on Exploitation and Publicity.

### The Celebration

The ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California exposition was first proposed and promulgated by the various labor, fraternal and civic organizations of the city of San Diego as a testimonial of their confidence in the great success of the Panama-California exposition and its present management. In view of the enormous expense which has already been incurred, it was first thought that this ground-breaking celebration could be made self-sustaining in the sale of concessions, the operation of a carnival, side shows, grand stands, sports, and numerous other sources of revenue, but upon consultation with men of experience, it was learned that such could not be done. It was then that not only the committee but the interests which had been continually awakened began to disintegrate, that the exposition committee of the Panama-California exposition was called upon to pay a possible deficit, and as business men and custodians of the funds of the public, felt that if there was to be a deficit, they had better assume entire charge and reduce that deficit as much as possible.

The celebration committee was then reorganized, with Lieutenant W. R. Cushman as chairman, and given tentative authority to proceed, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the Panama-California exposition.

In the forenoon, celebration by the Franciscan Fathers, with a pontifical mass of the founding of the San Diego mission, the first to be established in California. In the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, the ground-breaking ceremonies under the auspices of the officials of the Panama-California exposition. At 8:30 p. m., magnificent display of firewarks on the bay, and the landing of Cabrillo.

**July 20**

10 a. m., floral parade under the auspices of the ladies' auxiliary committee, with prizes for the best decorated vehicles. Beginning at 2 p. m., and continuing until 5 p. m., athletic events, autmobile racing, aquatic sports, aviation meets and numerous other entertainments for the visitors. At 8:30 p. m., a grand historical pageant illustrative of the important historical epochs from the landing of Cabrillo to the founding of the mission of San Diego.

**Friday, July 21**

10 a. m., great industrial parade. From 2 to 5 p. m., athletic events, automobile racing, aquatic sports, aviation meet, and numerous other entertainments for the visitors. At 8 p. m., reception by all fraternal orders in their respective headquarters to all visiting members. 9 p. m., grand masque ball at the U. S. Grant hotel. Band concerts, etc.

**Saturday, July 22**

10 a. m., mission pageant, in which will be shown a replica of every mission in California. The most imposing and unique pageant ever presented to the world. From 2 to 5 p. m., athletic events, automobile racing, aquatic sports, aviation meet, and numerous other entertainments for the visitors. Beginning at 8 p. m., a night of carnival and revelry. Ramona's masque ball and numerous other attractions of interest and entertainment.

Each day of the celebration the "Isthmus," similar to the "Midway," the "Trail," and other enclosures of previous celebrations, to be in operation from 10 a. m. until midnight.

Recognizing the fact that this celebration would be regarded as the advance agent of the exposition, and criticised accordingly, it has been the aim of the executive committees of both the celebration and the exposition to make it of such an attractive character as will redound credit upon all concerned, and upon San Diego in particular. It is estimated that our visitors will number or exceed 50,000, and that every business interest in San Diego will directly or indirectly benefit therefrom. The success of this celebration will mean a million dollars in advertising to San Diego, and if loyally and unanimously supported by the business and private interests of San Diego, it is proposed to hold a similar celebration each year hereafter until 1915, when the exposition opens.

The various celebrations will be divided as follows: This year, as outlined above, beginning with the discovery of the Pacific ocean and the landing of Cabrillo to the founding of the San Diego mission. The second year to begin with the American occupation and continue to the time of the argonauts. The third year to include the beginning of statehood and the progress of California, to the completion of the Panama canal.

As the period embraced in this year's celebration deals mostly with the Spanish explorers and founding of missions, the celebration must necessarily be of a religious and historical character, and therefore the colors adopted must conform to the Spanish flag, namely, red and yellow, which will be the official colors of the celebration.

It is proposed to decorate electrically and otherwise D street from the water front to Third street, and to electrically illuminate the trees on the plaza, and it is expected of the merchants and business interests in the commercial districts to not only decorate their individual places of business, but to contribute as far as possible in illuminating and decorating their respective blocks.

The executive committee of the exposition has appropriated funds with which to build a mission arch at the foot of D street, to greet the visitors upon their arrival upon either the Santa Fe trains or the several lines of steamships, which will be a replica of the arches of San Luis Capistrano, and to build a triumphal arch at one of the most prominent corners in the business district.

They have also engaged a number of bands of music to be used in the various parades and pageants which in the evenings are to be combined, giving the public the greatest band concert ever held in San Diego.

All contracts for concessions or construction have been made of a competitive character and the award conferred upon the lowest bidder consistent upon their ability to fulfill their contract, and the spirit of fair play in every respect and particular has predominated, and will continue so at all times.

Only such business interests as will especially benefit from our visitors, such as saloons, restaurants, cigar stores, billiard halls, etc., will be called upon for contributions.

The contract for the building of twenty-one mission floats and eight historical floats, after open competition, was awarded the Industrial and Historical Pageant Association for $15,000, as they were the lowest bidders. Such other money as has been spent for this celebration consists of an edition of 10,000 handsome posters, the renting of tents, the display of fireworks, appropriations for prizes, and such other incidentals as office expenses, newspaper advertising, etc. All of which items are open to the public's inspection at any time they desire to review them.

It is the desire of the celebration committee and of the executive committee daily being sent broadcast into every city of the union. The newspapers all over the country are printing columns about us, and are each week being supplied from the publicity department with news and items of interest, pictorial illustrations, etc. In addition to all this, a systematic bill posting of the territory contiguous to San Diego is now going on, which, together with the special railroad and steamship rates installed by the various companies insures a tremendous incursion of visitors, which will not only result in temporary financial benefit to San Diego, but permanently advertise our city throughout the world.

The headquarters of the celebration committee are located in the U. S. Grant hotel at the corner of Third and D streets, where any information will be cheerfully furnished, and where will be gladly received any suggestions or proffers of assistance of any character.

(Signed) JOS. W. SEFTON, JR.
Acting Director General.

## CHOATE WIRES PROTEST AGAINST EXPO CHANGE

**Says Names of Allen, Olmsted and Goodhue Have Aided Committee**

In a night-lettergram from Washington, Rufus Choate, secretary of the San Diego chamber of commerce, informs Acting Director-General Joseph W. Sefton that any change in the building organization of the Panama-California exposition might be disastrous to the exposition plans at the capitol. He claims that the names of Allen, Olmsted and Goodhue disarmed the fears of the congressmen that the exposition was a local talent affair strictly and, like Jamestown, could not succeed.

June 15, 1911




# The San Diego Union

AND DAILY BEE.

THE UNION is published every day in the Union Building, South-West Corner Third and D Streets, San Diego, Cal., by the Union Company, to which all communications should be addressed.

ENTERED at the postoffice at San Diego as second class matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE UNION owns the exclusive right for a morning newspaper in San Diego to publish the telegraphic report of the Associated Press, which comes to its office direct by special wire.

TELEPHONES: Editorial Rooms, Sunset Main 88. Home 1002.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, Sunset Main 1. Home 1001.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—The Daily and Sunday Union, by mail:

| | |
|---|---|
| One year in advance | $9.00 |
| Six months in advance | $4.50 |
| Three months in advance | $2.25 |
| By mail or carrier, per month | .75 |
| The Sunday Union, by mail, per year | $2.00 |

THE WEEKLY UNION—Published every Thursday. Subscription for one year in advance $1.50; Six months in advance .75

NEW YORK OFFICE—Benjamin & Kentnor Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, representative for foreign advertising.

CHICAGO OFFICE—People's Gas Bldg. Benjamin & Kentnor, representatives. W. H. Kentnor, Manager.

THE UNION GUARANTEES A MUCH LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN DIEGO.


## THE EXPOSITION CONTROVERSY

THE PEOPLE of San Diego will do well to pay more attention than they have been giving recently to the exposition, and especially to the situation that has developed since the change in the personnel of the park board. For many months past, while there has been no apathy in regard to the great enterprise, the average citizen has seen no reason why he should actively concern himself about the project. The million dollar fund had been subscribed, the bonds had been voted, and the management of the exposition company was one to inspire implicit confidence that the undertaking would be carried to success. In these conditions there appeared no reason why the people should trouble themselves about the affair. The situation that is now presented, however, is very different. It calls for the thoughtful consideration of every public-spirited man and woman in the community.

The truth is unpleasant, but it must be faced. Unless the present controversy can be eliminated, and some sort of a working agreement reached by the park board and the exposition directors, San Diego's plans for 1915 may have to be abandoned. To carry them out under present conditions would be apparently impossible. As matters now are, one set of officials has charge of spending one half of the total fund of $2,000,000 upon improvements designed to form what might, perhaps, be styled the basis and setting of the exposition. The directors of the latter have charge of spending the other million upon what might be called the superstructure, using the term in a very broad sense. Such an arrangement will involve two sets of employes for work that could be better performed by one set. It will involve, too, other objectionable features that will readily suggest themselves to persons who give thought to the subject. But the worst of those features is the lack of any central authority to direct the undertaking. A more unscientific and impracticable plan of carrying out a great enterprise could hardly be conceived. No great undertaking of like nature was ever brought to success by such methods, and probably none ever will be.

It is not the purpose here to criticise the park board, but it would be interesting to know how the members of that body suppose that a great exposition can be created by the methods contemplated. The board can proceed along the technical lines of the terms of the bond issue, laying out roads, erecting permanent structures, etc. But unless this task is performed in collaboration with the men who have planned the exposition as a whole, the result will be a series of misfits that are likely to be as absurd as deplorable. And unfortunately the attitude of members of the board is not one that encourages the idea that they purpose to act otherwise than in entire independence of the exposition directors who have devoted months to planning every detail of the undertaking—a project in which, by the way, not one of the park commissioners has heretofore displayed any notable interest.

In a previous article in this paper it was suggested that there ought to be a way in which the directors and park commissioners could get together and arrange to act in harmony. The Union sees no reason to change the opinion there expressed. The agreement of last January between the exposition company and the former park board appears to have been an admirable arrangement for enabling the parties to it to work in perfect unison. While it was in operation, the exposition plans were being carred out in much the same manner as if their execution had been directed by a single body or by even an individual. It would be fortunate if that agreement could be again put in force, and there appears no valid reason why it should not be. But whether that plan be adopted again or not, there should be no difficulty in reaching some basis

mand that the present controversy shall be ended, a way will be found to end it in short order.

The people of this city have done their part to promote the success of the exposition. They have given freely and gone into debt to give more. They have a right to insist that they shall not be deprived of the fruits of their public spirit because of jealousy, animosity, politics or technicalities.

And if it shall come to pass that the grand undertaking which has made San Diego known the length and breadth of the land, shall end in failure and humiliation, the people of this city will place the blame where it belongs.

June 16, 1911

## Park Board Decides To Accept Ant Eater If Donated to Zoo

### Receive Offer From Boy Who Would Sell Strange Animal for Ten Dollars.

Wanted—Progressive, public-spirited citizen, distinguished or otherwise, who is willing to separate himself from ten dollars, more or less, to purchase one first-class South American ant-eater for Balboa park zoo.

CLARK BRALY,
F. WILLIAM VOGT,
GEORGE R. HARRISON,
Park Commissioners.

The "home made" zoological garden which Mr. Braly proposes to found in Balboa park is beginning to assume international proportions. J. A. Reed appeared before the board, yesterday, and offered to sell the city a South American ant-eater.

"It was brought to San Diego by a sailor who gave it to a boy in Ocean Beach," said Mr. Reed. "The boy is needy and will sell it cheap. The animal is a pet and will eat bread, potatoes or almost anthing."

The three commissioners became at tentive at once. Mr. Vogt adjusted his glasses for a clearer view of the situation. Mr. Harrison commenced to figure the cost of maintenance.

"The ant-eater broke into a store some time ago and ate some candy. The boy followed his pet and fell to the temptation. He ate some candy, too, and now he is in the detention home," continued Mr. Reed.

Mr. Harrison was enveloped in a storm of lightning calculations. The board has something like $10,000 of a maintenance fund. Would the fund stand the pressure of an extra ten dollars and keep the plaza fountain agoing? It would not was the result of his figures. Braly's eyes fell. He saw that ant-eater fading away on the bog beyond Ocean Beach, and grew sad.

"Perhaps the ant-eater would be considered a park improvement and could be paid for out of the million," suggested Mr. Vogt, who blushed when he realized that he had just given his maiden speech.

"How much would that ant-eater cost?" shyly asked Mr. Braly. "So far, you know, all the animals we got, have been donated."

'I don't kknow how much the boy wants," replied Mr. Reed. "I suppose you could buy it for fifteen dollars; probably ten; perhaps the boy would take five, if he couldn't get any more. It seems to me that some public-spirited citizen might be induced to buy it and present it to the park."

Mr. Braly's face lightened. "Can you take care of an ant-eater," he asked Albert B. Christopher, park foreman.

"Sure," replied the park foreman. "It's easy. Ant-eaters like sweet stuff. Ants gather up all the sweet stuff they can get. They're full of syrup. That's the reason ant-eaters eat ants."

The ant-eater will be added to the park zoo if received as a donation.


## Park Board Decides To Accept Ant Eater If Donated to Zoo

Union June 16, 1911

### Receive Offer From Boy Who Would Sell Strange Animal for Ten Dollars.

Wanted—Progressive, public-spirited citizen, distinguished or otherwise, who is willing to separate himself from ten dollars, more or less, to purchase one first-class South American ant-eater for Balboa park zoo.

CLARK BRALY,
F. WILLIAM VOGT,
GEORGE R. HARRISON,
Park Commissioners.

The "home made" zoological garden which Mr. Braly proposes to found in Balboa park is beginning to assume international proportions. J. A. Reed appeared before the board, yesterday, and offered to sell the city a South American ant-eater.

"It was brought to San Diego by a sailor who gave it to a boy in Ocean Beach," said Mr. Reed. "The boy is needy and will sell it cheap. The animal is a pet and will eat bread, potatoes or almost anthing."

The three commissioners became at tentive at once. Mr. Vogt adjusted his glasses for a clearer view of the situation. Mr. Harrison commenced to figure the cost of maintenance.

"The ant-eater broke into a store some time ago and ate some candy. The boy followed his pet and fell to the temptation. He ate some candy, too, and now he is in the detention home," continued Mr. Reed.

Mr. Harrison was enveloped in a storm of lightning calculations. The board has something like $10,000 of a maintenance fund. Would the fund stand the pressure of an extra ten dollars and keep the plaza fountain agoing? It would not was the result of his figures. Braly's eyes fell. He saw that ant-eater fading away on the bog beyond Ocean Beach, and grew sad.

"Perhaps the ant-eater would be considered a park improvement and could be paid for out of the million," suggested Mr. Vogt, who blushed when he realized that he had just given his maiden speech.

"How much would that ant-eater cost?" shyly asked Mr. Braly. "So far, you know, all the animals we got, have been donated."

'I don't kknow how much the boy wants," replied Mr. Reed. "I suppose you could buy it for fifteen dollars; probably ten; perhaps the boy would take five, if he couldn't get any more. It seems to me that some public-spirited citizen might be induced to buy it and present it to the park."

Mr. Braly's face lightened. "Can you take care of an ant-eater," he asked Albert B. Christopher, park foreman.

"Sure," replied the park foreman. "It's easy. Ant-eaters like sweet stuff. Ants gather up all the sweet stuff they can get. They're full of syrup. That's the reason ant-eaters eat ants."

The ant-eater will be added to the park zoo if received as a donation.

Union, June 16, 1911

# EXPLAIN, RECEDE OR RESIGN SEFTON TELLS PARK BOARD

## PRESENT SITUATION IS INTOLERABLE HE DECLARES

### Says People of San Diego Are "Absolutely Impatient Over Delay."

### DEMANDS PROMPT ACTION

An Open Statement to the City Park Board:

It is a well recognized fact that the persons who subscribed with enthusiasm to the capital stock of the exposition are the very same persons who voted in favor of the million dollar bond issue, and that this money was voted with the express understanding that it is to be used in the park for exposition purposes. It was this understanding that led to the formation of the agreement between the park board and the exposition, and the formation by the exposition later of a division of works, under which the above detailed work has been done. This agreement is in exact accord with the law of the city, county and state, and there is no question of its legality except in the mind of some person who finds the provisions of this agreement inimical to his own interests. The work above detailed is simply preliminary.

It will be necessary, in order to carry out the expressed intentions of the people of San Diego to create in the park a miniature city. For this purpose a main street system with lines of tributary communication will be necessary.

Such streets necessarily will contain curbs, gutters, pavements and all drainage facilities, such as sewers and open drains, water mains, bridges, buildings ordinances, rules, regulations and many others.

How does the park board propose to carry out this work?

Does the park board think that two engineers, two architects, two heads, two conceptions, two ideas emanating from two sets of men who are not working in harmony toward one end can do it?

The preliminary work of tree, shrub and vine planting has begun. Even should the park board cause the abandonment of the exposition, it must of necessity proceed with the ornamentation of the park by plantation, by construction of rest horses, by creation of places of amusement, stadiums, lawns, lakes and other ordinary park improvement.

Has the park board any plans, or even a general idea of the extent of the work of this character it intends to carry out?

The miniature city will require a water system, both for domestic and fire supply. If this city should not be built such a system will be required for the ordinary park work.

Has the park board any plans by which this water system may be installed in either event?

The miniature city will also require illumination and a certain amount of illumination will be required for ordinary park improvement.

What, if any, plan has the park board for this feature?

What, if any, plans has the park board for protection of this miniature city from fire?

Does the park board intend to pursue the expensive general contract system in park improvement and purchase materials in the open market, or has it some definite plan for the establishment or grading camps by which a large overhead expense will be cut off, and by which a great saving will be effected by the purchase of materials?

What, if any, plans have been made or are in contemplation for the simple maintenance of the park and to continue the propagation of the plants necessary for park improvement?

Is the park board going to abandon the plain intention of the people to hold an exposition?

Has the park board any adequate plan whatever for the creation of the exposition in the park in compliance with the will of the people?

Has the park board any man in its number the operation of the division of works under the agreement between the old park board and the exposition?

The board of directors of the exposition and the members of the old park board and the members of the buildings and grounds committee of the exposition have put themselves upon record before the people of San Diego and have detailed the plan under which it is proposed to create the exposition and improve the park, in accordance with the will of the people expressed by their voluntary subscription to the exposition fund and their adoption of the million dollar bond ordinance.

It is now up to the park board to make the same explanation, to show wherein their procedure will result in greater benefit to the city, and to show wherein their method will reduce the estimate of expense for the work.

The people of San Diego are absolutely impatient at the delay in settlement of this controversy. The board of directors of the exposition have done everything in their power to enlighten the people as to their plans.

The park board has done absolutely nothing.

The park board has been placed in such a position that it must either explain to the people what its plans are and how much greater a saving to the city these plans will make, or recede from its position, or resign.

The present situation is intolerable and cannot continue.

The members of the board of directors, which includes such men as U. S. Grant, Jr., William Clayton, G. A. Davidson, C. L. Williams, Fred W. Jackson, Jr., D. F. Carrettson, George Burnham, L. A. Blochman, John D. Spreckels, John F. Forward, Jr., W. A. Sloane, Fred Jewett, W. H. Ludington, Colonel McClure, Lucius C. Harrow, D. C. Collier, Arthur Marston, Julius Wangenheim, H. H. Jones and B. Y. McKenzie, have given their time and attention and supervision to the details of the immense plans for the exposition in the park, and it is impossible to select a more representative body of men for any project whatever in San Diego—men in whom the people have more confidence and in whose probity they can trust more absolutely.

Arrayed in opposition to these are Mayor Wadham, Clark Braly, president of the city park commission, and one or two others.

It is for the people to determine whether the exposition shall be carried through by the two dozen gentlemen above named, or abandoned because of the obstinate, obstructive tactics of the city officials mentioned.

(Signed) J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director General.

## SPECIFIES WORK DONE IN PARK

### Acting Director General Renders Accounts for Various Departments.

Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition.

Gentlemen: Following is a report of the work done in the park by the division of works up to and including the month of May, 1911:

Up to June 1, 1911, the division of works expended the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nursery | 24,050.66 |
| Nursey | 24,050.66 |
| Park work | 23,566.07 |
| Total | $58,585.72 |

**Works Office**

The amount of $10,968.99 charged is the net cost of the works office to date and includes $5244.92 of preliminary expenses incurred before the organization of the division of works, as well as all the cost of topographical surveys of the exposition site.

**Nursery**

A complete nursery has been installed and equipped. Approximately twenty-five acres have been fenced, piped for water and put under cultivation, and the following buildings have been erected and equipped.

Glass green house, 22x100 feet.
Lath green house, 22x96 feet.
High lath house, 96x96 feet.
Low lath house,, 96x164 feet.
Office, tool house, cutting house, cottage and 1300 lineal feet of hot and cold frames.

To stock the nursery the Normal Heights and Coronado nurseries were bought outright and large quantities of planting material were purchased from other dealers and nurseries. Material not obtainable locally has been secured in other parts of the United States and ordered from abroad. In addition to stock purchased, large quantities of planting materials have been propagated.

At this time the nursery contains more than 225,000 plants of all sorts and of all sizes up to twenty feet in height. The nursery contains 6300 palms of different species.

**Park Work**

The work done for the park board is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Preliminary surveys | $ 1,346.84 |
| Topographical surveys | 713.40 |
| Border plantations | 13,343.50 |
| Irrigating system | 6,167.95 |
| Improvement of Eighteenth street entrance | 513.16 |
| Miscellaneous park improvements | 386.30 |
| Maintenance of completed work | 1,114.92 |
| Total | $23,566.07 |

The preliminary surveys were made for the use of Mr. Olmsted in laying out the park improvements. These surveys were made before he division of works was organized, and they are so inaccurate that they are useless. This work was done over by the division of works.

The item for topographical surveys includes the cost of all surveys for the design and location of all park work done to date, and also includes surveys for a much greater amount of future work.

[illegible] places were "pot-holed," most of the "pot-holes" being blasted out of the hardpan. After the ground was prepared 28,000 trees and shrubs (twenty-nine varieties) were set out. The charge for border plantations also includes the work done on the border roads, grading for which was well under way when work was stopped.

The irrigating system was put in to water the plantations and consists of 23,000 feet of iron pipe (principally four-inch, three-inch and two-inch), together with all necessary fittings, valves and stand pipes.

The improvements at the Eighteenth street entrance consisted of cutting down some unsightly banks, filling a low area and planting trees.

The item of miscellaneous park improvement consists of small jobs in various parts of the park and includes the transplanting of a number of large palms which were secured in various parts of the city and moved to the park.

The item of maintenance includes the labor of upkeep and irrigating of plantations from the time they were set out until work was stopped. This item also includes the cost of all tools, hose, etc., needed for this work.

J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director General.

## CITY COUNCIL TO ACT ON IMPORTANT MEASURES

The city council will meet Saturday morning for possibly final consideration of the building ordinance before it is recommended for passage.

Consideration will be given to overhead wires, the smoke nuisance and the regulation of billboards. All persons who are interested in any of those subjects are invited to be present and to give their opinions.

## SCRIPPS' EDITOR CONDEMNS FAIR

### R. F. Paine in Letter to Union Declares Exposition Plans Should Be Dropped.

San Diego, Calif., June 15, 1911.
Editor San Diego Union:

Will you kindly permit one who has but recently become a permanent taxpayer in this glorious community to express an opinion based on your editorial "The Exposition Controversy."

"The truth," you will say, "is unpleasant, but it must be faced. Unless the present controversy can be eliminated and some sort of a working agreement reached by the park board and the exposition directors, San Diego's plans for 1915 may have to be abandoned."

I am certain that if the whole truth and nothing but the truth were known, public sentiment already favors abadonment of the exposition plans.

Having had some little experience with expositions, I am of strong conviction that they result in very little permanent benefit to any place. They are like stuffing the poor with hot turkey to the point of gastric paralysis, on Thanksgiving day, and letting them eat grass the rest of the year. And the movement for a San Diego exposition was an unwise thing from its inception, under the circumstances.

We propose to spend millions upon what the country looks upon as a mere side-show. With the first stake undriven, we are fighting, as to who shall have the authority, who shall spend the money. You truthfully say in your editorial that for many months the average citizen has seen no reason why he should actively concern himself about the project.

If you dig into the soul of the average citizen, particularly the merchants who have been bled, time and time again, for this, that and the other "worthy project," you'll find that a surprising number agree with me that the exposition should be sensibly and courageously abandoned NOW.

Please don't put me down as a knocker. I'm really a live-wire booster for San Diego. What real estate I've got hold of I'm holding at prices that would make the most optimistic, nervy and courageous real estate agent in this dear little burg turn chrome yellow through envy of my talent and gall as a booster. I am waiting everybody I know back east the truth, the whole truth, and more, too, about the superlative advantages of San Diego. But, with all this, I sincerely believe that a great mistake has been made and, as one bound to pay his part of interest on those millions of bonds, I vote to knock that exposition proposition on the head NOW, when it can be most decently and economically done.

Very respectfully,
R. F. PAINE,
2352 Fifth St.

Mr. Paine is editorial writer for the Scripps newspapers of the Pacific coast, including the San Diego Sun, Los Angeles Record, and papers in Sacramento, Fresno, Berkeley, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. He said last night that his letter to the Union simply expressed his views as a citizen and taxpayer of San Diego.

## PLAN BIG 1915 SIGN FOR PARK

Union June 16, 1911

### Board of Commissioners Receive Suggestions on Proposed Advertisement.

Plans for the big electric "1915" sign, which Park Commissioner Braly suggested should be erected at the highest point in Balboa park, and illuminated at night to advertise the exposition, were presented to the park board yesterday by the San Diego Ignition company.

Harry Brown, former city electrician, representing the company, explained that the figures would be 30 feet high and 4 feet wide. They would contain 500 lights, enough to make the figures plainly visible to passengers on incoming steamers. The framework is to be constructed of steel and so designed that it would offer no resistance to the wind.

H. H. Jones, general manager of the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric company, offered to erect and maintain the sign for from $142 to $162 a month, according to the length of time the lights were burned at night. The lower rate would allow them to burn until 10 o'clock and the higher rate until 11 o'clock at night. The maintenance would include the operation and renewal of bulbs. The figures represent the actual cost to the company.

Mr. Jones stated that the flat rate of $86 a month for electricity furnished the Plaza fountain also represented actual cost to his company.

"We consider the fountain one of the best ads the city has ever had," he said, "and we are not disposed to make money off of it. The water especially is a big ad. People outside of San Diego so often speak of our scarcity of water."

It proved impossible to operate a meter about the fountain on account of the dampness. The best indicating instruments were used to obtain an average of electricity used and the rate is based on that average, allowance being made for longer or shorter days, according to the time of year.

W. C. De Selm, electrician in charge of the fountain, made recommendations by which operating expenses could be reduced about $3500 a year. He proposes to replace the large, expensive, high-power lamps by smaller ones.

"The elimination of the sixty-four 40-watt lamps alone would save 40 per cent in power," he wrote, "and many dollars in new lamps."

Mr. De Selm would replace all large lamps—sixty 500-watt lamps—with 100-watt lamps as fast as "natural breakage make it necessary." Many other changes in lamps are suggested.

Lamps should be colored at the fountain, he says, instead of being carried to some electrical shop. In this way the expense for extra help would be eliminated.

## CITY COUNCIL TO AID EXPOSITION CELEBRATION

**Propose to Close and Set Aside Streets For Midway Purposes.**

The city council met yesterday afternoon and discussed means to aid the ground-breaking celebration. It was proposed to close Second street from D to E and E street from First to Third. This space will be set aside for a "midway."

Application for exclusive concessions to sell novelties were sent to the city attorney for an opinion. Councilmen doubt whether they have a right to grant such concessions.

The question of arches, electric lights and police regulations was also discussed but action was postponed until Monday, when Councilmen A. E. Woods and John L. Sehon will have returned from their harbor inspection trip to San [illegible]

Union, June 16, 1911



# EXPLAIN, RECEDE OR RESIGN SEFTON TELLS PARK BOARD

## PRESENT SITUATION IS INTOLERABLE HE DECLARES

### Says People of San Diego Are "Absolutely Impatient Over Delay."

### DEMANDS PROMPT ACTION

An Open Statement to the City Park Board:

It is a well recognized fact that the persons who subscribed with enthusiasm to the capital stock of the exposition are the very same persons who voted in favor of the million dollar bond issue, and that this money was voted with the express understanding that it is to be used in the park for exposition purposes. It was this understanding that led to the formation of the agreement between the park board and the exposition, and the formation by the exposition later of a division of works, under which the above detailed work has been done. This agreement is in exact accord with the law of the city, county and state, and there is no question of its legality except in the mind of some person who finds the provisions of this agreement inimical to his own interests. The work above detailed is simply preliminary.

It will be necessary, in order to carry out the expressed intentions of the people of San Diego to create in the park a miniature city. For this purpose a main street system with lines of tributary communication will be necessary.

Such streets necessarily will contain curbs, gutters, pavements and all drainage facilities, such as sewers and open drains, water mains, bridges, buildings ordinances, rules, regulations and many others.

How does the park board propose to carry out this work?

Does the park board think that two engineers, two architects, two heads, two conceptions, two ideas emanating from two sets of men who are not working in harmony toward one end can do it?

The preliminary work of tree, shrub and vine planting has begun. Even should the park board cause the abandonment of the exposition, it must of necessity proceed with the ornamentation of the park by plantation, by construction of rest hoises, by creation of places of amusement, stadiums, lawns, lakes and other ordinary park improvement.

Has the park board any plans, or even a general idea of the extent of the work of this character it intends to carry out?

The miniature city will require a water system, both for domestic and fire supply. If this city should not be built such a system will be required for the ordinary park work.

Has the park board any plans by which this water system may be installed in either event?

The miniature city will also require illumination and a certain amount of illumination will be required for ordinary park improvement.

What, if any, plan has the park board for this feature?

What, if any, plans has the park board for protection of this miniature city from fire?

Does the park board intend to pursue the expensive general contract system in park improvement and purchase materials in the open market, or has it some definite plan for the establishment of grading camps by which a large overhead expense will be cut off, and by which a great saving will be effected by the purchase of materials?

What, if any, plans have been made or are in contemplation for the simple maintenance of the park and to continue the propagation of the plants necessary for park improvement?

Is the park board going to abandon the plain intention of the people to hold an exposition?

Has the park board any adequate plan whatever for the creation of the exposition in the park in compliance with the will of the people?

Has the park board any man in its

## SPECIFIES WORK DONE IN PARK

### Acting Director General Renders Accounts for Various Departments.

Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition.

Gentlemen: Following is a report of the work done in the park by the division of works up to and including the month of May, 1911:

Up to June 1, 1911, the division of works expended the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nursery | 24,050.66 |
| Nursey | 24,050.66 |
| Park work | 23,566.07 |
| Total | $58,585.72 |

**Works Office**

The amount of $10,968.99 charged is the net cost of the works office to date and includes $5244.92 of preliminary expenses incurred before the organization of the division of works, as well as all the cost of topographical surveys of the exposition site.

**Nursery**

A complete nursery has been installed and equipped. Approximately twenty-five acres have been fenced, piped for water and put under cultivation, and the following buildings have been erected and equipped.

Glass green house, 22x100 feet.
Lath green house, 22x96 feet.
High lath house, 96x96 feet.
Low lath house,, 96x164 feet.
Office, tool house, cutting house, cottage and 1300 lineal feet of hot and cold frames.

To stock the nursery the Normal Heights and Coronado nurseries were bought outright and large quantities of planting material were purchased from other dealers and nurseries. Material not obtainable locally has been secured in other parts of the United States and ordered from abroad. In addition to stock purchased, large quantities of planting materials have been propagated.

At this time the nursery contains more than 225,000 plants of all sorts and of all sizes up to twenty feet in height. The nursery contains 6300 palms of different species.

**Park Work**

The work done for the park board is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Preliminary surveys | $ 1,346.84 |
| Topographical surveys | 713.40 |
| Border plantations | 13,343.50 |
| Irrigating system | 6,167.95 |
| Improvement of Eighteenth street entrance | 513.16 |
| Miscellaneous park improvements | 366.30 |
| Maintenance of completed work | 1,114.92 |
| Total | $23,566.07 |

The preliminary surveys were made for the use of Mr. Olmsted in laying out the park improvements. These surveys wehe made before he division of works was organized, and they are so inaccurate that they are useless. This work was done over by the division of works.

The item for topographical surveys includes the cost of all surveys for the design and location of all park work done to date, and also includes surveys for a much greater amount of future work.

The border plantations are seventy acres in area and extend along the north border of the park and for 2000 feet along the east border. All plantations were cleared, grubbed, spread with slaked lime at the rate of 1500 pounds per acre and with manure at the rate of fifteen cords per acre. After this the ground was plowed twice, thus breaking up the soil to an average depth of fourteen inches. A large part of the plantations are on the sides of canyons where it is impossible to plow. These places were "pot-holed," most of the "pot-holes" being blasted out of the hardpan. After the ground was prepared 28,000 trees and shrubs (twenty-nine varieties) were set out. The charge for border plantations also includes the work done on the border roads, grading for which was well under way when work was stopped.

The irrigating system was put in to

## SCRIPPS' EDITOR CONDEMNS FAIR

### R. F. Paine in Letter to Union Declares Exposition Plans Should Be Dropped.

San Diego, Calif., June 15, 1911.
Editor San Diego Union:

Will you kindly permit one who has but recently become a permanent taxpayer in this glorious community to express an opinion based on your editorial "The Exposition Controversy."

"The truth," you will say, "is unpleasant, but it must be faced. Unless the present controversy can be eliminated and some sort of a working agreement reached by the park board and the exposition directors, San Diego's plans for 1915 may have to be abandoned."

I am certain that if the whole truth and nothing but the truth were known, public sentiment already favors abadonment of the exposition plans.

Having had some little experience with expositions, I am of strong conviction that they result in very little permanent benefit to any place. They are like stuffing the poor with hot turkey to the point of gastric paralysis, on Thanksgiving day, and letting them eat grass the rest of the year. And the movement for a San Diego exposition was an unwise thing from its inception, under the circumstances.

We propose to spend millions upon what the country looks upon as a mere side-show. With the first stake undriven, we are fighting as to who shall have the authority, who shall spend the money. You truthfully say in your editorial that for many months the average citizen has seen no reason why he should actively concern himself about the project.

If you dig into the soul of the average citizen, particularly the merchants who have been bled, time and time again, for this, that and the other "worthy project," you'll find that a surprising number agree with me that the exposition should be sensibly and courageously abandoned NOW.

Please don't put me down as a knocker. I'm really a live-wire booster for San Diego. What real estate I've got hold of I'm holding at prices that would make the most optimistic, nervy and courageous real estate agent in this dear little burg turn chrome yellow through envy of my talent and gall as a booster. I am writing everybody I know back east the truth, the whole truth, and more, too, about the superlative advantages of San Diego. But, with all this, I sincerely believe that a great mistake has been made and, as one bound to pay his part of interest on those millions of bonds, I vote to knock that exposition proposition on the head NOW, when it can be most decently and economically done.

Very respectfully,
R. F. PAINE,
2352 Fifth St.

Mr. Paine is editorial writer for the Scripps newspapers of the Pacific coast, including the San Diego Sun, Los Angeles Record, and papers in Sacramento, Fresno, Berkeley, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. He said last night that his letter to the Union simply expressed his views as a citizen and taxpayer of San Diego.

67

## PLAN BIG 1915 SIGN FOR PARK

Union, June 16, 1911

### Board of Commissioners Receive Suggestions on Proposed Advertisement.

Plans for the big electric "1915" sign, which Park Commissioner Braly suggested should be erected at the highest point in Balboa park, and illuminated at night to advertise the exposition, were presented to the park board yesterday by the San Diego Ignition company.

Harry Brown, former city electrician, representing the company, explained that the figures would be 30 feet high and 4 feet wide. They would contain 500 lights, enough to make the figures plainly visible to passengers on incoming steamers. The framework is to be constructed of steel and so designed that it would offer no resistance to the wind.

H. H. Jones, general manager of the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric sompany, offered to erect and maintain the sign for from $142 to $162 a month, according to the length of time the lights were burned at night. The lower rate would allow them to burn until 10 o'clock and the higher rate until 11 o'clock at night. The maintenance would include the operation and renewal of bulbs. The figures represent the actual cost to the company.

Mr. Jones stated that the flat rate of $96 a month for electricity furnished the Plaza fountain also represented actual cost to his company.

"We consider the fountain one of the best ads the city has ever had," he said, "and we are not disposed to make money off of it. The water especially is a big ad. People outside of San Diego so often speak of our scarcity of water."

It proved impossible to operate a meter about the fountain on account of the dampness. The best indicating instruments were used to obtain an average of electricity used and the rate is based on that average, allowance being made for longer or shorter days, according to the time of year.

W. C. De Selm, electrician in charge of the fountain, made recommendations by which operating expenses could be reduced about $3500 a year. He proposes to replace the large, expensive, high-power lamps by smaller ones.

"The elimination of the sixty-four 40-watt lamps alone would save 40 per cent in power," he wrote, "and many dollars in new lamps."

Mr. De Selm would replace all large lamps—sixty 500-watt lamps—with 100-watt lamps as fast as "natural breakage make it necessary." Many other changes in lamps are suggested.

Lamps should be colored at the fountain, he says, instead of being carried to some electrical shop. In this way all the expense for extra help would be eliminated.

## CITY COUNCIL TO AID EXPOSITION CELEBRATION

**Propose to Close and Set Aside Streets For Midway Purposes.**

The city council met yesterday afternoon and discussed means to aid the ground-breaking celebration. It was proposed to close Second street from D to E and E street from First to Third. This space will be set aside for a "midway."

Application for exclusive concessions to sell novelties were sent to the city attorney for an opinion. Councilmen doubt whether they have a right to grant such concessions.

The question of arches, electric lights and police regulations was also discussed but action was postponed until Monday, when Councilmen A. E. Woods and John L. Sehon will have returned from their harbor inspection trip to San Francisco.

It is a well recognized fact that the persons who subscribed with enthusiasm to the capital stock of the exposition are the very same persons who voted in favor of the million dollar bond issue, and that this money was voted with the express understanding that it is to be used in the park for exposition purposes. It was this understanding that led to the formation of the agreement between the park board and the exposition, and the formation by the exposition later of a division of works, under which the above detailed work has been done. This agreement is in exact accord with the law of the city, county and state, and there is no question of its legality except in the mind of some person who finds the provisions of this agreement inimical to his own interests. The work above detailed is simply preliminary.

It will be necessary, in order to carry out the expressed intentions of the people of San Diego to create in the park a miniature city. For this purpose a main street system with lines of tributary communication will be necessary.

Such streets necessarily will contain curbs, gutters, pavements and all drainage facilities, such as sewers and open drains, water mains, bridges, buildings ordinances, rules, regulations and many others.

How does the park board propose to carry out this work?

Does the park board think that two engineers, two architects, two heads, two conceptions, two ideas emanating from two sets of men who are not working in harmony toward one end can do it?

The preliminary work of tree, shrub and vine planting has begun. Even should the park board cause the abandonment of the exposition, it must of necessity proceed with the ornamentation of the park by plantation, by construction of rest houses, by creation of places of amusement, stadiums, lawns, lakes and other ordinary park improvement.

Has the park board any plans, or even a general idea of the extent of the work of this character it intends to carry out?

The miniature city will require a water system, both for domestic and fire supply. If this city should not be built such a system will be required for the ordinary park work.

Has the park board any plans by which this water system may be installed in either event?

The miniature city will also require illumination and a certain amount of illumination will be required for ordinary park improvement.

What, if any, plan has the park board for this feature?

What, if any, plans has the park board for protection of this miniature city from fire?

Does the park board intend to pursue the expensive general contract system in park improvement and purchase materials in the open market, or has it some definite plan for the establishment of grading camps by which a large overhead expense will be cut off, and by which a great saving will be effected by the purchase of materials?

What, if any, plans have been made or are in contemplation for the simple maintenance of the park and to continue the propagation of the plants necessary for park improvement?

Is the park board going to abandon the plain intention of the people to hold an exposition?

Has the park board any adequate plan whatever for the creation of the exposition in the park in compliance with the will of the people?

Has the park board any man in its membership who is qualified to create the plans for the exposition and for park improvement?

Does the park board intend to cause the loss of all the funds which have been expended so far in the park?

Has the park board anything better to offer the taxpayers of San Diego than the plans adopted by the board of directors of the exposition and the old park board?

Has the park board any plan by which it can save the city any more money in the improvement of the park than has been shown can be saved through the operation of the division of works under the agreement between the old park board and the exposition?

The board of directors of the exposition and the members of the old park board and the members of the buildings and grounds committee of the exposition have put themselves upon record before the people of San Diego and have detailed the plan under which it is proposed to create the exposition and improve the park, in accordance with the will of the people expressed by their voluntary subscription to the exposition fund and their adoption of the million dollar bond ordinance.

It is now up to the park board to make the same explanation, to show wherein their procedure will result in greater benefit to the city, and to show wherein their method will reduce the estimate of expense for the work.

The people of San Diego are absolutely impatient at the delay in settlement of this controversy. The board of directors of the exposition have done everything in their power to enlighten the people as to their plans.

The park board has done absolutely nothing.

The park board has been placed in such a position that it must either explain to the people what its plans are and how much greater a saving to the city these plans will make, or recede from its position, or resign.

The present situation is intolerable and cannot continue.

The members of the board of directors, which includes such men as U. S. Grant, Jr., William Clayton, G. A. Davidson, C. L. Williams, Fred W. Jackson, Jr., D. F. Garrettson, George Burnham, L. A. Blochman, John D. Spreckels, John F. Forward, Jr., W. A. Sloane, Fred Jewell, W. H. Ludington, Colonel McLure, Lucius R. Barrow, D. C. Collier, Arthur Marston, Julius Wangenheim, H. H. Jones and B. Y. McKenzie, have given their time and attention and supervision to the details of the immense plans for the exposition in the park, and it is impossible to select a more representative body of men for any project whatever in San Diego—men in whom the people have more confidence and in whose probity they can trust more absolutely.

Arrayed in opposition to these are Mayor Wadham, Clark Braly, president of the city park commssion, and one or two others.

It is for the people to determine whether the exposition shall be carried through by the two dozen gentlemen above named, or abandoned because of the obstinate, obstructive tactics of the city officials mentioned.

(Signed) J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director General.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nursery | 24,050.66 |
| Nursey | 24,050.66 |
| Park work | 23,566.07 |
| Total | $58,585.72 |

**Works Office**

The amount of $10,968.99 charged is the net cost of the works office to date and includes $5244.92 of preliminary expenses incurred before the organization of the division of works, as well as all the cost of topographical surveys of the exposition site.

**Nursery**

A complete nursery has been installed and equipped. Approximately twenty-five acres have been fenced, piped for water and put under cultivation, and the following buildings have been erected and equipped.

Glass green house, 22x100 feet.
Lath green house, 22x96 feet.
High lath house, 96x96 feet.
Low lath house,, 96x164 feet.
Office, tool house, cutting house, cottage and 1300 lineal feet of hot and cold frames.

To stock the nursery the Normal Heights and Coronado nurseries were bought outright and large quantities of planting material were purchased from other dealers and nurseries. Material not obtainable locally has been secured in other parts of the United States and ordered from abroad. In addition to stock purchased, large quantities of planting materials have been propagated.

At this time the nursery contains more than 225,000 plants of all sorts and of all sizes up to twenty feet in height. The nursery contains 6300 palms of different species.

**Park Work**

The work done for the park board is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Preliminary surveys | $ 1,346.84 |
| Topographical surveys | 713.40 |
| Border plantations | 13,343.50 |
| Irrigating system | 6,167.95 |
| Improvement of Eighteenth street entrance | 513.16 |
| Miscellaneous park improvements | 366.30 |
| Maintenance of completed work | 1,114.92 |
| Total | $23,566.07 |

The preliminary surveys were made for the use of Mr. Olmsted in laying out the park improvements. These surveys wehe made before he division of works was organized, and they are so inaccurate that they are useless. This work was done over by the division of works.

The item for topographical surveys includes the cost of all surveys for the design and location of all park work done to date, and also includes surveys for a much greater amount of future work.

The border plantations are seventy acres in area and extend along the north border of the park and for 3000 feet along the east border. All plantations were cleared, grubbed, spread with slaked lime at the rate of 1500 pounds per acre and with manure at the rate of fifteen cords per acre. After this the ground was plowed twice, thus breaking up the soil to an average depth of fourteen inches. A large part of the plantations are on the sides of canyons where it is impossible to plow. These places were "pot-holed," most of the "pot-holes" being blasted out of the hardpan. After the ground was prepared 28,000 trees and shrubs (twenty-nine varieties) were set out. The charge for border plantations also includes the work done on the border roads, grading for which was well under way when work was stopped.

The irrigating system was put in to water the plantations and consists of 23,000 feet of iron pipe (principally four-inch, three-inch and two-inch), together with all necessary fittings, valves and stand pipes.

The improvements at the Eighteenth street entrance consisted of cutting down some unsightly banks, filling a low area and planting trees.

The item of miscellaneous park improvement consists of small jobs in various parts of the park and includes the transplanting of a number of large palms which were secured in various parts of the city and moved to the park.

The item of maintenance includes the labor of upkeep and irrigating of plantations from the time they were set out until work was stopped. This item also includes the cost of all tools, hose, etc., needed for this work.

J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director General.

## CITY COUNCIL TO ACT ON IMPORTANT MEASURES

The city council will meet Saturday morning for possibly final consideration of the building ordinance before it is recommended for passage.

Consideration will be given to overhead wires, the smoke nuisance and the regulation of billboards. All persons who are interested in any of those subjects are invited to be present and to give their opinions.

versy."

"The truth," you will say, "is unpleasant, but it must be faced. Unless the present controversy can be eliminated and some sort of a working agreement reached by the park board and the exposition directors, San Diego's plans for 1915 may have to be abandoned."

I am certain that if the whole truth and nothing but the truth were known, public sentiment already favors abadonment of the exposition plans.

Having had some little experience with expositions, I am of strong conviction that they result in very little permanent benefit to any place. They are like stuffing the poor with hot turkey to the point of gastric paralysis, on Thanksgiving day, and letting them eat grass the rest of the year. And the movement for a San Diego exposition was an unwise thing from its inception, under the circumstances.

We propose to spend millions upon what the country looks upon as a mere side-show. With the first stake undriven, we are fighting as to who shall have the authority, who shall spend the money. You truthfully say in your editorial that for many months the average citizen has seen no reason why he should actively concern himself about the project.

If you dig into the soul of the average citizen, particularly the merchants who have been bled, time and time again, for this, that and the other "worthy project," you'll find that a surprising number agree with me that the exposition should be sensibly and courageously abandoned NOW.

Please don't put me down as a knocker. I'm really a live-wire booster for San Diego. What real estate I've got hold of I'm holding at prices that would make the most optimistic, nervy and courageous real estate agent in this dear little burg turn chrome yellow through envy of my talent and gall as a booster. I am writing everybody I know back east the truth, the whole truth, and more, too, about the superlative advantages of San Diego. But, with all this, I sincerely believe that a great mistake has been made and, as one bound to pay his part of interest on those millions of bonds, I vote to knock that exposition proposition on the head NOW, when it can be most decently and economically done.

Very respectfully,
R. F. PAINE,
2352 Fifth St.

Mr. Paine is editorial writer for the Scripps newspapers of the Pacific coast, including the San Diego Sun, Los Angeles Record, and papers in Sacramento, Fresno, Berkeley, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane. He said last night that his letter to the Union simply expressed his views as a citizen and taxpayer of San Diego.

until 10 o'clock and the higher rate until 11 o'clock at night. The maintenance would include the operation and renewal of bulbs. The figures represent the actual cost to the company.

Mr. Jones stated that the flat rate of $96 a month for electricity furnished the Plaza fountain also represented actual cost to his company.

"We consider the fountain one of the best ads the city has ever had," he said, "and we are not disposed to make money off of it. The water especially is a big ad. People outside of San Diego so often speak of our scarcity of water."

It proved impossible to operate a meter about the fountain on account of the dampness. The best indicating instruments were used to obtain an average of electricity used and the rate is based on that average, allowance being made for longer or shorter days, according to the time of year.

W. C. De Selm, electrician in charge of the fountain, made recommendations by which operating expenses could be reduced about $3500 a year. He proposes to replace the large, expensive, high-power lamps by smaller ones.

"The elimination of the sixty-four 40-watt lamps alone would save 40 per cent in power," he wrote, "and many dollars in new lamps."

Mr. De Selm would replace all large lamps—sixty 500-watt lamps—with 100-watt lamps as fast as "natural breakage make it necessary." Many other changes in lamps are suggested.

Lamps should be colored at the fountain, he says, instead of being carried to some electrical shop. In this way all the expense for extra help would be eliminated.

## CITY COUNCIL TO AID EXPOSITION CELEBRATION

**Propose to Close and Set Aside Streets For Midway Purposes.**

The city council met yesterday afternoon and discussed means to aid the ground-breaking celebration. It was proposed to close Second street from D to E and E street from First to Third. This space will be set aside for a "midway."

Application for exclusive concessions to sell novelties were sent to the city attorney for an opinion. Councilmen doubt whether they have a right to grant such concessions.

The question of arches, electric lights and police regulations was also discussed but action was postponed until Monday, when Councilmen A. E. Woods and John L. Sehon will have returned from their harbor inspection trip to San Pedro.

Union
Fri June 16 1911



# RETURN OF MAYOR URGED BY FAIR DIRECTORS

## As Citizens of San Diego They Send Appeal to Wadham, Now in North.

## HIS ATTITUDE IN DOUBT

## Statement of His Position on Exposition Affairs Earnestly Desired.

At a meeting of the directors of the Panama-California exposition yesterday afternoon it was decided that all the directors present send a telegram, as citizens of San Diego, to Mayor James E. Wadham, now at San Francisco, urging him to return home and make a statement as to the exposition-park board tangle that would disclose his attitude in full on the subject.

The action was taken after a long conference of the directors which led to the conclusion that affairs could no longer continue in the present condition.

Intimates of the mayor are said to have stated to directors immediately afterwards that even if the mayor did return, in response to the message, nothing could be expected excepting an indorsement of the attitude assumed by certain park board members, but the directors hope for early harmony in spite of this view.

**Praises Publicity Work.**

Acting Director-General Sefton yesterday warmly commended the work of the publicity department of the exposition as shown in its report, and praised the San Diego newspapers for their generous support of the exposition project editorially and in the amount of space devoted to the exposition and the coming celebration.

Winfield Hgaboom, director of publicity, is expected home from Washington today, but no news of the time of Colonel Collier's return has been received excepting that he hopes to be here for the celebration, July 19-22.

**Commissioners Named.**

An Associated Press dispatch from Sacramento yesterday stated that Governor Johnson had appointed Thomas O'Hallaran, George W. Marston and L. J. Wilde, of San Diego, Panama-California exposition state directors to have charge of the state building here in 1915.

A statement issued from the publicity department last night, in response to many inquiries, was to the effect that the exposition has no connection with the barbecue to be given to the sailors by the city in the near future.

## SPEAKER INDORSES PRESENT PARK PLAN

At a meeting of the San Diego Floral association last evening, Miss Kate Sessions addressed the gathering, indorsing the work done by John C. Olmsted in the park. She said that the time for experimentation in exposition work was past and that a man of experience was needed to prepare San Diego's great park for the exposition. Her remarks were listened to with close attention by the 100 members present.

# RETURN OF MAYOR URGED BY FAIR DIRECTORS

Union June 16, 1911

## As Citizens of San Diego They Send Appeal to Wadham, Now in North.

## HIS ATTITUDE IN DOUBT

## Statement of His Position on Exposition Affairs Earnestly Desired.

At a meeting of the directors of the Panama-California exposition yesterday afternoon it was decided that all the directors present send a telegram, as citizens of San Diego, to Mayor James E. Wadham, now at San Francisco, urging him to return home and make a statement as to the exposition-park board tangle that would disclose his attitude in full on the subject.

The action was taken after a long conference of the directors which led to the conclusion that affairs could no longer continue in the present condition.

Intimates of the mayor are said to have stated to directors immediately afterwards that even if the mayor did return, in response to the message, nothing could be expected excepting an indorsement of the attitude assumed by certain park board members, but the directors hope for early harmony in spite of this view.

**Praises Publicity Work.**

Acting Director-General Sefton yesterday warmly commended the work of the publicity department of the exposition as shown in its report, and praised the San Diego newspapers for their generous support of the exposition project editorially and in the amount of space devoted to the exposition and the coming celebration.

Winfield Hgaboom, director of publicity, is expected home from Washington today, but no news of the time of Colonel Collier's return has been received excepting that he hopes to be here for the celebration, July 19-22.

**Commissioners Named.**

An Associated Press dispatch from Sacramento yesterday stated that Governor Johnson had appointed Thomas O'Hallaran, George W. Marston and L. J. Wilde, of San Diego, Panama-California exposition state directors to have charge of the state building here in 1915.

A statement issued from the publicity department last night, in response to many inquiries, was to the effect that the exposition has no connection with the barbecue to be given to the sailors by the city in the near future.

## SPEAKER INDORSES PRESENT PARK PLAN

At a meeting of the San Diego Floral association last evening, Miss Kate Sessions addressed the gathering, indorsing the work done by John C. Olmsted in the park. She said that the time for experimentation in exposition work was past and that a man of experience was needed to prepare San Diego's great park for the exposition. Her remarks were listened to with close attention by the 100 members present.

## HARMONY IN SIGHT IN QUEEN CONTEST

In order to enlist new candidates in the contest for "Ramona, Queen of the carnival," at the ground-breaking celebration of the Panama-California exposition here, July 19-22, Manager St. John of the contest committee has secured the consent of the leader to a new plan.

The threatened trouble between the society women and those already in the contest seemed to have been started by the fact that the members of "Ramona's Court" were to be the candidates next to the queen in the voting list, according to the number of votes they received. The society women decided that if their candidate was second and had to be a "lady of the court" of the victorious one the situation would be unpleasant to the society representative.

Manager St. John figured it out that if the rule was changed so that the queen might appoint her own attendants it should suit both sides, no matter who was elected. So, yesterday afternoon, he induced Miss Georgiana Eleanor Lee, leading candidate, to agree that the queen do her own appointing, and all that remains now is for the committee of sailors of the Pacific fleet who are backing Miss Lee to agree also to the plan.

Miss Lee has asked a committee of ten of the sailors—two from each cruiser—to meet with her and discuss the proposition.

Meanwhile, conditions regarding the floral pageant to be managed by the women are growing more harmonious daily and Mrs. Saylor, chairman, is convinced that her appeal to the loyalty of the women toward San Diego will obviate further trouble.

# PLAN BIG 1915 SIGN FOR PARK

Union June 16

## Board of Commissioners Receive Suggestions on Proposed Advertisement.

Plans for the big electric "1915" sign, which Park Commissioner Braly suggested should be erected at the highest point in Balboa park, and illuminated at night to advertise the exposition, were presented to the park board yesterday by the San Diego Ignition company.

Harry Brown, former city electrician, representing the company, explained that the figures would be 30 feet high and 4 feet wide. They would contain 500 lights, enough to make the figures plainly visible to passengers on incoming steamers. The framework is to be constructed of steel and so designed that it would offer no resistance to the wind.

H. H. Jones, general manager of the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric sompany, offered to erect and maintain the sign for from $142 to $162 a month, according to the length of time the lights were burned at night. The lower rate would allow them to burn until 10 o'clock and the higher rate until 11 o'clock at night. The maintenance would include the operation and renewal of bulbs. The figures represent the actual cost to the company.

Mr. Jones stated that the flat rate of $96 a month for electricity furnished the Plaza fountain also represented actual cost to his company.

"We consider the fountain one of the best ads the city has ever had," he said, "and we are not disposed to make money off of it. The water especially is a big ad. People outside of San Diego so often speak of our scarcity of water."

It proved impossible to operate a meter about the fountain on account of the dampness. The best indicating instruments were used to obtain an average of electricity used and the rate is based on that average, allowance being made for longer or shorter days, according to the time of year.

W. C. De Selm, electrician in charge of the fountain, made recommendations by which operating expenses could be reduced about $3500 a year. He proposes to replace the large, expensive, high-power lamps by smaller ones.

"The elimination of the sixty-four 40-watt lamps alone would save 40 per cent in power," he wrote, "and many dollars in new lamps."

Mr. De Selm would replace all large lamps—sixty 500-watt lamps—with 100-watt lamps as fast as "natural breakage make it necessary." Many other changes in lamps are suggested.

Lamps should be colored at the fountain, he says, instead of being carried to some electrical shop. In this way all the expense for extra help would be eliminated.

# CITY COUNCIL TO AID EXPOSITION CELEBRATION

**Propose to Close and Set Aside Streets For Midway Purposes.**

The city council met yesterday afternoon and discussed means to aid the ground-breaking celebration. It was proposed to close Second street from D to E and E street from First to Third. This space will be set aside for a "midway."

Application for exclusive concessions to sell novelties were sent to the city attorney for an opinion. Councilmen doubt whether they have a right to grant such concessions.

The question of arches, electric lights and police regulations was also discussed but action was postponed until Monday, when Councilmen A. E. Woods and John L. Sehon will have returned from their harbor inspection trip to San Francisco.

June 17/11



# FATE OF EXPOSITION DEPENDS ON ACTION OF PARK BOARD

## Directors Have Done Their Best Says Sefton; Awaits Decision of City Commission

## CLOSES FINANCIAL REPORT

Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition:

Gentlemen—Following is a detailed statement of the financial transactions of the Panama-California Exposition company since the incorporation thereof, September 7, 1909, to June 1, 1911:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock | | $1,000,000.00 |
| Unsubscribed Stock | $ 53,481.65 | |
| Subscription Accounts Receivable | $23,653.75 | |
| Accounts Receivable Park Board | 29,111.32 | |
| F. W. Jackson, Treasurer | | 10,247.22 |
| Peoples National Bank | | |
| Pay Roll Fund | 10.00 | |
| Accounts Payable | 500.00 | 7,394.73 |
| Accounting Department | 9,592.96 | |
| Celebration | 6,155.14 | |
| Director General | 3,225.00 | |
| Exhibits and Privileges | 300.00 | |
| Finance Committee | 5,932.38 | |
| Legal Committee | 200.00 | |
| Legislative Committee | 2,363.50 | |
| Publicity and Exploitation | 32,375.35 | |
| Purchasing Department | 937.92 | |
| Secretary | 5,204.09 | |
| Works Division | 35,288.98 | |
| Concessions | 65.60 | |
| Interest Certificate of Deposit | 676.30 | |
| Interest on Overdraft | 51.81 | |
| | $1,018,383.85 | $1,018,383.85 |

In the above statement appears the item for unsubscribed stock, $53,481.65. This is for stock which has been turned back to the company through the death of a subscriber or for any other reason. The company has an underwriter's note for $87,000 signed by the directors of the company and others to cover the item of unsubscribed stock at any time.

The item "park board accounts receivable" contains the amounts advanced on work in the park amounting to $23,593.57, advanced for account of salaries Olmsted Brothers $5517.75. The city council is about to pass an ordinance directing the payment of this amount.

**The item** "F. W. Jackson, treasurer, $10,247.22" represents our overdraft, which is guaranteed by a demand note signed by the directors of the corporation.

The item under "accounts payable, $7394.73" represents the amount of unpaid bills against the exposition which will be paid off as soon as the park board account is received.

### Accounting Department

| | |
|---|---|
| Bond premiums | $ 203.75 |
| Title Guar. & Surety Co. | 284.80 |
| Collection expense | 194.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1,238.38 |
| Office expense | 499.13 |
| Petty cash | 25.00 |
| Postage | 357.00 |
| Rent | 75.00 |
| Salaries | 6,681.95 |
| Telegraph and telephone | 33.95 |
| | $9,592.96 |

This account, amounting to $9,592.96, as detailed above, has been incurred in the ordinary course of the work of such a department.

### Celebration

| | |
|---|---|
| Advertising | $ 155.82 |
| Collection expense | 2.00 |
| Contest | 139.00 |
| Electros and half-tones | 60.00 |
| Dick Ferris | 359.70 |
| Float construction contract | 3750.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 74.56 |
| Hotel canvas | 213.30 |
| Official expense | 103.35 |
| Photos | 50.75 |
| Postage | 65.00 |
| Rent | 145.00 |
| Salaries | 553.15 |
| Telegraph and telephone | 73.32 |
| Tents and equipment | 318.69 |
| Travel and entertainment | 91.50 |
| | $6,155.14 |

The account for the celebration committee, a total of $6,155.14, represents the expense incurred up to the first of June. The item of float construction contract $3750, is the first payment of four to be made under the contract between the exposition and the Historical and Industrial Pageant corporation. Under the terms of this contract the exposition is to furnish suitable construction quarters, which was done at an expense, as detailed above, of $318.69. The traveling expenses, $91.50, is for expenses of persons who have been compelled to leave the city on celebration business.

### Director General

| | |
|---|---|
| Furniture and fixtures | $ 519.45 |
| Office expense | 592.06 |
| Postage | 193.25 |
| Rent | 462.50 |
| Salaries | 1,367.10 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 90.64 |
| | $3,225.00 |

The item "salaries, $1367.10" covers the expense of stenographers, clerks and other persons employed in the office work of the director general from time to time. All other items under this head are for expenses of the office in this city as above detailed. None of these items include any amounts paid to Director General D. C. Collier, who has declined, since the inception of the corporation, to accept any reimbursement whatever for his time or his traveling expenses for the exposition company. The same is true of Acting Director General J. W. Sefton, Jr., both gentlemen giving their time to the exposition and paying their own personal expenses while engaged upon its business.

### Exhibits and Privileges

| | |
|---|---|
| Information | $300.00 |

The one item covers the expense of securing a mass of data and information from the several state departments of the general government at Washington which have signified their intention to place exhibits in our exposition.

### Finance Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Advertising | $1,401.15 |
| Bond premium | 14.12 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4.90 |
| Office expense | 326.61 |
| Postage | 77.00 |
| Rent | 95.85 |
| Salaries | 3,897.75 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 15.00 |
| | $5,932.38 |

The entire amount under this head, $5932.38, was incurred in the campaign to secure stock subscriptions.

### Legal Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $200.00 |

This is the amount of salary that has been paid to the head of this committee as a retainer for his professional services.

### Legislative Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Travel and entertainment | $2,363.50 |

This amount represents the expense of the legislative committee at Sacramento which secured the passage and signature of the bill appropriating $250,000 for our exposition by the state. It also includes the expense of the three members of the committee who accompanied the director general to Washington. In his drafts to cover this expense Director General Collier has drawn on his personal account for one-third the total amount needed and the item represents simply the traveling and hotel expenses of others in the committees in each case at Sacramento and at Washington.

### Publicity and Exploitation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advertising | $ 4,866.19 | |
| Bond campaign | 1,679.23 | |
| Booklet | 1,573.25 | |
| Buttons, stickers, etc | 1,233.71 | $805.60 |
| Electros, half-tones | 119.99 | |
| Furn. and fixtures | 1,159.70 | |
| Multigraph equip. | 2,091.34 | |
| Office expense | 1,353.10 | |
| Photos | 215.31 | |
| Postage | 1,005.60 | |
| Press clippings | 195.50 | |
| Rent | 489.50 | |
| Salaries | 12,696.70 | |
| Tel. and tel. | 1,316.40 | |
| Travel and enter. | 3,185.43 | |
| | $32,375.35 | $805.60 |

Advertising expense, $4866.19 represents the total expense since incorporation for necessary advertising of an official nature, including that of the stock subscription campaign and for all other purposes. The item of $1679.23 charged against bond campaign is for similar service to secure the passage of the park bond ordinance. The item of office expense $1353.10 contains all the amounts paid for office stationery and other similar expense. The item of travel and entertainment $3185.43 covers the expense of organizing the exposition committees in the different states and other traveling expenses incurred in the progress of the work of this department. The item of salaries $12,696.70 is detailed in the regular auditor's report and covers the expense of employes at San Diego and elsewhere. The credit $805.60 is from sale of buttons, stickers, etc.

### Purchasing Department

| | |
|---|---|
| Office expense | $ 37.92 |
| Salaries | 900.00 |
| | $937.92 |

The item of salaries $900 covers the salary of the purchasing agent since that official has been necessary.

### Secretary

| | |
|---|---|
| Advertising | $ 86.66 |
| Corporation expense | 331.20 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 472.86 |
| Office expense | 1,079.74 |
| Petty cash | 25.00 |
| Postage | 243.00 |
| Rent | 322.00 |
| Salaries | 2,317.90 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 52.23 |
| Travel and entertainment | 273.50 |
| | $5,204.09 |

The item of advertising, $86.66, is for expense of advertising official notices of the corporation. The item of corporation expense, $331.20, covers the expense of maintenance, license fee, charter fee and other fees to the city, county and state, due from the corporation. Salaries, $2317.90, covers the salary of the secretary and his assistants. Travel and entertainment, $273.50, is the expense of the secretary while traveling on the business of the exposition.

### Works Division

| | |
|---|---|
| Nursery | $21,653.60 |
| Office | 13,385.88 |
| Warehouse | 249.50 |
| | $35,288.98 |

The item "nursery, $21,653.60," represents the purchase price of the stock of two complete nurseries and of stock from different nurseries, purchase of lumber, cost of construction, installation of houses, water system, heating apparatus, cost of pipe, care of nursery stock, plants, etc. The item of "office, $13,385.88," includes the salary of the director of works and his assistants, the cost of surveying and engineering work, making of plans and blue prints and salaries of employes of the office and the equipment thereof. The warehouse, $249.50, represents material on hand for distribution as needed.

### Concessions

| | |
|---|---|
| D street lighting | $34.50 |
| Hub Clothing Co. | 13.55 |
| Theater benefit | 17.55 |
| | $65.60 |

These items are incomes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Int. on certificate of deposit | $ 51.81 |
| Int. on Overdraft | $676.30 |

The interest of certificate of deposit is an income item.

Interest on overdraft is an expense caused by delay in settlement with park board.

### Recapitulation

| | |
|---|---|
| Recd. from all sources to May 31 | $114,464.35 |
| Total expenditures to May 31st | $132,096.30 |
| Deficit, June 1, 1911: | |
| Overdraft | $10,237.22 |
| Unpaid vouchers | 7,394.73 |
| | $17,631.95 |

Contained in the item of total expenditures ($132,096.30) is the inventory account, all property owned by the exposition, $28,632.39, and accounts receivable from the park board, $29,111.32, a total of $57,743.71. As stated above the total deficit consisting of overdraft and unpaid vouchers $17,631.95 is covered by a demand note signed by the directors of the corporation.

J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director General.

In reading over the above statement the public must bear in mind that the exposition has been in existence for nearly two years, and that the last of expenditures detailed above covers that entire period. The two largest items are for publicity and exploitation and the division of works. Both of these departments have been thoroughly discussed in previous articles. There is however, one item that I beg to call to your attention due to the inexplainable attitude of Mayor Wadham and the park board, which has caused disruption throughout the city. Your directors, in order to save the exposition from immediate destruction signed a note for $20,000. For this $20,000 each director is personally liable.

Do the people of San Diego expect to ask their board of directors to not only give their time to the exposition, but also jeopardize their personal fortunes in order that four men who have not paid one red cent toward the exposition be allowed to satisfy their personal animosities and political blindness?

The board of directors of the Panama-California exposition have at all times invited inspection of the books of the company, which to the average person would be unnecessary were they but to consider that members of the board of directors and their affiliations represent nearly fifty per cent of the subscribed capital stock and fifty per cent of the money paid in. For every dollar these gentlemen spend they are spending fifty cents of their own money. Would it not be natural that these gentlemen with such a large interest in the exposition would endeavor to make a dollar go as far as possible and would use their very best judgment in all matters pertaining to the exposition? Very few of these gentlemen are interested in their own corporations to a larger extent.

This is not a personal fight for personal reasons.

The board of directors of a corporation must fight the battles of that corporation; not only for themselves but for their stockholders.

The abandonment of the exposition would spell ruin for many of the stockholders of this corporation, and it is for these stockholders that the board is fighting the hardest.

Your board can go just so far. Beyond that point it is the fight of the stockholders and it is well for every member of a corporation to be ready at all times to enter the lists in defence of his rights and his future.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

An exposition divided between politics and personal jealousy and animosity, on the one side and business methods, honesty of purpose and integrity on the other is, if such a thing is possible, in a worse position.

This is the last of a series of articles that have appeared this week in the San Diego Union. These articles have been as complete as it is possible to make them.

It is to be hoped that they have been studied, and, having been studied, that the people of San Diego have arrived at a decision.

The last court of appeal is the people, and should it become necessary to put this controversy before them it is to be hoped that they will be ready with an answer so strong, and unanimous and unmistakable that no matter which way their decision goes it will be absolutely final and accepted as such.

Appended is a list of the present directors with their business affiliations, and of the committeemen of the Panama-California exposition and their affiliations:

President, U. S. Grant, Jr., capitalist.

First vice-president, John D. Spreckels, capitalist, president Spreckels companies.

Second vice-president, G. A. Davidson, president Southern Trust & Savongs bank.

Third vice-president, L. S. McLure, capitalist.

Treasurer, F. W. Jackson, vice-president First National bank.

Director-general, D. C. Collier, president Western Investment company.

Lucius R. Barrow, foreman San Diego Union.

L. A. Blochman, cashier Blochman Banking company.

George Burnham, ex-president of the chamber of commerce, real estate owner.

William Clayton, managing director Spreckels companies.

John F. Forward, Jr., president chamber of commerce, Union Title & Trust company.

D. F. Garretson, president First National bank.

Col. Fred Jewell, president Citizens' Savings bank.

H. H. Jones, manager San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric company.

W. F. Ludington, president Chase & Ludington, insurance.

Arthur Marston, junior member of "Marston's."

W. B. McKenzie, president Western Metal & Supply company.

J. W. Sefton, Jr., vice-president San Diego Savings bank.

W. A. Sloane, superior judge, San Diego county.

Julius Wangenheim, president Bank of Commerce and Trust company.

C. L. Williams, cashier American National bank.

**Building and Grounds Committee**

Chairman, George W. Marston, senior member "Marston's."

H. M. Kutchin, capitalist.

M. A. Luce, jurist, retired.

R. C. Allen, president Sweetwater Fruit company.

Thomas O'Hallaran, real estate.

**Executive Committee**

(See above).

Chairman, G. A. Davidson.

D. C. Collier.

George Burnham.

L. S. McLure.

H. H. Jones.

J. W. Sefton, Jr.

**Exploitation and Publicity Committee**

Chairman, J. W. Sefton, Jr.

James MacMullen, managing editor San Diego Union.

C. A. McGrew, managing editor San Diego Sun.

M. F. Heller, president Heller company.

Austin Adams, journalist.

Simon Levi, president Simon Levi company.

**Exhibits and Privileges Committee**

Chairman, F. W. Vogt, park commissioner.

F. P. Allen, director of works, Panama-California exposition.

L. A. Blochman, cashier Blochman Banking company.

F. A. Schneider, capitalist.

**Finance Committee**

Chairman, D. F. Garertson, president First National bank.

W. R. Rogers, cashier Merchants' National bank.

M. T. Gilmore, president San Diego Savings bank.

Col. Fred Jewell, president Citizens' Savings bank.

C. L. Williams, cashier American National bank.

C. T. Chandler, president University Avenue bank.

G. W. Jorres, president Central bank (consolidated with Marine National bank).

L. A. Blochman, cashier Blochman Banking company.

Juliue Wangenheim, president Bank of Commerce & Trust company.

**Local Advisory Committee**

Attorney E. H. Lamme.

Attorney A. H. Sweet.

District Attorney H. S. Utley.

Attorney H. L. Titus.

Mayor James E. Wadham.

City Attorney W. R. Andrews.

Judge W. A. Sloane.

(Signed) JOSEPH W. SEFTON,
Acting Director-General.

## COMMISSIONERS WANT SPORTS IN BALBOA PARK

**Encourage Clubs to Lay Out Grounds In Large Domain.**

Sports of all kinds will be encouraged in Balboa park. The commissioners have declared their willingness to co-operate with clubs in the laying out of ball grounds, tennis courts and so on, and to make what other arrangements they can for playing games and holding athletic contests. It is their desire to acquaint the public as much as possible with Balboa park. They want the people to see for themselves the beauties and possibilities of the place and hope as a result to be given more intelligent interest and support in the improvements which they have undertaken.

Union — June 17, 1911

# FATE OF EXPOSITION DEPENDS ON ACTION OF PARK BOARD

## Directors Have Done Their Best Says Sefton; Awaits Decision of City Commission

## CLOSES FINANCIAL REPORT

Board of Directors, Panama-California Exposition:

Gentlemen—Following is a detailed statement of the financial transactions of the Panama-California Exposition company since the incorporation thereof, September 7, 1909, to June 1, 1911:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock | | $1,000,000.00 |
| Unsubscribed Stock | $ 53,481.65 | |
| Subscription Accounts Receivable | $33,653.75 | |
| Accounts Receivable Park Board | 29,111.32 | |
| F. W. Jackson, Treasurer | | 10,247.22 |
| Peoples National Bank | 10.00 | |
| Pay Roll Fund | 500.00 | |
| Accounts Payable | | 7,394.73 |
| Accounting Department | 9,592.96 | |
| Celebration | 6,155.14 | |
| Director General | 3,225.00 | |
| Exhibits and Privileges | 300.00 | |
| Finance Committee | 5,932.38 | |
| Legal Committee | 200.00 | |
| Legislative Committee | 2,363.50 | |
| Publicity and Exploitation | 32,375.35 | |
| Purchasing Department | 937.92 | |
| Secretary | 5,204.09 | |
| Works Division | 35,288.98 | |
| Concessions | 65.60 | |
| Interest Certificate of Deposit | 676.30 | |
| Interest on Overdraft | 51.81 | |
| | $1,018,383.85 | $1,018,383.85 |

In the above statement appears the item for unsubscribed stock, $53,481.65. This is for stock which has been turned back to the company through the death of a subscriber or for any other reason. The company has an underwriter's note for $87,000 signed by the directors of the company and others to cover the item of unsubscribed stock at any time.

The item "park board accounts receivable" contains the amounts advanced on work in the park amounting to $23,593.57, advanced for account of salaries Olmsted Brothers $5517.75. The city council is about to pass an ordinance directing the payment of this amount.

**The item** "F. W. Jackson, treasurer, $10,247.22" represents our overdraft, which is guaranteed by a demand note signed by the directors of the corporation.

The item under "accounts payable, $7394.73" represents the amount of unpaid bills against the exposition which will be paid off as soon as the park board account is received.

**Accounting Department**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bond premiums | $ 203.75 |
| Title Guar. & Surety Co. | 284.80 |
| Collection expense | 194.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1,238.38 |
| Office expense | 499.13 |
| Petty cash | 25.00 |
| Postage | 357.00 |
| Rent | 75.00 |
| Salaries | 6,681.95 |
| Telegraph and telephone | 33.95 |
| | $9,592.96 |

This account, amounting to $9,592.96, as detailed above, has been incurred in the ordinary course of the work of such a department.

**Celebration**

| | |
|---|---|
| Advertising | $ 155.82 |
| Collection expense | 2.00 |
| Contest | 139.00 |
| Electros and half-tones | 60.00 |
| Dick Ferris | 359.70 |
| Float construction contract | 3,750.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 74.56 |
| Hotel canvas | 212.30 |
| Official expense | 103.35 |
| Photos | 50.75 |
| Postage | 65.00 |
| Rent | 145.00 |
| Salaries | 553.15 |
| Telegraph and telephone | 73.32 |
| Tents and equipment | 318.69 |
| Travel and entertainment | 91.50 |
| | $6,155.14 |

The account for the celebration committee, a total of $6,155.14, represents the expense incurred up to the first of June. The item of float construction contract $3750, is the first payment of four to be made under the contract between the exposition and the Historical and Industrial Pageant corporation. Under the terms of this contract the exposition is to furnish suitable construction quarters, which was done at an expense, as detailed above, of $318.69. The traveling expenses, $91.50, is for expenses of persons who have been compelled to leave the city on celebration business.

**Director General**

| | |
|---|---|
| Furniture and fixtures | $ 519.45 |
| Rent | 592.06 |
| Salaries | 2,113.49 |
| | $3,225.00 |

The item of salaries $2113.49 covers the salary of the director general since he has been necessary. The item of rent $592.06 covers the rent of the director general's office since the first of January. Prior to that time the director general's office was in the same building as the publicity department and the rent is charged to that account.

**Exhibits and Privileges**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $ 300.00 |

The item of salaries $300 covers the salary of the chief of exhibits since that official has been necessary.

**Finance Committee**

| | |
|---|---|
| Expense | $ 5,932.38 |

The item of expense $5932.38 covers the expense of the finance committee in connection with the bond campaign and the trips to Sacramento and to Washington. In his drafts to cover this expense Director General Collier has drawn on his personal account for one-third the total amount needed and the item represents simply the traveling and hotel expenses of others in the committees in each case at Sacramento and at Washington.

**Publicity and Exploitation**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advertising | $ 4,866.19 | |
| Bond campaign | 1,679.23 | |
| Booklet | 1,573.25 | |
| Buttons, stickers, etc | 1,233.71 | $805.60 |
| Electros, half-tones | 119.99 | |
| Furn. and fixtures. | 1,159.70 | |
| Multigraph equip. | 2,091.34 | |
| Office expense | 1,353.10 | |
| Photos | 215.31 | |
| Postage | 1,005.60 | |
| Press clippings | 195.50 | |
| Rent | 489.50 | |
| Salaries | 12,696.70 | |
| Tel. and tel. | 1,316.40 | |
| Travel and enter. | 3,185.43 | |
| | $32,375.35 | $805.60 |

Advertising expense, $4866.19 represents the total expense since incorporation for necessary advertising of an official nature, including that of the stock subscription campaign and for all other purposes. The item of $1679.23 charged against bond campaign is for similar service to secure the passage of the park bond ordinance. The item of office expense $1353.10 contains all the amounts paid for office stationery and other similar expense. The item of travel and entertainment $3185.43 covers the expense of organizing the exposition committees in the different states and other traveling expenses incurred in the progress of the work of this department. The item of salaries $12,696.70 is detailed in the regular auditor's report and covers the expense of employes at San Diego and elsewhere. The credit $805.60 is from sale of buttons, stickers, etc.

**Purchasing Department**

| | |
|---|---|
| Office expense | $ 37.92 |
| Salaries | 900.00 |
| | $937.92 |

The item of salaries $900 covers the salary of the purchasing agent since that official has been necessary.

**Secretary**

| | |
|---|---|
| Advertising | $ 86.66 |
| Corporation expense | 331.20 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 472.86 |
| Office expense | 1,079.74 |
| Petty cash | 25.00 |
| Postage | 243.00 |
| Rent | 322.00 |
| Salaries | 2,317.90 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 52.23 |
| Travel and entertainment | 273.50 |
| | $5,204.09 |

The item of advertising, $86.66, is for expense of advertising official notices of the corporation. The item of corporation expense, $331.20, covers the expense of maintenance, license fee, charter fee and other fees to the city, county and state, due from the corporation. Salaries, $2317.90, covers the salary of the secretary and his assistants. Travel and entertainment, the public must bear in mind that the exposition has been in existence for nearly two years, and that the last of expenditures detailed above covers that entire period. The two largest items are for publicity and exploitation and the division of works. Both of these departments have been thoroughly discussed in previous articles. There is however, one item that I beg to call to your attention due to the inexplainable attitude of Mayor Wadham and the park board, which has caused disruption throughout the city. Your directors, in order to save the exposition from immediate destruction signed a note for $20,000. For this $20,000 each director is personally liable.

Do the people of San Diego expect to ask their board of directors to not only give their time to the exposition, but also jeopardize their personal fortunes in order that four men who have not paid one red cent toward the exposition be allowed to satisfy their personal animosities and political blindness?

The board of directors of the Panama-California exposition have at all times invited inspection of the books of the company, which to the average person would be unnecessary were they but to consider that members of the board of directors and their affiliations represent nearly fifty per cent of the subscribed capital stock and fifty per cent of the money paid in. For every dollar these gentlemen spend they are spending fifty cents of their own money. Would it not be natural that these gentlemen with such a large interest in the exposition would endeavor to make a dollar go as far as possible and would use their very best judgment in all matters pertaining to the exposition? Very few of these gentlemen are interested in their own corporations to a larger extent.

This is not a personal fight for personal reasons.

The board of directors of a corporation must fight the battles of that corporation; not only for themselves but for their stockholders.

The abandonment of the exposition would spell ruin for many of the stockholders of this corporation, and it is for these stockholders that the board is fighting the hardest.

Your board can go just so far. Beyond that point it is the fight of the stockholders and it is well for every member of a corporation to be ready at all times to enter the lists in defence of his rights and his future.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

An exposition divided between politics and personal jealousy and animosity, on the one side and business methods, honesty of purpose and integrity on the other is, if such a thing is possible, in a worse position.

This is the last of a series of articles that have appeared this week in the San Diego Union. These articles have been as complete as it is possible to make them.

It is to be hoped that they have been studied, and, having been studied, that the people of San Diego have arrived at a decision.

The last court of appeal is the people, and should it become necessary to put this controversy before them it is to be hoped that they will be ready with an answer so strong, and unanimous and unmistakable that no matter which way their decision goes it will be absolutely final and accepted as such.

Appended is a list of the present directors with their business affiliafions, and of the committeemen of the Panama-California exposition and their affiliations:

President, U. S. Grant, Jr., capitalist.

First vice-president, John D. Spreckels, capitalist, president Spreckels companies.

Second vice-president, G. A. Davidson, president Southern Trust & Savongs bank.

Third vice-president, L. S. McLure, capitalist.

Treasurer, F. W. Jackson, vice-president First National bank.

Director-general, D. C. Collier, president Western Investment company.

Lucius R. Barrow, foreman San Diego Union.

Banking company.

F. A. Schneider, capitalist.

**Finance Committee**

Chairman, D. F. Garertson, president First National bank.

W. R. Rogers, cashier Merchants' National bank.

M. T. Gilmore, president San Diego Savings bank.

Col. Fred Jewell, president Citizens' Savings bank.

C. L. Williams, cashier American National bank.

C. T. Chandler, president University Avenue bank.

G. W. Jorres, president Central bank (consolidated with Marine National bank).

L. A. Blochman, cashier Blochman Banking company.

Juliue Wangenheim, president Bank of Commerce & Trust company.

**Local Advisory Committee**

Attorney E. H. Lamme.
Attorney A. H. Sweet.
District Attorney H. S. Utley.
Attorney H. L. Titus.
Mayor James E. Wadham.
City Attorney W. R. Andrews.
Judge W. A. Sloane.

(Signed) JOSEPH W. SEFTON,
Acting Director-General.

## COMMISSIONERS WANT SPORTS IN BALBOA PARK

**Encourage Clubs to Lay Out Grounds In Large Domain.**

Sports of all kinds will be encouraged in Balboa park. The commissioners have declared their willingness to co-operate with clubs in the laying out of ball grounds, tennis courts and so on, and to make what other arrangements they can for playing games and holding athletic contests. It is their desire to acquaint the public as much as possible with Balboa park. They want the people to see for themselves the beauties and possibilities of the place and hope as a result to be given more intelligent interest and support in the improvements which they have undertaken.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Publicity and Exploitation | 2,363.50 | |
| Purchasing Department | 32,375.35 | |
| Secretary | 937.92 | |
| Works Division | 5,204.09 | |
| Concessions | 35,288.98 | |
| Interest Certificate of Deposit | 65.60 | |
| Interest on Overdraft | 676.30 | |
| | 51.81 | |
| | $1,018,383.85 | $1,018,383.85 |

In the above statement appears the item for unsubscribed stock, $53,481.65. This is for stock which has been turned back to the company through the death of a subscriber or for any other reason. The company has an underwriter's note for $87,000 signed by the directors of the company and others to cover the item of unsubscribed stock at any time.

The item "park board accounts receivable" contains the amounts advanced on work in the park amounting to $23,593.57, advanced for account of salaries Olmsted Brothers $5517.75. The city council is about to pass an ordinance directing the payment of this amount.

**The item** "F. W. Jackson, treasurer, **$10,247.22**" represents our overdraft, which is guaranteed by a demand note signed by the directors of the corporation.

The item under "accounts payable, $7394.73" represents the amount of unpaid bills against the exposition which will be paid off as soon as the park board account is received.

**Accounting Department**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bond premiums | $ 203.75 |
| Title Guar. & Surety Co. | 284.80 |
| Collection expense | 194.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1,238.38 |
| Office expense | 499.13 |
| Petty cash | 25.00 |
| Postage | 357.00 |
| Rent | 75.00 |
| Salaries | 6,681.95 |
| Telegraph and telephone | 33.95 |
| | $9,592.96 |

This account, amounting to $9,592.96, as detailed above, has been incurred in the ordinary course of the work of such a department.

**Celebration**

| | |
|---|---|
| Advertising | $ 155.82 |
| Collection expense | 2.00 |
| Contest | 139.00 |
| Electros and half-tones | 60.00 |
| Dick Ferris | 359.70 |
| Float construction contract | 3,750.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 74.56 |
| Hotel canvas | 213.30 |
| Official expense | 103.35 |
| Photos | 50.75 |
| Postage | 65.00 |
| Rent | 145.00 |
| Salaries | 553.15 |
| Telegraph and telephone | 73.32 |
| Tents and equipment | 318.69 |
| Travel and entertainment | 91.50 |
| | $6,155.14 |

The account for the celebration committee, a total of $6,155.14, represents the expense incurred up to the first of June. The item of float construction contract $3750, is the first payment of four to be made under the contract between the exposition and the Historical and Industrial Pageant corporation. Under the terms of this contract the exposition is to furnish suitable construction quarters, which was done at an expense, as detailed above, of $318.69. The traveling expenses, $91.50, is for expenses of persons who have been compelled to leave the city on celebration business.

**Director General**

| | |
|---|---|
| Furniture and fixtures | $ 519.45 |
| Office expense | 592.06 |
| Postage | 193.25 |
| Rent | 462.50 |
| Salaries | 1,367.10 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 90.64 |
| | $3,225.00 |

The item "salaries, $1367.10" covers the expense of stenographers, clerks and other persons employed in the office work of the director general from time to time. All other items under this head are for expenses of the office in this city as above detailed. None of these items include any amounts paid to Director General D. C. Collier, who has declined, since the inception of the corporation, to accept any reimbursement whatever for his time or his traveling expenses for the exposition company. The same is true of Acting Director General J. W. Sefton, Jr., both gentlemen giving their time to the exposition and paying their own personal expenses while engaged upon its business.

**Exhibits and Privileges**

| | |
|---|---|
| Information | $300.00 |

The one item covers the expense of securing a mass of data and information from the several state departments of the general government at Washington which have signified their intention to place exhibits in our exposition.

**Finance Committee**

| | |
|---|---|
| Advertising | $1,401.15 |
| Bond premium | 14.12 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4.90 |
| Office expense | 326.61 |
| Postage | 77.00 |
| Rent | 95.85 |
| Salaries | 3,397.75 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 15.00 |
| | $5,932.38 |

The entire amount under this head, $5932.38, was incurred in the campaign to secure stock subscriptions.

**Legal Committee**

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | $200.00 |

This is the amount of salary that has been paid to the head of this committee as a retainer for his professional services.

**Legislative Committee**

| | |
|---|---|
| Travel and entertainment | $2,363.50 |

This amount represents the expense of the legislative committee at Sacramento which secured the passage and signature of the bill appropriating $250,000 for our exposition by the state. It also includes the expense of the three members of the committee who accompanied the director general to Washington. In his drafts to cover this expense Director General Collier has drawn on his personal account for one-third the total amount needed and the item represents simply the traveling and hotel expenses of others in the committees in each case at Sacramento and at Washington.

**Publicity and Exploitation**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advertising | $ 4,866.19 | |
| Bond campaign | 1,679.23 | |
| Booklet | 1,573.25 | |
| Buttons, stickers, etc | 1,233.71 | $805.60 |
| Electros, half-tones | 119.99 | |
| Furn. and fixtures | 1,159.70 | |
| Multigraph equip. | 2,091.34 | |
| Office expense | 1,353.10 | |
| Photos | 215.31 | |
| Postage | 1,005.60 | |
| Press clippings | 195.50 | |
| Rent | 489.50 | |
| Salaries | 12,696.70 | |
| Tel. and tel. | 1,316.40 | |
| Travel and enter. | 3,185.43 | |
| | $32,375.35 | $805.60 |

Advertising expense, $4866.19 represents the total expense since incorporation for necessary advertising of an official nature, including that of the stock subscription campaign and for all other purposes. The item of $1679.23 charged against bond campaign is for similar service to secure the passage of the park bond ordinance. The item of office expense $1353.10 contains all the amounts paid for office stationery and other similar expense. The item of travel and entertainment $3185.43 covers the expense of organizing the exposition committees in the different states and other traveling expenses incurred in the progress of the work of this department. The item of salaries $12,696.70 is detailed in the regular auditor's report and covers the expense of employes at San Diego and elsewhere. The credit $805.60 is from sale of buttons, stickers, etc.

**Purchasing Department**

| | |
|---|---|
| Office expense | $ 37.92 |
| Salaries | 900.00 |
| | $937.92 |

The item of salaries $900 covers the salary of the purchasing agent since that official has been necessary.

**Secretary**

| | |
|---|---|
| Advertising | $ 86.66 |
| Corporation expense | 331.20 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 472.86 |
| Office expense | 1,079.74 |
| Petty cash | 25.00 |
| Postage | 243.00 |
| Rent | 322.00 |
| Salaries | 2,317.90 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 52.23 |
| Travel and entertainment | 273.50 |
| | $5,204.09 |

The item of advertising, $86.66, is for expense of advertising official notices of the corporation. The item of corporation expense, $331.20, covers the expense of maintenance, license fee, charter fee and other fees to the city, county and state, due from the corporation. Salaries, $2317.90, covers the salary of the secretary and his assistants. Travel and entertainment, $273.50, is the expense of the secretary while traveling on the business of the exposition.

**Works Division**

| | |
|---|---|
| Nursery | $21,653.60 |
| Office | 13,385.88 |
| Warehouse | 249.50 |
| | $35,288.98 |

The item "nursery, $21,653.60," represents the purchase price of the stock of two complete nurseries and of stock from different nurseries, purchase of lumber, cost of construction, installation of houses, water system, heating apparatus, cost of pipe, care of nursery stock, plants, etc. The item of "office, $13,385.88," includes the salary of the director of works and his assistants, the cost of surveying and engineering work, making of plans and blue prints and salaries of employes of the office and the equipment thereof. The warehouse, $249.50, represents material on hand for distribution as needed.

**Concessions**

| | |
|---|---|
| D street lighting | $34.50 |
| Hub Clothing Co. | 13.55 |
| Theater benefit | 17.55 |
| | $65.60 |

These items are incomes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Int. on certificate of deposit | $ 51.81 |
| Int. on Overdraft | $676.30 |

The interest of certificate of deposit is an income item.

Interest on overdraft is an expense caused by delay in settlement with park board.

**Recapitulation**

| | |
|---|---|
| Recd. from all sources to May 31 | $114,464.35 |
| Total expenditures to May 31st | $132,096.30 |
| Deficit, June 1, 1911: | |
| Overdraft | $10,237.22 |
| Unpaid vouchers | 7,394.73 |
| | $17,631.95 |

Contained in the item of total expenditures ($132,096.30) is the inventory account, all property owned by the exposition, $28,632.39, and accounts receivable from the park board, $29,111.32, a total of $57,743.71. As stated above the total deficit consisting of overdraft and unpaid vouchers $17,631.95 is covered by a demand note signed by the directors of the corporation.

J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Acting Director General.

In reading over the above statement

only give their time to the exposition, but also jeopardize their personal fortunes in order that four men who have not paid one red cent toward the exposition be allowed to satisfy their personal animosities and political blindness?

The board of directors of the Panama-California exposition have at all times invited inspection of the books of the company, which to the average person would be unnecessary were they but to consider that members of the board of directors and their affiliations represent nearly fifty per cent of the subscribed capital stock and fifty per cent of the money paid in. For every dollar these gentlemen spend they are spending fifty cents of their own money. Would it not be natural that these gentlemen with such a large interest in the exposition would endeavor to make a dollar go as far as possible and would use their very best judgment in all matters pertaining to the exposition? Very few of these gentlemen are interested in their own corporations to a larger extent.

This is not a personal fight for personal reasons.

The board of directors of a corporation must fight the battles of that corporation; not only for themselves but for their stockholders.

The abandonment of the exposition would spell ruin for many of the stockholders of this corporation, and it is for these stockholders that the board is fighting the hardest.

Your board can go just so far. Beyond that point it is the fight of the stockholders and it is well for every member of a corporation to be ready at all times to enter the lists in defence of his rights and his future.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

An exposition divided between politics and personal jealousy and animosity, on the one side and business methods, honesty of purpose and integrity on the other is, if such a thing is possible, in a worse position.

This is the last of a series of articles that have appeared this week in the San Diego Union. These articles have been as complete as it is possible to make them.

It is to be hoped that they have been studied, and, having been studied, that the people of San Diego have arrived at a decision.

The last court of appeal is the people, and should it become necessary to put this controversy before them it is to be hoped that they will be ready with an answer so strong, and unanimous and unmistakable that no matter which way their decision goes it will be absolutely final and accepted as such.

Appended is a list of the present directors with their business affiliations, and of the committeemen of the Panama-California exposition and their affiliations:

President, U. S. Grant, Jr., capitalist.

First vice-president, John D. Spreckels, capitalist, president Spreckels companies.

Second vice-president, G. A. Davidson, president Southern Trust & Savongs bank.

Third vice-president, L. S. McLure, capitalist.

Treasurer, F. W. Jackson, vice-president First National bank.

Director-general, D. C. Collier, president Western Investment company.

Lucius R. Barrow, foreman San Diego Union.

L. A. Blochman, cashier Blochman Banking company.

George Burnham, ex-president of the chamber of commerce, real estate owner.

William Clayton, managing director Spreckels companies.

John F. Forward, Jr., president chamber of commerce, Union Title & Trust company.

D. F. Garretson, president First National bank.

Col. Fred Jewell, president Citizens' Savings bank.

H. H. Jones, manager San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric company.

W. F. Ludington, president Chase & Ludington, insurance.

Arthur Marston, junior member of "Marston's."

W. B. McKenzie, president Western Metal & Supply company.

J. W. Sefton, Jr., vice-president San Diego Savings bank.

W. A. Sloane, superior judge, San Diego county.

Julius Wangenheim, president Bank of Commerce and Trust company.

C. L. Williams, cashier American National bank.

**Building and Grounds Committee**

Chairman, George W. Marston, senior member "Marston's."

H. M. Kutchin, capitalist.

M. A. Luce, jurist, retired.

R. C. Allen, president Sweetwater Fruit company.

Thomas O'Hallaran, real estate.

**Executive Committee**

(See above).

Chairman, G. A. Davidson.

D. C. Collier.

George Burnham.

L. S. McLure.

H. H. Jones.

J. W. Sefton, Jr.

**Exploitation and Publicity Committee**

Chairman, J. W. Sefton, Jr.

James MacMullen, managing editor San Diego Union.

C. A. McGrew, managing editor San Diego Sun.

M. F. Heller, president Heller company.

Austin Adams, journalist.

Simon Levi, president Simon Levi company.

**Exhibits and Privileges Committee**

Chairman, F. W. Vogt, park commissioner.

F. P. Allen, director of works, Panama-California exposition.

L. A. Blochman, cashier Blochman.

Major James E. Wadham.
City Attorney W. R. Andrews.
Judge W. A. Sloane.

(Signed) JOSEPH W. SEFTON,
Acting Director-General.

## COMMISSIONERS WANT SPORTS IN BALBOA PARK

**Encourage Clubs to Lay Out Grounds In Large Domain.**

Sports of all kinds will be encouraged in Balboa park. The commissioners have declared their willingness to co-operate with clubs in the laying out of ball grounds, tennis courts and so on, and to make what other arrangements they can for playing games and holding athletic contests. It is their desire to acquaint the public as much as possible with Balboa park. They want the people to see for themselves the beauties and possibilities of the place and hope as a result to be given more intelligent interest and support in the improvements which they have undertaken.

Union — June 17, 1911.

# The San Diego Union
AND DAILY BEE.

THE UNION is published every day in the Union Building, South-West Corner Third and D Streets, San Diego, Cal., by the Union Company, to which all communications should be addressed.

ENTERED at the postoffice at San Diego as second class matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE UNION owns the exclusive right for a morning newspaper in San Diego to publish the telegraphic report of the Associated Press, which comes to its office direct by special wire.

TELEPHONES: Editorial Rooms, Sunset Main 83, Home 1002. TELEPHONES: Business Office, Sunset Main 1, Home 1001.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—The Daily and Sunday Union, by mail:
One year in advance.....$9.00
Six months in advance.....$4.50
Three months in advance.....$2.25
By mail or carrier, per month.....75
The Sunday Union, by mail, per year.....$2.00

THE WEEKLY UNION—Published every Thursday. Subscription for one year in advance.....$1.50
Six months in advance.....75

NEW YORK OFFICE—Benjamin & Kentnor Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, representative for foreign advertising.

CHICAGO OFFICE—People's Gas Bldg. Benjamin & Kentnor, representatives. W. H. Kentnor, Manager.

THE UNION GUARANTEES A MUCH LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN DIEGO.


June 17, 1911

## THE EXPOSITION EXPERTS

Union June 17, 1911

SOME OF the hostile criticism directed at the exposition authorities because of their employment of experts at experts' salaries is undoubtedly inspired by envy or malice, or both. It is charitable, however, to believe that most of the strictures are the result of thoughtlessness on the part of those who criticise. This view will be strengthened by the fact that much of the criticism hardly rises about the level of ordinary, street-corner gossip, and very little of it appears to be the mature judgment of fair-minded men who have studied the subject in its varied aspects.

The complaint that is made is twofold—the employment of outsiders instead of "home talent," and the large salaries paid to them. Especially strong is the protest because of the hiring of a director of works at $20,000 a year. This act of the exposition authorities has been made the target of not a little scolding and of some downright abuse. There is also loud outcry because of the employment of eminent landscape architects at salaries which the services of such men readily command. The effort of the critics is to create the impression that it was not necessary to go outside of San Diego to fill all these positions properly and much more cheaply.

To argue with the persons who are actuated by envy or spite in seeking thus to inflame the public mind against the exposition management, would be waste of time. It is more to the purpose to address people who may have never given thought to the subject, and may therefore be misled by the men who are conducting a campaign of "knocking" the exposition. To those who are thus deceived it may be suggested that cheap men are plentiful, and that when they are employed upon such tasks as designing and creating a great exposition or other large undertaking, they are likely to prove more costly in the end than experts whose recognized ability enables them to earn larger salaries. In hiring the $20,000 director of works the exposition authorities believed that his experience would enable him to cut expenses where an inexperienced man would increase them. That belief has been strengthened to a certainty since the director entered upon his task. And in hiring him at what may appear an unduly large salary the exposition only took the course that is followed by men of large affairs everywhere. It is cheaper to buy efficiency even at a high price than to accept free inefficiency.

The reasons why the engagement of Frank P. Allen, Jr., was a wise step from the standpoint of economy apply with equal force to the employment of the landscape architects, the Olmsted brothers and B. G. Goodhue. These men are experts of national reputation. The need of experts was very clearly explained by Mr. Marston in the report which he submitted as chairman of the buildings and grounds committee last week. To quote:

> It must be borne in mind that this exposition is not in the hands of an established business corporation, with its staff of experienced, trained men. It has to be handled by public committees, composed of men immersed in their private business, men who are willing to give a moderate share of their time without salary to public causes, but cannot do much more than to give their names, judgment and decisions to the important features of such work. * * * Hence it is plain that business men * * * represented on the exposition committee will not lend their time and service to the city unless they can have the details of affairs of such magnitude as the park and exposition business put upon men of established reputation for great work.

But then comes the old complaint—fat positions given to outsiders. It is no disparagement to San Diego to say that it was necessary to go abroad for experts, because those of the kind needed were not here. It was essential that the director of works should have had large experience in exposition problems. If there be any San Diego man who meets that requirement, he appears not to have made the fact known. As to the other experts, the landscape architects, it should be remembered that men who have attained eminence in their profession go where the money is—to the larger cities. They might all like to come to San Diego to live after they have retired, but while they are in active business their signs are not seen on the streets of small cities.

Nor did the exposition create the first occasion when it was deemed necessary to go abroad for eminent professional men. Several years ago, when the movement for the systematic improvement of the park was begun, Mr. Parsons and the late Mr. Cook were brought here to plan the work, and it went forward subsequently along lines laid down by them. Again, when the Civic Improvement Committee sought to cause the growth of the city to be directed along lines of artistic harmony and good taste, John Nolen, a recognized authority in such matters, was "imported" from Massachusetts, and while it may never be practicable to follow his views in their entirety, there is little doubt that the greater San Diego of the future will be a more beautiful city because of Mr. Nolen's effort. In any event, there is no lack of precedents for the action of the exposition in hiring outside experts.

The exposition authorities may have made mistakes. It would be marvelous if there were none. But the employment of the director of works and the landscape architects was not a mistake. On the contrary, it was one of the wisest steps taken. As it is, the preliminary work of the exposition has been well performed, and the entire undertaking will go forward—unless it is "knocked" to death—according to plans that promise success. But had not those experts about whom there is now so much unthinking clamor, been engaged, the exposition work would be in a chaotic condition today, and it would be necessary to take now the very step for taking which in due season the directors are the objects of shallow criticism.



Union June 17 —

# BRAZIL EXPOSITION EXHIBIT TO COST $1,500,000

### Special Envoy Sent to San Diego Pleased With Advertising Prospect.

### LARGE BUILDING PLANNED

### Purposed to Divide Large Appropriation Between Two California Cities.

That the republic of Brazil purposes to expend $1,500,000 on its display at the Panama-California exposition in San Diego in 1915 is a report circulated since the arrival of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, one of the commissioners from that country to take charge of the Brazilian expositions here and in San Francisco. The report is persistently credited to Dr. Dahne. When seen last night by a Union reporter, Jos. W. Sefton, Jr., of the exposition commission, who has been much in Dr. Dahne's company, refused to make any statement.

Brazil has appropriated $3,000,000 to be expended in exhibiting the resources and industries of that country and in buildings at the expositions in San Diego and San Francisco, and it is understood that the division of that sum rests entirely upon the judgment of Dr. Dahne. Since looking over the situation here and seeing the wonderful possibilities for a successful and noteworthy exposition afforded by the San Diego park site, it is stated that Dr. Dahne has become so favorably impressed with the San Diego enterprise that he proposes to recommend an equal division of the exposition money between the two cities, giving them $1,500,000 each.

During his stay in San Diego Dr. Dahne has been the recipient from the exposition commission and other officials of the attentions due the distinguished envoy. Yesterday was passed in an automobile trip, including a visit to Coronado, Mr. Sefton of the exposition commission doing the honors.

June 17, 1911




# The San Diego Union
AND DAILY BEE.

THE UNION is published every day in the Union Building, Southwest Corner Third and D Streets, San Diego, Cal., by the Union Company, to which all communications should be addressed.

ENTERED at the postoffice at San Diego as second class matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE UNION owns the exclusive right for a morning newspaper in San Diego to publish the telegraphic report of the Associated Press, which comes to its office direct by special wire.

TELEPHONES:
Editorial Rooms,
Sunset Main 83.
Home 1002.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN DIEGO, CAL.

TELEPHONES:
Business Office.
Sunset Main 1.
Home 1001.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—The Daily and Sunday Union, by mail:
One year in advance.....$9.00
Six months in advance.....$4.50
Three months in advance.....$2.25
By mail or carrier, per month.....$2.00
The Sunday Union, by mail, per year.....$2.00

THE WEEKLY UNION—Published every Thursday. Subscription for one year in advance.....$1.50
Six months in advance.....$1.50

NEW YORK OFFICE—Benjamin & Kentnor Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, representative for foreign advertising.

CHICAGO OFFICE—People's Gas Bldg. Benjamin & Kentnor, representatives. W. H. Kentnor, Manager.

THE UNION GUARANTEES A MUCH LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN DIEGO.


## THE EXPOSITION EXPERTS

Union June 17, 1911

SOME OF the hostile criticism directed at the exposition authorities because of their employment of experts at experts' salaries is undoubtedly inspired by envy or malice, or both. It is charitable, however, to believe that most of the strictures are the result of thoughtlessness on the part of those who criticise. This view will be strengthened by the fact that much of the criticism hardly rises about the level of ordinary, street-corner gossip, and very little of it appears to be the mature judgment of fair-minded men who have studied the subject in its varied aspects.

The complaint that is made is twofold—the employment of outsiders instead of "home talent," and the large salaries paid to them. Especially strong is the protest because of the hiring of a director of works at $20,000 a year. This act of the exposition authorities has been made the target of not a little scolding and of some downright abuse. There is also loud outcry because of the employment of eminent landscape architects at salaries which the services of such men readily command. The effort of the critics is to create the impression that it was not necessary to go outside of San Diego to fill all these positions properly and much more cheaply.

To argue with the persons who are actuated by envy or spite in seeking thus to inflame the public mind against the exposition management, would be waste of time. It is more to the purpose to address people who may have never given thought to the subject, and may therefore be misled by the men who are conducting a campaign of "knocking" the exposition. To those who are thus deceived it may be suggested that cheap men are plentiful, and that when they are employed upon such tasks as designing and creating a great exposition or other large undertaking, they are likely to prove more costly in the end than experts whose recognized ability enables them to earn larger salaries. In hiring the $20,000 director of works the exposition authorities believed that his experience would enable him to cut expenses where an inexperienced man would increase them. That belief has been strengthened to a certainty since the director entered upon his task. And in hiring him at what may appear an unduly large salary the exposition only took the course that is followed by men of large affairs everywhere. It is cheaper to buy efficiency even at a high price than to accept free inefficiency.

The reasons why the engagement of Frank P. Allen, Jr., was a wise step from the standpoint of economy apply with equal force to the employment of the landscape architects, the Olmsted brothers and B. G. Goodhue. These men are experts of national reputation. The need of experts was very clearly explained by Mr. Marston in the report which he submitted as chairman of the buildings and grounds committee last week. To quote:

> It must be borne in mind that this exposition is not in the hands of an established business corporation, with its staff of experienced, trained men. It has to be handled by public committees, composed of men immersed in their private business, men who are willing to give a moderate share of their time without salary to public causes, but cannot do much more than to give their names, judgment and decisions to the important features of such work. * * * Hence it is plain that business men * * * represented on the exposition committee will not lend their time and service to the city unless they can have the details of affairs of such magnitude as the park and exposition business put upon men of established reputation for great work.

But then comes the old complaint—fat positions given to outsiders. It is no disparagement to San Diego to say that it was necessary to go abroad for experts, because those of the kind needed were not here. It was essential that the director of works [illegible]

of the wisest steps taken. As it is, the preliminary work of the exposition has been well performed, and the entire undertaking will go forward—unless it is "knocked" to death—according to plans that promise success. But had not those experts about whom there is now so much unthinking clamor, been engaged, the exposition work would be in a chaotic condition today, and it would be necessary to take now the very step for taking which in due season the directors are the objects of shallow criticism.

Union June 17 —

# BRAZIL EXPOSITION EXHIBIT TO COST $1,500,000

## Special Envoy Sent to San Diego Pleased With Advertising Prospect.

## LARGE BUILDING PLANNED

## Purposed to Divide Large Appropriation Between Two California Cities.

[illegible]at the republic of Brazil purposes to expend $1,500,000 on its display at the Panama-California exposition in San Diego in 1915 is a report circulated since the arrival of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, one of the commissioners from that country to take charge of the Brazilian expositions here and in San Francisco. The report is persistently credited to Dr. Dahne. When seen last night by a Union reporter, Jos. W. Sefton, Jr., of the exposition commission, who has been much in Dr. Dahne's company, refused to make any statement.

Brazil has appropriated $3,000,000 to be expended in exhibiting the resources and industries of that country and in buildings at the expositions in San Diego and San Francisco, and it is understood that the division of that sum rests entirely upon the judgment of Dr. Dahne. Since looking over the situation here and seeing the wonderful possibilities for a successful and noteworthy exposition afforded by the San Diego park site, it is stated that Dr. Dahne has become so favorably impressed with the San Diego enterprise that he proposes to recommend an equal division of the exposition money between the two cities, giving them $1,500,000 each.

During his stay in San Diego Dr. Dahne has been the recipient from the exposition commission and other officials of the attentions due the distinguished envoy. Yesterday was passed in an automobile trip, including a visit to Coronado, Mr. Sefton of the exposition commission doing the honors.

street-corner gossip, and very little of it appears to be the mature judgment of fair-minded men who have studied the subject in its varied aspects.

The complaint that is made is twofold—the employment of outsiders instead of "home talent," and the large salaries paid to them. Especially strong is the protest because of the hiring of a director of works at $20,000 a year. This act of the exposition authorities has been made the target of not a little scolding and of some downright abuse. There is also loud outcry because of the employment of eminent landscape architects at salaries which the services of such men readily command. The effort of the critics is to create the impression that it was not necessary to go outside of San Diego to fill all these positions properly and much more cheaply.

To argue with the persons who are actuated by envy or spite in seeking thus to inflame the public mind against the exposition management, would be waste of time. It is more to the purpose to address people who may have never given thought to the subject, and may therefore be misled by the men who are conducting a campaign of "knocking" the exposition. To those who are thus deceived it may be suggested that cheap men are plentiful, and that when they are employed upon such tasks as designing and creating a great exposition or other large undertaking, they are likely to prove more costly in the end than experts whose recognized ability enables them to earn larger salaries. In hiring the $20,000 director of works the exposition authorities believed that his experience would enable him to cut expenses where an inexperienced man would increase them. That belief has been strengthened to a certainty since the director entered upon his task. And in hiring him at what may appear an unduly large salary the exposition only took the course that is followed by men of large affairs everywhere. It is cheaper to buy efficiency even at a high price than to accept free inefficiency.

The reasons why the engagement of Frank P. Allen, Jr., was a wise step from the standpoint of economy apply with equal force to the employment of the landscape architects, the Olmsted brothers and B. G. Goodhue. These men are experts of national reputation. The need of experts was very clearly explained by Mr. Marston in the report which he submitted as chairman of the buildings and grounds committee last week. To quote:

> It must be borne in mind that this exposition is not in the hands of an established business corporation, with its staff of experienced, trained men. It has to be handled by public committees, composed of men immersed in their private business, men who are willing to give a moderate share of their time without salary to public causes, but cannot do much more than to give their names, judgment and decisions to the important features of such work. * * * Hence it is plain that business men * * * represented on the exposition committee will not lend their time and service to the city unless they can have the details of affairs of such magnitude as the park and exposition business put upon men of established reputation for great work.

But then comes the old complaint—fat positions given to outsiders. It is no disparagement to San Diego to say that it was necessary to go abroad for experts, because those of the kind needed were not here. It was essential that the director of works should have had large experience in exposition problems. If there be any San Diego man who meets that requirement, he appears not to have made the fact known. As to the other experts, the landscape architects, it should be remembered that men who have attained eminence in their profession go where the money is—to the larger cities. They might all like to come to San Diego to live after they have retired, but while they are in active business their signs are not seen on the streets of small cities.

Nor did the exposition create the first occasion when it was deemed necessary to go abroad for eminent professional men. Several years ago, when the movement for the systematic improvement of the park was begun, Mr. Parsons and the late Mr. Cook were brought here to plan the work, and it went forward subsequently along lines laid down by them. Again, when the Civic Improvement Committee sought to cause the growth of the city to be directed along lines of artistic harmony and good taste, John Nolen, a recognized authority in such matters, was "imported" from Massachusetts, and while it may never be practicable to follow his views in their entirety, there is little doubt that the greater San Diego of the future will be a more beautiful city because of Mr. Nolen's effort. In any event, there is no lack of precedents for the action of the exposition in hiring outside experts.

The exposition authorities may have made mistakes. It would be marvelous if there were none. But the employment of the director of works and the landscape architects was not a mistake. On the contrary, it was one

## Envoy Sent to San Diego Pleased With Advertising Prospect.

## LARGE BUILDING PLANNED

## Purposed to Divide Large Appropriation Between Two California Cities.

That the republic of Brazil purposes to expend $1,500,000 on its display at the Panama-California exposition in San Diego in 1915 is a report circulated since the arrival of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, one of the commissioners from that country to take charge of the Brazilian expositions here and in San Francisco. The report is persistently credited to Dr. Dahne. When seen last night by a Union reporter, Jos. W. Sefton, Jr., of the exposition commission, who has been much in Dr. Dahne's company, refused to make any statement.

Brazil has appropriated $3,000,000 to be expended in exhibiting the resources and industries of that country and in buildings at the expositions in San Diego and San Francisco, and it is understood that the division of that sum rests entirely upon the judgment of Dr. Dahne. Since looking over the situation here and seeing the wonderful possibilities for a successful and noteworthy exposition afforded by the San Diego park site, it is stated that Dr. Dahne has become so favorably impressed with the San Diego enterprise that he proposes to recommend an equal division of the exposition money between the two cities, giving them $1,500,000 each.

During his stay in San Diego Dr. Dahne has been the recipient from the exposition commission and other officials of the attentions due the distinguished envoy. Yesterday was passed in an automobile trip, including a visit to Coronado, Mr. Sefton of the exposition commission doing the honors.

# CITIZENS VOTE CONFIDENCE IN FAIR BOARD

## Park Commission Should Co-operate or Resign Declares Speaker.

## RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED

## Assert That Existing Condition Threatens to Destroy Life of City.

## GREAT PROJECT IN PERIL

## Statements Expressing Faith In Management Greeted With Applause.

At a most animated session of representatives of many of the improvement clubs of San Diego in the Grant hotel building last night a vote of confidence in the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition was passed unanimously, and, it having been stated that the directors had prepared to resign because of the attitude of the park board, resolutions were adopted asking them to withhold their resignations. One of the speakers even declared that if the park board longer refused to work in unison and absolute harmony with the exposition directors then a new park board should be chosen, and if the mayor refused to appoint such new board the city should have a new mayor.

It was admitted after the meeting by one of the directors that certain members of the exposition board were prepared to resign at once.

**Directors Applauded**

President W. W. Guyett of the North Park Improvement club was chairman of the meeting. Speakers included Councilman D. K. Adams, H. W. Vincent, Charles DeLacour, Claude C. Rhoads, L. F. Sensabaugh and others. Those present represented the North Park Improvement club and other clubs of the federation of improvement associations, and it was announced that the gathering had been called "to review and discuss the situation as regards the rupture between the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition."

The great majority of those present favored the exposition commission's side of the affair. Applause greeted the remarks of every speaker who expressed that view.

Speakers did not mince words, and the stand taken by Harry Vincent seemed fairly to represent the sentiment of those who expressed themselves.

**Vincent's Speech**

"The time for shilly-shallying has passed," said Mr. Vincent. "The very existence of the exposition is imperiled. The members of the exposition commission are about to resign. Action must be taken, and taken quickly. The park board must be made to understand the absolute necessity for harmonizing the grave differences that have arisen. The park board must be made to know that work in unison with the commission is imperative. If the park board cannot be made to understand this, then let us have another park board. And if ultimately it should come to that —if the mayor refuses to act—let us have another mayor. It is better to amputate a finger or an arm than to have one's head cut off."

**"Too Much Politics"**

Claude C. Rhoads declared his belief that politics was much to blame for the criticism with which the exposition officials had to contend. He spoke of misinformation which he had received regarding exposition affairs and said it emanated from a man who, for political reasons, the speaker thought, was opposed to those who were connected with the exposition. As for the statement that the exposition was doing no good to San Diego, he instanced the declaration of a prominent banker who had said no later than yesterday morning that the publicity already given San Diego through the exposition had brought $500,000 into his bank alone. "If it has done that much good for one bank," inquired Mr. Rhoads, "what has it not done for the rest, and for the city as a whole?"

**Ready to Resign**

He also recommended immediate action on the part of the delegates present lookin- toward harmonizing the differences of the exposition commission and the park board, saying that resignations of men of prominence connected with the exposition were imminent unless some action was taken to modify their indignation.

L. F. Sensabaugh, who said he spoke as cashier of the exposition commission, and therefore as one who knew whereof he spoke, declared that the resignations of 21 members of the exposition commission were already in the hands of one of the number, to be presented Monday morning. He stated that a tremendous smash was on

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 2.)

# FAIR DIRECTORS' POLICY INDORSED

## Adherence to Plans of Board Essential to Success Say Citizens.

(Continued from Page 11.)

the way unless something was quickly done to avert it.

Acting Director General Joseph W. Sefton admitted later to the Union that certain directors had prepared to resign.

**Strong Resolutions**

A resolution was passed, the full text of which is as follows:

"Whereas, it appears that a majority of the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition have expressed their intention to resign or have tendered their resignations, to take immediate effect, and

"Whereas, It further appears that there is such an open breach between the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition that the directors cannot see their way clear to serve in the capacity of directors, and,

"Whereas, At the time the exposition was first proposed and the directorate named, there was not the least dissension, no dissatisfaction, and on the contrary, the concensus of opinion was that the strongest possible directorate had been selected; that said directorate was composed of the most careful business men of our city and no one questioned their honesty; no one had any adverse comment, and,

**Vote of Confidence**

"Whereas, That same condition exists today; they are the same careful, conservative business men they were when they were selected; they have not been guilty of a single act which will reflect upon them anything but credit, and,

"Whereas, Under present conditions it seems that unless a compromise is speedily reached, the very life of the city will be menaced and an institution vital to the progress of the city will be lost, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this meeting has implicit confidence in the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition and in their ability to carry on a great project of this kind, and we respectfully ask them not to consider for a moment the matter of resigning."


# CITIZENS VOTE CONFIDENCE IN FAIR BOARD

## Park Commission Should Co-operate or Resign Declares Speaker.

## RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED

## Assert That Existing Condition Threatens to Destroy Life of City.

## GREAT PROJECT IN PERIL

## Statements Expressing Faith In Management Greeted With Applause.

At a most animated session of representatives of many of the improvement clubs of San Diego in the Grant hotel building last night a vote of confidence in the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition was passed unanimously, and, it having been stated that the directors had prepared to resign because of the attitude of the park board, resolutions were adopted asking them to withhold their resignations. One of the speakers even declared that if the park board longer refused to work in unison and absolute harmony with the exposition directors then a new park board should be chosen, and if the mayor refused to appoint such new board the city should have a new mayor.

It was admitted after the meeting by one of the directors that certain members of the exposition board were prepared to resign at once.

**Directors Applauded**

President W. W. Guyett of the North Park Improvement club was chairman of the meeting. Speakers included Councilman D. K. Adams, H. W. Vincent, Charles DeLacour, Claude C. Rhoads, L. F. Sensabaugh and others. Those present represented the North Park Improvement club and other clubs of the federation of improvement associations, and it was announced that the gathering had been called "to review and discuss the situation as regards the rupture between the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition."

The great majority of those present favored the exposition commission's side of the affair. Applause greeted the remarks of every speaker who expressed that view.

Speakers did not mince words, and the stand taken by Harry Vincent seemed fairly to represent the sentiment of those who expressed themselves.

**Vincent's Speech**

"The time for shilly-shallying has passed," said Mr. Vincent. "The very existence of the exposition is imperiled. The members of the exposition commission are about to resign. Action must be taken, and taken quickly. The park board must be made to understand the absolute necessity for harmonizing the grave differences that have arisen. The park board must be made to know that work in unison with the commission is imperative. If the park board cannot be made to understand this, then let us have another park board. And if ultimately it should come to that —if the mayor refuses to act—let us have another mayor. It is better to amputate a finger or an arm than to have one's head cut off."

**"Too Much Politics"**

Claude C. Rhoads declared his belief that politics was much to blame for the criticism with which the exposition officials had to contend. He spoke of misinformation which he had received regarding exposition affairs and said it emanated from a man who, for political reasons, the speaker thought, was opposed to those who were connected with the exposition. As for the statement that the exposition was doing no good to San Diego, he instanced the declaration of a prominent banker who had said no later than yesterday morning that the publicity already given San Diego through the exposition had brought $500,000 into his bank alone. "If it has done that much good for one bank," inquired Mr. Rhoads, "what has it not done for the rest, and for the city as a whole?"

**Ready to Resign**

He also recommended immediate action on the part of the delegates present lookin- toward harmonizing the differences of the exposition commission and the park board, saying that resignations of men of prominence connected with the exposition were imminent unless some action was taken to modify their indignation.

L. F. Sensabaugh, who said he spoke as cashier of the exposition commission, and therefore as one who knew whereof he spoke, declared that the resignations of 21 members of the exposition commission were already in the hands of one of the number, to be presented Monday morning. He stated that a tremendous smash was on


(Continued on Page 18, Col. 2.)

# CITIZENS VOTE CONFIDENCE IN FAIR BOARD

## Park Commission Should Cooperate or Resign Declares Speaker.

## RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED

## Assert That Existing Condition Threatens to Destroy Life of City.

## GREAT PROJECT IN PERIL

## Statements Expressing Faith In Management Greeted With Applause.

At a most animated session of representatives of many of the improvement clubs of San Diego in the Grant hotel building last night a vote of confidence in the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition was passed unanimously, and, it having been stated that the directors had prepared to resign because of the attitude of the park board, resolutions were adopted asking them to withhold their resignations. One of the speakers even declared that if the park board longer refused to work in unison and absolute harmony with the exposition directors then a new park board should be chosen, and if the mayor refused to appoint such new board the city should have a new mayor.

It was admitted after the meeting by one of the directors that certain members of the exposition board were prepared to resign at once.

**Directors Applauded**

President W. W. Guyett of the North Park Improvement club was chairman of the meeting. Speakers included Councilman D. K. Adams, H. W. Vincent, Charles DeLacour, Claude C. Rhoads, L. F. Sensabaugh and others. Those present represented the North Park Improvement club and other clubs of the federation of improvement associations, and it was announced that the gathering had been called "to review and discuss the situation as regards the rupture between the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition."

The great majority of those present favored the exposition commission's side of the affair. Applause greeted the remarks of every speaker who expressed that view.

Speakers did not mince words, and the stand taken by Harry Vincent seemed fairly to represent the sentiment of those who expressed themselves.

**Vincent's Speech**

"The time for shilly-shallying has passed," said Mr. Vincent. "The very existence of the exposition is imperiled. The members of the exposition commission are about to resign. Action must be taken, and taken quickly. The park board must be made to understand the absolute necessity for harmonizing the grave differences that have arisen. The park board must be made to know that work in unison with the commission is imperative. If the park board cannot be made to understand this, then let us have another park board. And if ultimately it should come to that —if the mayor refuses to act—let us have another mayor. It is better to amputate a finger or an arm than to have one's head cut off."

**"Too Much Politics"**

Claude C. Rhoads declared his belief that politics was much to blame for the criticism with which the ex-

# FAIR DIRECTORS' POLICY INDORSED

## Adherence to Plans of Board Essential to Success Say Citizens.

(Continued from Page 11.)

the way unless something was quickly done to avert it.

Acting Director General Joseph W. Sefton admitted later to the Union that certain directors had prepared to resign.

**Strong Resolutions**

A resolution was passed, the full text of which is as follows:

"Whereas, it appears that a majority of the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition have expressed their intention to resign or have tendered their resignations, to take immediate effect, and

"Whereas, It further appears that there is such an open breach between the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition that the directors cannot see their way clear to serve in the capacity of directors, and,

"Whereas, At the time the exposition was first proposed and the directorate named, there was not the least dissension, no dissatisfaction, and on the contrary, the concensus of opinion was that the strongest possible directorate had been selected; that said directorate was composed of the most careful business men of our city and no one questioned their honesty; no one had any adverse comment, and,

**Vote of Confidence**

"Whereas, That same condition exists today; they are the same careful, conservative business men they were when they were selected; they have not been guilty of a single act which will reflect upon them anything but credit, and,

"Whereas, Under present conditions it seems that unless a compromise is speedily reached, the very life of the city will be menaced and an institution vital to the progress of the city will be lost, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this meeting has implicit confidence in the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition and in their ability to carry on a great project of this kind, and we respectfully ask them not to consider for a moment the matter of resigning."

# CITIZENS VOTE CONFIDENCE IN FAIR BOARD

## Park Commission Should Cooperate or Resign Declares Speaker.

## RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED

## Assert That Existing Condition Threatens to Destroy Life of City.

## GREAT PROJECT IN PERIL

## Statements Expressing Faith In Management Greeted With Applause.

At a most animated session of representatives of many of the improvement clubs of San Diego in the Grant hotel building last night a vote of confidence in the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition was passed unanimously, and, it having been stated that the directors had prepared to resign because of the attitude of the park board, resolutions were adopted asking them to withhold their resignations. One of the speakers even declared that if the park board longer refused to work in unison and absolute harmony with the exposition directors then a new park board should be chosen, and if the mayor refused to appoint such new board the city should have a new mayor.

It was admitted after the meeting by one of the directors that certain members of the exposition board were prepared to resign at once.

**Directors Applauded**

President W. W. Guyett of the North Park Improvement club was chairman of the meeting. Speakers included Councilman D. K. Adams, H. W. Vincent, Charles DeLacour, Claude C. Rhoads, L. F. Sensabaugh and others. Those present represented the North Park Improvement club and other clubs of the federation of improvement associations, and it was announced that the gathering had been called "to review and discuss the situation as regards the rupture between the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition."

The great majority of those present favored the exposition commission's side of the affair. Applause greeted the remarks of every speaker who expressed that view.

Speakers did not mince words, and the stand taken by Harry Vincent seemed fairly to represent the sentiment of those who expressed themselves.

**Vincent's Speech**

"The time for shilly-shallying has passed," said Mr. Vincent. "The very existence of the exposition is imperiled. The members of the exposition commission are about to resign. Action must be taken, and taken quickly. The park board must be made to understand the absolute necessity for harmonizing the grave differences that have arisen. The park board must be made to know that work in unison with the commission is imperative. If the park board cannot be made to understand this, then let us have another park board. And if ultimately it should come to that —if the mayor refuses to act—let us have another mayor. It is better to amputate a finger or an arm than to have one's head cut off."

**"Too Much Politics"**

Claude C. Rhoads declared his belief that politics was much to blame for the criticism with which the ex-

## RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED

## Assert That Existing Condition Threatens to Destroy Life of City.

## GREAT PROJECT IN PERIL

## Statements Expressing Faith In Management Greeted With Applause.

At a most animated session of representatives of many of the improvement clubs of San Diego in the Grant hotel building last night a vote of confidence in the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition was passed unanimously, and, it having been stated that the directors had prepared to resign because of the attitude of the park board, resolutions were adopted asking them to withhold their resignations. One of the speakers even declared that if the park board longer refused to work in unison and absolute harmony with the exposition directors then a new park board should be chosen, and if the mayor refused to appoint such new board the city should have a new mayor.

It was admitted after the meeting by one of the directors that certain members of the exposition board were prepared to resign at once.

**Directors Applauded**

President W. W. Guyett of the North Park Improvement club was chairman of the meeting. Speakers included Councilman D. K. Adams, H. W. Vincent, Charles DeLacour, Claude C. Rhoads, L. F. Sensabaugh and others. Those present represented the North Park Improvement club and other clubs of the federation of improvement associations, and it was announced that the gathering had been called "to review and discuss the situation as regards the rupture between the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition."

The great majority of those present favored the exposition commission's side of the affair. Applause greeted the remarks of every speaker who expressed that view.

Speakers did not mince words, and the stand taken by Harry Vincent seemed fairly to represent the sentiment of those who expressed themselves.

**Vincent's Speech**

"The time for shilly-shallying has passed," said Mr. Vincent. "The very existence of the exposition is imperiled. The members of the exposition commission are about to resign. Action must be taken, and taken quickly. The park board must be made to understand the absolute necessity for harmonizing the grave differences that have arisen. The park board must be made to know that work in unison with the commission is imperative. If the park board cannot be made to understand this, then let us have another park board. And if ultimately it should come to that —if the mayor refuses to act—let us have another mayor. It is better to amputate a finger or an arm than to have one's head cut off."

**"Too Much Politics"**

Claude C. Rhoads declared his belief that politics was much to blame for the criticism with which the exposition officials had to contend. He spoke of misinformation which he had received regarding exposition affairs and said it emanated from a man who, for political reasons, the speaker thought, was opposed to those who were connected with the exposition. As for the statement that the exposition was doing no good to San Diego, he instanced the declaration of a prominent banker who had said no later than yesterday morning that the publicity already given San Diego through the exposition had brought $500,000 into his bank along. "If it has done that much good for one bank," inquired Mr. Rhoads, "what has it not done for the rest, and for the city as a whole?"

**Ready to Resign**

He also recommended immediate action on the part of the delegates present lookin~ toward harmonizing the differences of the exposition commission and the park board, saying that resignations of men of prominence connected with the exposition were imminent unless some action was taken to modify their indignation.

L. F. Sensabaugh, who said he spoke as cashier of the exposition commission, and therefore as one who knew whereof he spoke, declared that the resignations of 21 members of the exposition commission were already in the hands of one of the number, to be presented Monday morning. He stated that a tremendous smash was on

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 2.)

there is such an open breach between the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition that the directors cannot see their way clear to serve in the capacity of directors, and,

"Whereas, At the time the exposition was first proposed and the directorate named, there was not the least dissension, no dissatisfaction, and on the contrary, the concensus of opinion was that the strongest possible directorate had been selected; that said directorate was composed of the most careful business men of our city and no one questioned their honesty; no one had any adverse comment, and,

**Vote of Confidence**

"Whereas, That same condition exists today; they are the same careful, conservative business men they were when they were selected; they have not been guilty of a single act which will reflect upon them anything but credit, and,

"Whereas, Under present conditions it seems that unless a compromise is speedily reached, the very life of the city will be menaced and an institution vital to the progress of the city will be lost, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this meeting has implicit confidence in the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition and in their ability to carry on a great project of this kind, and we respectfully ask them not to consider for a moment the matter of resigning."

RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED

Assert That Existing Condition Threatens to Destroy Life of City.

GREAT PROJECT IN PERIL

Statements Expressing Faith In Management Greeted With Applause.

At a most animated session of representatives of many of the improvement clubs of San Diego in the Grant hotel building last night a vote of confidence in the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition was passed unanimously, and, it having been stated that the directors had prepared to resign because of the attitude of the park board, resolutions were adopted asking them to withhold their resignations. One of the speakers even declared that if the park board longer refused to work in unison and absolute harmony with the exposition directors then a new park board should be chosen, and if the mayor refused to appoint such new board the city should have a new mayor.

It was admitted after the meeting by one of the directors that certain members of the exposition board were prepared to resign at once.

Directors Applauded

President W. W. Guyett of the North Park Improvement club was chairman of the meeting. Speakers included Councilman D. K. Adams, H. W. Vincent, Charles DeLacour, Claude C. Rhoads, L. F. Sensabaugh and others. Those present represented the North Park Improvement club and other clubs of the federation of improvement associations, and it was announced that the gathering had been called "to review and discuss the situation as regards the rupture between the board of park commissioners and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition."

The great majority of those present favored the exposition commission's side of the affair. Applause greeted the remarks of every speaker who expressed that view.

Speakers did not mince words, and the stand taken by Harry Vincent seemed fairly to represent the sentiment of those who expressed themselves.

Vincent's Speech

"The time for shilly-shallying has passed," said Mr. Vincent. "The very existence of the exposition is imperiled. The members of the exposition commission are about to resign. Action must be taken, and taken quickly. The park board must be made to understand the absolute necessity for harmonizing the grave differences that have arisen. The park board must be made to know that work in unison with the commission is imperative. If the park board cannot be made to understand this, then let us have another park board. And if ultimately it should come to that —if the mayor refuses to act—let us have another mayor. It is better to amputate a finger or an arm than to have one's head cut off."

"Too Much Politics"

Claude C. Rhoads declared his belief that politics was much to blame for the criticism with which the exposition officials had to contend. He spoke of misinformation which he had received regarding exposition affairs and said it emanated from a man who, for political reasons, the speaker thought, was opposed to those who were connected with the exposition. As for the statement that the exposition was doing no good to San Diego, he instanced the declaration of a prominent banker who had said no later than yesterday morning that the publicity already given San Diego through the exposition had brought $500,000 into his bank alone. "If it has done that much good for one bank," inquired Mr. Rhoads, "what has it not done for the rest, and for the city as a whole?"

Ready to Resign

He also recommended immediate action on the part of the delegates present lookin~ toward harmonizing the differences of the exposition commission and the park board, saying that resignations of men of prominence connected with the exposition were imminent unless some action was taken to modify their indignation.

L. F. Sensabaugh, who said he spoke as cashier of the exposition commission, and therefore as one who knew whereof he spoke, declared that the resignations of 21 members of the exposition commission were already in the hands of one of the number, to be presented Monday morning. He stated that a tremendous smash was on

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 2.)

# COUNCIL INSTRUCTS BOARD TO SELECT ENGINEER OF PARK WORK

## Contract With Frank P. Allen Now Becomes Center Of Attack.

## BACKED BY EXPOSITION

## Directors Insist That Present System Is Essential to Success.

It is up to the park commissioners to make the next move in the "harmonious game" with the exposition officials.

The contract which makes Frank P. Allen the division of works is now the immediate object of attack and defense. Council, after a long hearing from both sides yesterday afternoon, instructed the commissioners to recommend in writing the appointment of an engineer who will superintend the work which will be done with the million dollars voted by bond issue. It was strongly intimated in the arguments before council that if the appointment interfered with the operations under the contract, the organization of the exposition management would be disrupted and the resignation of the exposition officials would possibly follow. It was as strongly intimated in private conversation with the park commissioners, that if the million intrusted to their care had to be administered through Mr. Allen, they would resign.

**Council Chamber Crowded**

Council chamber was crowded when the ordinance delegating the powers of council over the park to the park commission came up for hearing. Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., George W. Marston, G. Aubrey Davidson and George Burnham presented the side of the exposition management. Clark Braley, for the park board, stated briefly that the commissioners had "nothing to offer at this time."

"Whatever council does in the matter, we will have to be satisfied with," he declared. "This ordinance is new to us. We did not know anything about it until last Saturday."

Exposition officials offered no opposition to the clause in the ordinance which delegated council's powers to the park board as its agents.

"The exposition officials are building the exposition as citizens of San Diego," remarked Mr. Sefton at this point. "I don't see any reason why council should not appoint the park commissioners the agents of the exposition."

The second clause of the ordinance, however, proved objectionable to the exposition men. It provides that the city engineer or some other engineer be appointed to superintend the work of improving the park with the city's million.

**Clause To Be Changed**

After hearing the argument of the exposition men, council ordered the ordinance to be returned to the city attorney with instructions that he rewrite the clause and leave a blank for the subsequent insertion of the appointee's name. Council then passed a resolution instructing the park commissioners to recommend some engineer for the place in writing.

Councilman Adams tried to wind up the meeting with a sort of a prayerful exhortation to both sides to "get together," but Councilman Sehon's objections from the amen corner cut short his colleague's forensic effort. He did not want council dragged any further into the affair which, he declared, should be settled entirely by the contending sides.

City Attorney W. R. Andrews opened yesterday's proceedings with an explanation of the object of the ordinance.

"It is a little out of the ordinary for a city attorney to send an ordinance to council," he declared, "but I believe I can take the responsibility in this instance because there seems to be some uncertainty as to whether the park board has authority to spend this money. I think the administration of this money is a municipal affair. I should like to see the matter made certain."

"What would be the objection to leaving the matter as it is?" asked Mr. Adams.

**Auditor Held Responsible**

"The auditor is made liable for the payment of any fund contrary to law," replied the city attorney, "and under the circumstances the auditor is not inclined to pay any money out of this million dollar fund until he is certain the park commissioners have the power to spend the money."

"In safe-guarding the money," council assumes the trouble of building the exposition?" remarked Mr. Adams.

"Council delegates its power to the park commission," replied the city attorney. "I don't think that you assume any responsibility which has not originally been yours."

It was explained that since there was a legal question whether the commission or council had the power to disburse funds for park purposes, all doubt as to that question would be removed by council's delegating its power to the board.

"The exposition makes no objection to council's delegating its powers to the park commission," said Mr. Marston as principal speaker for the exposition officials. "The exposition, however, objects to council's giving the city engineer the power to direct the work of laying out the park.

**Some One Must Do Work**

"In all public affairs of this kind, the work has to be done by some one. This work has been intrusted to the exposition directorate. The building committee has been engaged about eight months in preparing for the erection of buildings. The difficulty of the work can hardly be understood by those who have not been actively engaged in it. Arranging for the exposition will be complicated work, extending over four years. It must be done with the co-operation of the park commission or it can't be done at all. It must be done with the co-operation of the commission because the estimates of expenses have been made on a $2,000,000 basis."

Mr. Marston again objected to the appointment of the city engineer and declared that the division of works contract entered into by the exposition and the old park board should not be broken for the following reasons:

First—The contract was entered into by representatives of the citizens of San Diego, the former park board, whose members had a great deal of experience in park affairs. Nothing was done by the exposition excepting with the full consent and confirmation of the old board.

Second—Respect should be shown the exposition officers, who spent their own money and put in their own time to make the exposition a success. They entered into the contract in good faith.

Third—Because the contract in itself is a good thing. Many "irrelevant" charges of extravagance have been made and if they be true the exposition officials, and not the city officials, are responsible. Through the architects' fees for constructing the city's buildings have been fixed at 5 per cent, engineers' fees at 2 per cent and fees for constructing paving at 9 per cent "over head." Where expense is saved work is done in any other way.

**Change Would Cause Confusion**

Fourth—Even if the division of works contract is not ideal, work under it has been going on for months and to break it now, would throw everything in confusion.

"The exposition officials might be disposed to resign, if they are interfered with," concluded Mr. Marston. "The life of the exposition is in jeopardy. We are making no criticism of the competency of the city engineer but only by sympathetic, harmonious co-operation can we successfully go on with this work."

"Can this clause be eliminated?" asked Mr. Adams of the city attorney.

"I think that council should delegate some agent to superintend the work. The law requires it," replied the city attorney.

"I see no reason why the exposition and the park board can't get together and reach some harmonious agreement on this clause," said Mr. Adams.

"Will the engineer be the superintendent of construction?" asked Mr. Sefton.

"The expenditure of this money belongs to the park commission. The exposition must have nothing to do with it," replied Mr. Andrews, calling the point implied that the million, spent independently of the division of works bureau, would destroy the exposition estimates on a $2,000,000 basis.

"We don't want anything to do with the expenditure," said Mr. Sefton, "we want harmony."

"I have nothing to do with the harmony of it," replied the city attorney. "There is the law."

**Elucidates Old Plan**

"There has been some misapprehension as to the old park board," interrupted Mr. Marston. "There has been no delegation of power by the old park board to the exposition. The building committee is composed of seven persons. Three of them were the former park commissioners. We discussed plans together. We consulted with one another. Afterwards the commissioners held separate meetings and either confirmed or nullified the action of the building committee. There was no more a delegation of power than if they had consulted the park foreman.

"If we do not work sympathetically in that way, I cannot see how we can hold the exposition.

"We consider nothing in the contract. We know the work will not be very effective."

George Burnham and G. Aubrey Davidson followed Mr. Marston.

"The people voted a million dollars for the exposition," said Mr. Burnham. "The exposition board and the old park board worked in perfect harmony. They entered into this contract in good faith. The park commission is in contract as far as the expenditure of the money goes. The park board does not delegate any of its power. The exposition directors merely act as contractors for the park board."

Mr. Davidson spoke for harmony. "It is no fun to do work of this kind," he said. "There is always more or less criticism, but we are willing to go ahead anyhow.

"I hope the contract won't be interfered with. It would disrupt our splendid organization. The arrangements under the contract have worked out in perfect harmony. If the contract can't stand, we can't go ahead. We can't go in two different directions and succeed."

# *Finish Restoration Of Mission Arches*

Photograph Shows Restored Arches of South Side of West Wing of San Luis Rey Mission Near Oceanside.

## Church of Padres at San Luis Rey Appears Same as When Originally Constructed

**Special to the Union**

Oceanside, June 7. — The finishing touches have been placed on the restored series of arches on the south side of the west wing of the historic San Luis Rey mission, four miles east of Oceanside, as well as upon the two structures behind the arches.

Visitors now see the series as they were in the palmy days of the mission, and express satisfaction because of the restoration. Of the ruins of the mission, only six of the twelve arches were left standing. The missing six have been supplied in keeping with the survivors, and the whole number made the more attractive with a coating of white plaster. The new arches are on the end farthest from the church.

# REPORT CRITICISES FAIR MANAGEMENT

## Wide Awake Club Listens To Statement By One of Its Investigators

Union June 8, 1911

The weekly meeting of the Wide-awake club at its hall at Twenty-sixth and M streets last night was enlivened by the presentation of a partial report by John Urquhart, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate charges made by Frank Householder that the exposition management has been extravagant in its expenditure of funds.

The main points in Mr. Urquhart's findings were that out of fourteen men employed as laborers on the exposition work in the park, only four were voters in San Diego; that Frank O. Session, appointed to have charge of the transplanting of plants at $4 a day, had been supplanted by a man from Seattle named Hoover, who is being paid $5 a day, and that while Sessions has not been absolutely removed, he is getting an average of only about two days' work a week; that there are about fifteen men from out of town drawing high salaries; and that while the contract with Frank Allen, the exposition engineer, was written February 4 of this year, and signed February 7, Allen did not arrive here until March 6, yet drew his $1666.66 salary for the month of February.

**Promises Written Report.**

Mr. Urquhart's report was a verbal one, and when asked to present it in writing, he said he would do so in the near future, giving supplementary information.

In the ensuing comment on the report, a few of the members expressed the opinion that the condition of affairs reported on was not what it should be.

Percy Fisher commended the position taken by Park Commissioner Braly in the recent discussion between the commission and the exposition officials.

R. W. Pierce also paid a compliment to Mayor James E. Wadham, saying that the interests of the people would be protected in this regard so far as it lay in the mayor's power to protect them.

**Reports on Club Plan.**

President W. J. Kirkwood, reporting as a delegate from the club to the meeting of federated clubs Tuesday night, said it was the intention of the prime movers in the project to form an organization with a membership of 3,000 or 4,000, each member to pay dues of $1 a year, and that several of the more well-to-do citizens would contribute from $200 to $300 a year. Out of these funds, Mr. Kirkwood said, it was the intention to pay the salary of a secretary and one or two other employes to keep the business of civic improvement continually afoot. He expressed himself as favoring the idea. The city needed improvement—needed it badly, he said. San Diego, he declared, was to a large extent what is known as a tourist city, and its beautification would establish an asset. A large association like the one proposed would be a power for good and every improvement club in the city should favor it.

Next meeting night being speakers' night at the Wideawake club, it was announced that G. S. Hopkins would deliver an address on geology on that occasion.

# BRAZIL EXPOSITION EXHIBIT TO COST $1,500,000

Union June 17/11

## Special Envoy Sent to San Diego Pleased With Advertising Prospect.

## LARGE BUILDING PLANNED

## Purposed to Divide Large Appropriation Between Two California Cities.

That the republic of Brazil purposes to expend $1,500,000 on its display at the Panama-California exposition in San Diego in 1915 is a report circulated since the arrival of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, one of the commissioners from that country to take charge of the Brazilian expositions here and in San Francisco. The report is persistently credited to Dr. Dahne. When seen last night by a Union reporter, Jos. W. Sefton, Jr., of the exposition commission, who has been much in Dr. Dahne's company, refused to make any statement.

Brazil has appropriated $3,000,000 to be expended in exhibiting the resources and industries of that country and in buildings at the expositions in San Diego and San Francisco, and it is understood that the division of that sum rests entirely upon the judgment of Dr. Dahne. Since looking over the situation here and seeing the wonderful possibilities for a successful and noteworthy exposition afforded by the San Diego park site, it is stated that Dr. Dahne has become so favorably impressed with the San Diego enterprise that he proposes to recommend an equal division of the exposition money between the two cities, giving them $1,500,000 each.

During his stay in San Diego Dr. Dahne has been the recipient from the exposition commission and other officials of the attentions due the distinguished envoy. Yesterday was passed in an automobile trip, including a visit to Coronado, Mr. Sefton of the exposition commission doing the honors.

# COUNCIL INSTRUCTS BOARD TO SELECT ENGINEER OF PARK WORK

## Contract With Frank P. Allen Now Becomes Center Of Attack.

## BACKED BY EXPOSITION

## Directors Insist That Present System Is Essential to Success.

It is up to the park commissioners to make the next move in the "harmonious game" with the exposition officials.

The contract which makes Frank P. Allen the division of works is now the immediate object of attack and defense. Council, after a long hearing from both sides yesterday afternoon, instructed the commissioners to recommend in writing the appointment of an engineer who will superintend the work which will be done with the million dollars voted by bond issue. It was strongly intimated in the arguments before council that if the appointment interfered with the operations under the contract, the organization of the exposition management would be disrupted and the resignation of the exposition officials would possibly follow. It was as strongly intimated in private conversation with the park commissioners, that if the million intrusted to their care had to be administered through Mr. Allen, they would resign.

**Council Chamber Crowded**

Council chamber was crowded when the ordinance delegating the powers of council over the park to the park commission came up for hearing. Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., George W. Marston, G. Aubrey Davidson and George Burnham presented the side of the exposition management. Clark Braley, for the park board, stated briefly that the commissioners had "nothing to offer at this time."

"Whatever council does in the matter, we will have to be satisfied with," he declared. "This ordinance is new to us. We did not know anything about it until last Saturday."

Exposition officials offered no opposition to the clause in the ordinance which delegated council's powers to the park board as its agents.

"The exposition officials are building the exposition as citizens of San Diego," remarked Mr. Sefton at this point. "I don't see any reason why council should not appoint the park commissioners the agents of the exposition."

The second clause of the ordinance, however, proved objectionable to the exposition men. It provides that the city engineer or some other engineer be appointed to superintend the work of improving the park with the city's million.

**Clause To Be Changed**

After hearing the argument of the exposition men, council ordered the ordinance to be returned to the city attorney with instructions that he rewrite the clause and leave a blank for the subsequent insertion of the appointee's name. Council then passed a resolution instructing the park commissioners to recommend some engineer for the place in writing.

Councilman Adams tried to wind up the meeting with a sort of a prayerful exhortation to both sides to "get together," but Councilman Sehon's objections from the amen corner cut short his colleague's forensic effort. He did not want council dragged any further into the affair which, he declared, should be settled entirely by the contending sides.

City Attorney W. R. Andrews opened yesterday's proceedings with an explanation of the object of the ordinance.

"It is a little out of the ordinary for a city attorney to send an ordinance to council," he declared, "but I believe I can take the responsibility in this instance because there seems to be some uncertainty as to whether the park board has authority to spend this money. I think the administration of this money is a municipal affair. I should like to see the matter made certain."

"What would be the objection to leaving the matter as it is?" asked Mr. Adams.

**Auditor Held Responsible**

"The auditor is made liable for the payment of any fund contrary to law," replied the city attorney, "and under the circumstances the auditor is not inclined to pay any money out of this million dollar fund until he is certain the park commissioners have the power to spend the money."

"In safe-guarding the auditor, council assumes the trouble of building the exposition?" remarked Mr. Adams.

"Council delegates its power to the park commission," replied the attorney.

appointment of the city engineer and declared that the division of works contract entered into by the exposition and the old park board should not be broken for the following reasons:

First—The contract was entered into py representatives of the citizens of San Diego, the former park board, whose members had a great deal of experience in park affairs. Nothing was done by the exposition excepting with the full consent and confirmation of the old board.

Second—Respect should be shown the exposition officers, who spent their own money and put in their own time to make the exposition a success. They entered into the contract in good faith.

Third—Because the contract in itself is a good thing. Many "irrelevant" charges of extravagance have been made and if they be true the exposition officials, and not the city officials, are responsible. Through the division of works contract, however, architects' fees for constructing the city's buildings have been fixed at 5 per cent, engineers' fees at 9 per cent and fees for constructing "over head" exposition estimates on a $2,000,000 basis.

"We don't want anything to do with the expenditure," said Mr. Sefton, "we want harmony."

"I have nothing to do with the harmony of it," replied the city attorney. "There is the law."

**Elucidates Old Plan**

"There has been some misapprehension as to the old park board," interrupted Mr. Marston. "There has been no delegation of power by the old park board to the exposition. The building committee is composed of seven persons. Three of them were the former park commissioners. We discussed plans together. We consulted with one another. Afterwards the commissioners held separate meetings and either confirmed or nullified the action of the building committee. There was no more a delegation of power than if they had consulted the park foreman.

"If we do not work sympathetically in that way, I cannot see how we can hold the exposition.

"We consider nothing the park. We

# Finish Restoration Of Mission Arches

**Photograph Shows Restored Arches of South Side of West Wing of San Luis Rey Mission Near Oceanside.**

## Church of Padres at San Luis Rey Appears Same as When Originally Constructed

**Special to the Union**

Oceanside, June 7. — The finishing touches have been placed on the restored series of arches on the south side of the west wing of the historic San Luis Rey mission, four miles east of Oceanside, as well as upon the two structures behind the arches.

Visitors now see the series as they were in the palmy days of the mission, and express satisfaction because of the restoration. Of the ruins of the mission, only six of the twelve arches were left standing. The missing six have been supplied in keeping with the survivors, and the whole number made the more attractive with a coating of white plaster. The new arches are on the end farthest from the church.

# REPORT CRITICISES FAIR MANAGEMENT

## Wide Awake Club Listens To Statement By One of Its Investigators

The weekly meeting of the Wideawake club at its hall at Twenty-sixth and M streets last night was enlivened by the presentation of a partial report by John Urquhart, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate charges made by Frank Householder that the exposition management has been extravagant in its expenditure of funds.

The main points in Mr. Urquhart's findings were that out of fourteen men employed as laborers on the exposition work in the park, only four were voters in San Diego; that Frank O. Session, appointed to have charge of the transplanting of plants at $4 a day, had been supplanted by a man from Seattle named Hoover, who is being paid $5 a day, and that while Sessions has not been absolutely removed, he is getting an average of only about two days' work a week; that there are about fifteen men from out of town drawing high salaries; and that while the contract with Frank Allen, the exposition engineer, was written February 4 of this year, and signed February 7, Allen did not arrive here until March 6, yet drew his $1666.66 salary for the month of February.

**Promises Written Report.**

Mr. Urquhart's report was a verbal one, and when asked to present it in writing, he said he would do so in the near future, giving supplementary information.

In the ensuing comment on the report, a few of the members expressed the opinion that the condition of affairs reported on was not what it should be.

Percy Fisher commended the position taken by Park Commissioner Braly in the recent discussion between the commission and the exposition officials.

R. W. Pierce also paid a compliment to Mayor James E. Wadham, saying that the interests of the people would be protected in this regard so far as it lay in the mayor's power to protect them.

**Reports on Club Plan.**

President W. J. Kirkwood, reporting as a delegate from the club to the meeting of federated clubs Tuesday night, said it was the intention of the prime movers in the project to form an organization with a membership of 3,000 or 4,000, each member to pay dues of $1 a year, and that several of the more well-to-do citizens would contribute from $200 to $300 a year. Out of these funds, Mr. Kirkwood said, it was the intention to pay the salary of a secretary and one or two other employes to keep the business of civic improvement continually afoot. He sxpressed himself as favoring the idea. The city needed improvement—needed it badly, he said. San Diego, he declared, was to a large extent what is known as a tourist city, and its beautification would establish an asset. A large association like the one proposed would be a power for good and every improvement club in the city should favor it.

Next meeting night being speakers' night at the Wideawake club, it was announced that G. S. Hopkins would deliver an address on geology on that occasion.

# BRAZIL EXPOSITION EXHIBIT TO COST $1,500,000

## Special Envoy Sent to San Diego Pleased With Advertising Prospect.

## LARGE BUILDING PLANNED

## Purposed to Divide Large Appropriation Between Two California Cities.

That the republic of Brazil purposes to expend $1,500,000 on its display at the Panama-California exposition in San Diego in 1915 is a report circulated since the arrival of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, one of the commissioners from that country to take charge of the Brazilian expositions here and in San Francisco. The report is persistently credited to Dr. Dahne. When seen last night by a Union reporter, Jos. W. Sefton, Jr., of the exposition commission, who has been much in Dr. Dahne's company, refused to make any statement.

Brazil has appropriated $3,000,000 to be expended in exhibiting the resources and industries of that country and in buildings at the expositions in San Diego and San Francisco, and it is understood that the division of that sum rests entirely upon the judgment of Dr. Dahne. Since looking over the situation here and seeing the wonderful possibilities for a successful and noteworthy exposition afforded by the San Diego park site, it is stated that Dr. Dahne has become so favorably impressed with the San Diego enterprise that he proposes to recommend an equal division of the exposition money between the two cities, giving them $1,500,000 each.

During his stay in San Diego Dr. Dahne has been the recipient from the exposition commission and other officials of the attentions due the distinguished envoy. Yesterday was passed in an automobile trip, including a visit to Coronado, Mr. Sefton of the exposition commission doing the honors.

P. Allen the division of ... the immediate object of attack and defense. Council, after a long hearing from both sides yesterday afternoon, instructed the commissioners to recommend in writing the appointment of an engineer who will superintend the work which will be done with the million dollars voted by bond issue. It was strongly intimated in the arguments before council that if the appointment interfered with the operations under the contract, the organization of the exposition management would be disrupted and the resignation of the exposition officials would possibly follow. It was as strongly intimated in private conversation with the park commissioners, that if the million intrusted to their care had to be administered through Mr. Allen, they would resign.

**Council Chamber Crowded**

Council chamber was crowded when the ordinance delegating the powers of council over the park to the park commission came up for hearing. Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., George W. Marston, G. Aubrey Davidson and George Burnham presented the side of the exposition management. Clark Braley, for the park board, stated briefly that the commissioners had "nothing to offer at this time."

"Whatever council does in the matter, we will have to be satisfied with," he declared. "This ordinance is new to us. We did not know anything about it until last Saturday."

Exposition officials offered no opposition to the clause in the ordinance which delegated council's powers to the park board as its agents.

"The exposition officials are building the exposition as citizens of San Diego," remarked Mr. Sefton at this point. "I don't see any reason why council should not appoint the park commissioners the agents of the exposition."

The second clause of the ordinance, however, proved objectionable to the exposition men. It provides that the city engineer or some other engineer be appointed to superintend the work of improving the park with the city's million.

**Clause To Be Changed**

After hearing the argument of the exposition men, council ordered the ordinance to be returned to the city attorney with instructions that he rewrite the clause and leave a blank for the subsequent insertion of the appointee's name. Council then passed a resolution instructing the park commissioners to recommend some engineer for the place in writing.

Councilman Adams tried to wind up the meeting with a sort of a prayerful exhortation to both sides to "get together," but Councilman Sehon's objections from the amen corner cut short his colleague's forensic effort. He did not want council dragged any further into the affair which, he declared, should be settled entirely by the contending sides.

City Attorney W. R. Andrews opened yesterday's proceedings with an explanation of the object of the ordinance.

"It is a little out of the ordinary for a city attorney to send an ordinance to council," he declared, "but I believe I can take the responsibility in this instance because there seems to be some uncertainty as to whether the park board has authority to spend this money. *I think the administration of this money is a municipal affair. I should like to see the matter made certain.*"

"What would be the objection to leaving the matter as it is?" asked Mr. Adams.

**Auditor Held Responsible**

"The auditor is made liable for the payment of any fund contrary to law," replied the city attorney, "and under the circumstances the auditor is not inclined to pay any money out of this million dollar fund until he is certain the park commissioners have the power to spend the money."

"In safe-guarding the auditor, council assumes the trouble of building the exposition?" remarked Mr. Adams.

"Council delegates its power to the park commission," replied the city attorney. "I don't think that you assume any responsibility which has not originally been yours."

It was explained that since there was a legal question whether the commission or council had the power to disburse funds for park purposes, all doubt as to that question would be removed by council's delegating its power to the board.

"The exposition makes no objection to council's delegating its powers to the park commission," said Mr. Marston as principal speaker for the exposition officials. "The exposition, however, objects to council's giving the city engineer the power to direct the work of laying out the park.

**Some One Must Do Work**

"In all public affairs of this kind, the work has to be done by some one. This work has been intrusted to the exposition directorate. The building committee has been engaged about eight months in preparing for the erection of buildings. The difficulty of the work can hardly be understood by those who have not been actively engaged in it. Arranging for the exposition will be complicated work, extending over four years. It must be done with the co-operation of the park commission or it can't be done at all. It must be done with the co-operation of the commission because the estimates of expenses have been made on a $2,000,000 basis."

Mr. Marston again objected to the appointment of the city engineer and declared that the division of works contract entered into by the exposition and the old park board should not be broken for the following reasons:

First—The contract was entered into py representatives of the citizens of San Diego, the former park board, whose members had a great deal of experience in park affairs. Nothing was done by the exposition excepting with the full consent and confirmation of the old board.

Second—Respect should be shown the exposition officers, who spent their own money and put in their own time to make the exposition a success. They entered into the contract in good faith.

Third—Because the contract in itself is a good thing. Many "irrelevant" charges of extravagance have been made and if they be true the exposition officials, and not the city officials, are responsible. Through the division of works contract, however, architects' fees for constructing the city's buildings have been fixed at 5 per cent, engineers' fees at 9 per cent and fees for constructing work and "over head" expenses at 9 per cent. The exposition claims that the expense is less than it would be if the work is done in any other way.

**Change Would Cause Confusion**

Fourth—Even if the division of works contract is not ideal, work under it has been going on for months and to break it now, would throw everything in confusion.

"The exposition officials might be disposed to resign, if they are interfered with," concluded Mr. Marston. "The life of the exposition is in jeopardy. We are making no criticism of the competency of the city engineer but only by sympathetic, harmonious co-operation can we successfully go on with this work."

"Can this clause be eliminated?" asked Mr. Adams of the city attorney.

"I think that council should delegate some agent to superintend the work. The law requires it," replied the city attorney.

"I see no reason why the exposition and the park board can't get together and reach some harmonious agreement on this clause," said Mr. Adams.

"Will the engineer be the superintendent of construction?" asked Mr. Sefton.

"The expenditure of this money belongs to the park commission. The exposition must have nothing to do with it," replied Mr. Andrews, catching the point implied that the million, spent independently of the division of works bureau, would destroy the exposition estimates on a $2,000,000 basis.

"We don't want anything to do with the expenditure," said Mr. Sefton, "we want harmony."

"I have nothing to do with the harmony of it," replied the city attorney. "There is the law."

**Elucidates Old Plan**

"There has been some misapprehension as to the old park board," interrupted Mr. Marston. "There has been no delegation of power by the old park board to the exposition. The building committee is composed of seven persons. Three of them were the former park commissioners. We discussed plans together. We consulted with one another. Afterwards the commissioners held separate meetings and either confirmed or nullified the action of the building committee. There was no more a delegation of power than if they had consulted the park foreman.

"If we do not work sympathetically in that way, I cannot see how we can hold the exposition.

"We consider nothing too good for the park. We want the finest workmanship. We want the best of everything. If all this is to be swept away by the present quibbles as to authority, I believe that the work will not be very effective."

George Burnham and G. Aubrey Davidson followed Mr. Marston.

"The people voted a million dollars for the exposition," said Mr. Burnham. "The exposition board and the old park board worked in perfect harmony. They entered into this contract in good faith. The park commission is in contract as far as the expenditure of the money goes. The park board does not delegate any of its power. The exposition directors merely act as contractors for the park board."

Mr. Davidson spoke for harmony. "It is no fun to do work of this kind," he said. "There is always more or less criticism, but we are willing to go ahead anyhow.

"I hope the contract won't be interfered with. It would disrupt our splendid organization. The arrangements under the contract have worked out in perfect harmony. If the contract can't stand, we can't go ahead. We can't go in two different directions and succeed."

# Church of Padres at San Luis Rey Appears Same as When Originally Constructed

Special to the Union

Oceanside, June 7. — The finishing touches have been placed on the restored series of arches on the south side of the west wing of the historic San Luis Rey mission, four miles east of Oceanside, as well as upon the two structures behind the arches.

Visitors now see the series as they were in the palmy days of the mission, and express satisfaction because of the restoration. Of the ruins of the mission, only six of the twelve arches were left standing. The missing six have been supplied in keeping with the survivors, and the whole number made the more attractive with a coating of white plaster. The new arches are on the end farthest from the church.

# REPORT CRITICISES FAIR MANAGEMENT

## Wide Awake Club Listens To Statement By One of Its Investigators

Union June 8, 1914

The weekly meeting of the Wideawake club at its hall at Twenty-sixth and M streets last night was enlivened by the presentation of a partial report by John Urquhart, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate charges made by Frank Householder that the exposition management has been extravagant in its expenditure of funds.

The main points in Mr. Urquhart's findings were that out of fourteen men employed as laborers on the exposition work in the park, only four were voters in San Diego; that Frank O. Session, appointed to have charge of the transplanting of plants at $4 a day, had been supplanted by a man from Seattle named Hoover, who is being paid $5 a day, and that while Sessions has not been absolutely removed, he is getting an average of only about two days' work a week; that there are about fifteen men from out of town drawing high salaries; and that while the contract with Frank Allen, the exposition engineer, was written February 4 of this year, and signed February 7, Allen did not arrive here until March 6, yet drew his $1666.66 salary for the month of February.

**Promises Written Report.**

Mr. Urquhart's report was a verbal one, and when asked to present it in writing, he said he would do so in the near future, giving supplementary information.

In the ensuing comment on the report, a few of the members expressed the opinion that the condition of affairs reported on was not what it should be.

Percy Fisher commended the position taken by Park Commissioner Braly in the recent discussion between the commission and the exposition officials.

R. W. Pierce also paid a compliment to Mayor James E. Wadham, saying that the interests of the people would be protected in this regard so far as it lay in the mayor's power to protect them.

**Reports on Club Plan.**

President W. J. Kirkwood, reporting as a delegate from the club to the meeting of federated clubs Tuesday night, said it was the intention of the prime movers in the project to form an organization with a membership of 3,000 or 4,000, each member to pay dues of $1 a year, and that several of the more well-to-do citizens would contribute from $200 to $300 a year. Out of these funds, Mr. Kirkwood said, it was the intention to pay the salary of a secretary and one or two other employes to keep the business of civic improvement continually afoot. He sxpressed himself as favoring the idea. The city needed improvement—needed it badly, he said. San Diego, he declared, was to a large extent what is known as a tourist city, and its beautification would establish an asset. A large association like the one proposed would be a power for good and every improvement club in the city should favor it.

Next meeting night being speakers' night at the Wideawake club, it was announced that G. S. Hopkins would deliver an address on geology on that occasion.

# LARGE BUILDING PLANNED

## Purposed to Divide Large Appropriation Between Two California Cities.

That the republic of Brazil purposes to expend $1,500,000 on its display at the Panama-California exposition in San Diego in 1915 is a report circulated since the arrival of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, one of the commissioners from that country to take charge of the Brazilian expositions here and in San Francisco. The report is persistently credited to Dr. Dahne. When seen last night by a Union reporter, Jos. W. Sefton, Jr., of the exposition commission, who has been much in Dr. Dahne's company, refused to make any statement.

Brazil has appropriated $3,000,000 to be expended in exhibiting the resources and industries of that country and in buildings at the expositions in San Diego and San Francisco, and it is understood that the division of that sum rests entirely upon the judgment of Dr. Dahne. Since looking over the situation here and seeing the wonderful possibilities for a successful and noteworthy exposition afforded by the San Diego park site, it is stated that Dr. Dahne has become so favorably impressed with the San Diego enterprise that he proposes to recommend an equal division of the exposition money between the two cities, giving them $1,500,000 each.

During his stay in San Diego Dr. Dahne has been the recipient from the exposition commission and other officials of the attentions due the distinguished envoy. Yesterday was passed in an automobile trip, including a visit to Coronado, Mr. Sefton of the exposition commission doing the honors.

Union
June 14, 1911



# CALLS PROMOTERS OF FAIR SET OF 'BON TON GRAFTERS'

## Shame on You! Says Letter to Sefton From an Admirer Named Harry Barnum

If J. W. Sefton, Jr., Col. D. C. Collier and other exposition boosters were to be adequately punished for all the misdeeds with which they are charged in a letter to Mr. Sefton from Harry Barnum, they would die of old age in the penitentiary and still owe the state about a thousand years of faithful service on the rock pile. According to Mr. Barnum's findings, Sefton and Collier and the rest of the fair promoters are not only "Bon Ton Thieves and Grafters," but they are freebooters, respectable robbers, looters and barefaced exploiters. Barnum also raps the former members of the park board, who he says were "ousted and honest men put in their places."

Following is the communication from Barnum, with a reply from Mr. Sefton:

To the public by courtesy of the San Diego Union.

The following letter was received in this afternoon's mail:

San Diego, Cal., June 12, 1911.—Sir: I am one of San Diego's taxpayers and I want to say a few words to you and to all others concerned. It is a burning shame that the taxpayers of San Diego should be at the mercy of such barefaced exploiters as yourself, Collier and his Expo gang, Salmons, Dodson the extravagant, and a few other freebooters I could name. Many taxpayers thought at the time that yourself and Collier were howling and jumping around and praying to get that Expo million in your hands that you both had some worthless land near the city park to sell, and it would give you both plenty of money to spend for traveling. Two respectable robbers. If none but property owners had the right to vote on local affairs (and it should be so), and not in the hands of ignorant Mexicans, etc., the city's money would not be so readily given to a gang of spendthrifts, as your crowd are.

It is a good thing that the old gang of park board-ers were ousted and honest men put in their places, and the corruption of your gang shown up so soon as it was, for God only knows where it would end. Now you are howling and yelping for another Expo contribution. If you and your fellow looters get your deserts (and it may come to that) you would be doing duty at Folsom for several years. As you get wiser you may learn to be honest, and not always be planning some deviltry whereby you can loot the taxpayers. Allen and the rest of your high salaried figureheads never received such wages in their lives. Do they divvy up with you and Collier?

Shame on you!

HARRY BARNUM.

P. S.—San Diego needs more prisons for its Bon Ton Thieves, Grafters, etc.

---

Mr. Sefton's answer to the foregoing follows:

I am not acquainted with Mr. Barnum and take no offense at his remarks. However, it gives me an opportunity of making a few observations to the public which I do not believe will be out of place at this time.

We all know that in every semi-public project there will always be found certain men who will criticise and cry wolf. Criticism from anyone interested in a subject to an extent that causes them to make a proper investigation is always welcome, and where men interested in a public undertaking are endeavoring to work out the project to the best interest of all concerned, such criticism is doubly welcome; and where an error in method or policy can be shown, the suggestion will be acted upon. However, it is rather trying to be expected to devote one's time and energy for the benefit of the public without compensation, and at no little personal sacrifice, to be confronted with the great number of groundless rumors which appear to receive credence among our people.

There is entirely too much irresponsible and loose talk going on in the city. In the present misunderstanding between certain interested appointees of the city administration and the officials of the Panama-California exposition the future of San Diego is at stake. The situation is so serious that I feel justified in appearing before the public in this article in the private capacity of a citizen and a taxpayer. As such I earnestly request all stockholders of the Panama-California exposition and good citizens of San Diego to seriously and thoroughly consider and digest the present situation, which, due to the unlicensed, unbridled and unwarranted talk of extravagance, incompetency and inexpediency, has caused a rupture between the park board of the city of San Diego and the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition, which bids fair to not only disrupt our entire organization at an expense of many thousands of dollars to our stockholders, but threatens the very life not only of the exposition, but of San Diego.

It is with the hope that this warning will awaken our people to action in a matter, the critical nature of which does not seem to be appreciated, and will cause them to either get behind the exposition with the same enthusiasm with which they started the project two years ago when they subscribed for a million dollars in stock, voted a million dollars in bonds for an exposition and elected 23 of the most prominent and hard-headed business men in the city to handle this exposition, or come out in the open and tell these 23 men that their work is not satisfactory; that you have no confidence in their ability or their integrity, and that the exposition, which has heretofore been handled as a business proposition, will in the future be governed by politics.

I beg to assure you that no man connected with the exposition is so anxious to retain his job that he will submit to the second contingency, and that you will have no trouble whatsoever in finding vacant places for men in whom you have more faith and who will so submit.

Very truly yours.

J. W. SEFTON, JR.,
Citizen of San Diego.

Hon Dwight



# STOP EXPO FIGHT, SAYS JUDGE HAYES

Editor Sun: Too much is being published about a difference of opinion between the park commissioners and the directors of the Panama Exposition Co. in regard to the expending of the million-dollar park fund and the million dollars raised by public subscription. Too much publicity of this kind cannot be given to the stockholders and taxpayers, but it is wholly unnecessary and absolutely ruinous to publish our differences to the world. This is a big family affair, and we should settle our differences at home. No controversy of this kind can be satisfactorily settled in a newspaper. The letters of Mr. Marston and Mr. Sefton have thrown much light on the subject, and had this information been conveyed only to the stockholders and taxpayers of San Diego, the benefits would have been vastly greater than they are. I feel as though I had a right to speak freely on this subject, for I am an old citizen, a taxpayer and a stockholder. In addition to this, I had the honor of making the first speech that was made in favor of the park bonds, and I put in three solid months working for their success. More than this, when the subscription money was being raised I, being well acquainted in the city, was called upon to furnish a list of prospective subscribers and in this way helped to raise thousands of dollars of the subscription money. My judgment is, that from the very inception of this movement, there should have been a public meeting once a month and all stockholders and taxpayers invited in and a statement made of the progress of affairs. No banquets were needed. Where only a few feel as though they could afford to attend and the net result is a headache in the morning. But a rousing public meeting, where every man or woman in the city is welcome. The people want to know what is going on; take them into your confidence; the people want to know how many salaried men are employed; what their duties are; what salary they receive and what services they render. At these public meetings show the people what is being accomplished, and if any man in any department is not making good, replace him with a more competent man. These meetings would establish confidence; there would be no further necessity for experts or collectors; the people would voluntarily come forward and cheerfully pay their subscriptions; public meetings create enthusiasm; they have adhesive qualities; they develop new talent; they bind the people closer together; do away with groundless fear and establish confidence where doubt and suspicion existed before. I don't believe any intelligent man thinks there is any graft in the exposition management; many may think there are useless expenditures and, yet when the matter is fully explained it might be perfectly satisfactory.

Every business man knows that the preliminary expenses of any enterprise are much greater in proportion to results than subsequent expenditures. Where money is raised by public subscription, bickerings and disputes will always creep in as to the disposition of it. The ardor of subscribers will cool and they will set up all sorts of reasons why they should not pay their subscriptions; hence the necessity of constant revival in the way of public meetings. In a great enterprise of this kind there will always be hangers-on—pelicans in search of crumbs—men who are not intellectual athletes, and whose salary is out of all proportion to their caliber. This must be expected; it was ever thus; there are barnacles at the bottom of the proudest ship that sails.

In important undertakings of this kind the people should not jump at conclusions; they should rather act in a judicial capacity and be slow-pulsed and calm; talk of a recall is silly; the park commissioners will not fly in the face of public sentiment. All that is necessary is to convince them that the people want them to act in conjunction with the exposition directors and they will do so. No man can stem the tide of public sentiment and but few desire so to do. We are going to hold an exposition, and it will be a good one. To abandon it now is unthinkable. The people who were generous enough to subscribe will be honest enough to pay. Things are valuable or worthless, according to the results they produce. The results of this exposition movement so far have been highly beneficial to San Diego, and, if it is true that it has cost twice as much as it ought to, it is equally true that it has been worth twice as much as it cost. If it is true that through exposition advertising San Diego has been made known to 17,000,000 people, then the advertising alone is worth twice the total amount of money expended to date. One thing we know to be true—San Diego is today growing faster than any city of its size on the Pacific coast. The city last winter swarmed with people and there are more people in the city now than ever before at this time of the year. The growth is marvellous; people are buying, not for speculation, but for actual use. This is an age of advertisement; no community can grow without it. Boston is as jealous of her population as San Diego and every city in the United States is advertising all its advantages to increase its population. Not to advertise is to stagnate regardless of merit. In the way of advertising the exposition has certainly done us an immense amount of good. The directors have not always done as I would have done, but they have done much better. I believe them to be honest and sincere of purpose; call a public meeting; have a love feast. There is no necessity for ill will. Let us get together and talk matters over. Discussion is much better than concussion. The situation is not bad; the organization is in splendid condition. Let us go ahead in harmony with the best exposition ever held on the Pacific coast. Judge Bledsoe's suggestions are both wise and timely.

THOS. J. HAYES.

# The San Diego Union
AND DAILY BEE.

THE UNION is published every day in the Union Building, Southwest Corner Third and D Streets, San Diego, Cal., by the Union Company, to which all communications should be addressed.

ENTERED at the postoffice at San Diego as second class matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE UNION owns the exclusive right for a morning newspaper in San Diego to publish the telegraphic report of the Associated Press, which comes to its office direct by special wire.

TELEPHONES: Editorial Rooms, Sunset Main 83, Home 1002.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, Sunset Main 1, Home 1001.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—The Daily and Sunday Union, by mail:
One year in advance.....$9.00
Six months in advance.....4.50
Three months in advance.....2.25
By mail or carrier, per month.....75
The Sunday Union, by mail, per year.....$2.00

THE WEEKLY UNION—Published every Thursday. Subscription for one year in advance.....$1.50
Six months in advance.....75

NEW YORK OFFICE—Benjamin & Kentnor Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, representative for foreign advertising.

CHICAGO OFFICE—People's Gas Bldg, Benjamin & Kentnor, representatives. W. H. Kentnor, Manager.

THE UNION GUARANTEES A MUCH LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN DIEGO.


## THE EXPOSITION EXPERTS

SOME OF the hostile criticism directed at the exposition authorities because of their employment of experts at experts' salaries is undoubtedly inspired by envy or malice, or both. It is charitable, however, to believe that most of the strictures are the result of thoughtlessness on the part of those who criticise. This view will be strengthened by the fact that much of the criticism hardly rises about the level of ordinary, street-corner gossip, and very little of it appears to be the mature judgment of fair-minded men who have studied the subject in its varied aspects.

The complaint that is made is twofold—the employment of outsiders instead of "home talent," and the large salaries paid to them. Especially strong is the protest because of the hiring of a director of works at $20,000 a year. This act of the exposition authorities has been made the target of not a little scolding and of some downright abuse. There is also loud outcry because of the employment of eminent landscape architects at salaries which the services of such men readily command. The effort of the critics is to create the impression that it was not necessary to go outside of San Diego to fill all these positions properly and much more cheaply.

To argue with the persons who are actuated by envy or spite in seeking thus to inflame the public mind against the exposition management, would be waste of time. It is more to the purpose to address people who may have never given thought to the subject, and may therefore be misled by the men who are conducting a campaign of "knocking" the exposition. To those who are thus deceived it may be suggested that cheap men are plentiful, and that when they are employed upon such tasks as designing and creating a great exposition or other large undertaking, they are likely to prove more costly in the end than experts whose recognized ability enables them to earn larger salaries. In hiring the $20,000 director of works the exposition authorities believed that his experience would enable him to cut expenses where an inexperienced man would increase them. That belief has been strengthened to a certainty since the director entered upon his task. And in hiring him at what may appear an unduly large salary the exposition only took the course that is followed by men of large affairs everywhere. It is cheaper to buy efficiency even at a high price than to accept free inefficiency.

The reasons why the engagement of Frank P. Allen, Jr., was a wise step from the standpoint of economy apply with equal force to the employment of the landscape architects, the Olmsted brothers and B. G. Goodhue. These men are experts of national reputation. The need of experts was very clearly explained by Mr. Marston in the report which he submitted as chairman of the buildings and grounds committee last week. To quote:

> It must be borne in mind that this exposition is not in the hands of an established business corporation, with its staff of experienced, trained men. It has to be handled by public committees, composed of men immersed in their private business, men who are willing to give a moderate share of their time without salary to public causes, but cannot do much more than to give their names, judgment and decisions to the important features of such work. * * * Hence it is plain that business men * * * represented on the exposition committee will not lend their time and service to the city unless they can have the details of affairs of such magnitude as the park and exposition business put upon men of established reputation for great work.

But then comes the old complaint—fat positions given to outsiders. It is no disparagement to San Diego to say that it was necessary to go abroad for experts, because those of the kind needed were not here. It was essential that the director of works should have had large experience in exposition problems. If there be any San Diego man who meets that requirement, he appears not to have made the fact known. As to the other experts, the landscape architects, it should be remembered that men who have attained eminence in their profession go where the money is—to the larger cities. They might all like to come to San Diego to live after they have retired, but while they are in active business their signs are not seen on the streets of small cities.

Nor did the exposition create the first occasion when it was deemed necessary to go abroad for eminent professional men. Several years ago, when the movement for the systematic improvement of the park was begun, Mr. Parsons and the late Mr. Cook were brought here to plan the work, and it went forward subsequently along lines laid down by them. Again, when the Civic Improvement Committee sought to cause the growth of the city to be directed along lines of artistic harmony and good taste, John Nolen, a recognized authority in such matters, was "imported" from Massachusetts, and while it may never be practicable to follow his views in their entirety, there is little doubt that the greater San Diego of the future will be a more beautiful city because of Mr. Nolen's effort. In any event, there is no lack of precedents for the action of the exposition in luring outside experts.

The exposition authorities may have made mistakes. It would be marvelous if there were none. But the employment of the director of works and the landscape architects was not a mistake. On the contrary, it was one of the wisest steps taken. As it is, the preliminary work of the exposition has been well performed, and the entire undertaking will go forward—unless it is "knocked" to death—according to plans that promise success. But had not those experts about whom there is now so much unthinking clamor, been engaged, the exposition work would be in a chaotic condition today, and it would be necessary to take now the very step for taking which in due season the directors are the objects of shallow criticism.



## THE PARK COMMISSION'S ATTITUDE.

The statement issued by the park board in explanation of its attitude in the exposition controversy does not strengthen the position of members of that body. The legality of the contract made by the old board with the exposition authorities is not called in question. But the new board takes the ground that it is not bound by the agreement of its predecessor and that before it will enter into that arrangement, the members must be "shown" that it is an advantageous one. In the meanwhile they offer nothing to break the deadlock which is daily damaging the city and threatens to prevent the building of the exposition to which the city is committd.

By way of apology, apparently, the board in its statement remarks: "The park commission is still new in the performance of its duty." But this plea of the baby act does not impress. If the board has doubts as to its course, why may it not follow that pursued by its predecessor, composed of leading citizens whose judgment has weight with the community? The old board had no doubt as to the advantages, economic and other, of the agreement. Exposition directors who are heavy subscribers to the stock and from whose pockets half the taxes caused by the exposition bonds will be paid, approved that agreement as most advantageous. If the new board cannot accept the judgment of its predecessor and those directors, it should advance some substantial reasons for its refusal. Those who would tear down, should be able to offer something better than the structure which they would destroy. Has the park commission anything to offer?

## MAYOR WADHAM TO ARRIVE HOME TODAY

### Conference Is Expected to Relieve Tensity of Fair Situation

Mayor Wadham, who has been in San Francisco on business for a week, will be home today. He arived in Los Angeles yesterday, Mrs. Wadham going there to meet him.

As soon as the mayor arrives here he will confer with members of the park board and directors of the exposition and it is expected that the result will be some action to relieve the deadlock over the fair situation.

# The San Diego Union
AND DAILY BEE.

THE UNION is published every day in the Union Building, Southwest Corner Third and D Streets, San Diego, Cal., by the Union Company, to which all communications should be addressed.

ENTERED at the postoffice at San Diego as second class matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE UNION owns the exclusive right for a morning newspaper in San Diego to publish the telegraphic report of the Associated Press, which comes to its office direct by special wire.

TELEPHONES: Editorial Rooms, Sunset Main 88. Home 1002.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, Sunset Main 1. Home 1001.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—The Daily and Sunday Union, by mail:
One year in advance.....$9.00
Six months in advance.....$4.50
Three months in advance.....$2.25
By mail or carrier, per month.....75
The Sunday Union, by mail, per year.....$2.00

THE WEEKLY UNION—Published every Thursday. Subscription for one year in advance.....$1.50
Six months in advance.....75

NEW YORK OFFICE—Benjamin & Kentnor Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, representative for foreign advertising.

CHICAGO OFFICE—People's Gas Bldg. Benjamin & Kentnor, representatives. W. H. Kentnor, Manager.

THE UNION GUARANTEES A MUCH LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN DIEGO.


## THE EXPOSITION EXPERTS

SOME OF the hostile criticism directed at the exposition authorities because of their employment of experts at experts' salaries is undoubtedly inspired by envy or malice, or both. It is charitable, however, to believe that most of the strictures are the result of thoughtlessness on the part of those who criticise. This view will be strengthened by the fact that much of the criticism hardly rises about the level of ordinary, street-corner gossip, and very little of it appears to be the mature judgment of fair-minded men who have studied the subject in its varied aspects.

The complaint that is made is twofold—the employment of outsiders instead of "home talent," and the large salaries paid to them. Especially strong is the protest because of the hiring of a director of works at $20,000 a year. This act of the exposition authorities has been made the target of not a little scolding and of some downright abuse. There is also loud outcry because of the employment of eminent landscape architects at salaries which the services of such men readily command. The effort of the critics is to create the impression that it was not necessary to go outside of San Diego to fill all these positions properly and much more cheaply.

To argue with the persons who are actuated by envy or spite in seeking thus to inflame the public mind against the exposition management, would be waste of time. It is more to the purpose to address people who may have never given thought to the subject, and may therefore be misled by the men who are conducting a campaign of "knocking" the exposition. To those who are thus deceived it may be suggested that cheap men are plentiful, and that when they are employed upon such tasks as designing and creating a great exposition or other large undertaking, they are likely to prove more costly in the end than experts whose recognized ability enables them to earn larger salaries. In hiring the $20,000 director of works the exposition authorities believed that his experience would enable him to cut expenses where an inexperienced man would increase them. That belief has been strengthened to a certainty since the director entered upon his task. And in hiring him at what may appear an unduly large salary the exposition only took the course that is followed by men of large affairs everywhere. It is cheaper to buy efficiency even at a high price than to accept free inefficiency.

The reasons why the engagement of Frank P. Allen, Jr., was a wise step from the standpoint of economy apply with equal force to the employment of the landscape architects, the Olmsted brothers and B. G. Goodhue. These men are experts of national reputation. The need of experts was very clearly explained by Mr. Marston in the report which he submitted as chairman of the buildings and grounds committee last week. To quote:

> It must be borne in mind that this exposition is not in the hands of an established business corporation, with its staff of experienced, trained men. It has to be handled by public committees, composed of men immersed in their private business, men who are willing to give a moderate share of their time without salary to public causes, but cannot do much more than to give their names, judgment and decisions to the important features of such work. * * * Hence it is plain that business men * * * represented on the exposition committee will not lend their time and service to the city unless they can have the details of affairs of such magnitude as the park and exposition business put upon men of established reputation for great work.

But then comes the old complaint—fat positions given to outsiders. It is no disparagement to San Diego to say that it was necessary to go abroad for experts, because those of the kind needed were not here. It was essential that the director of works should have had large experience in exposition problems. If there be any San Diego man who meets that requirement, he appears not to have made the fact known. As to the other experts, the landscape architects, it should be remembered that men who



of the wisest steps taken. As it is, the preliminary work of the exposition has been well performed, and the entire undertaking will go forward—unless it is "knocked" to death—according to plans that promise success. But had not those experts about whom there is now so much unthinking clamor, been engaged, the exposition work would be in a chaotic condition today, and it would be necessary to take now the very step for taking which in due season the directors are the objects of shallow criticism.

## THE PARK COMMISSION'S ATTITUDE.

The statement issued by the park board in explanation of its attitude in the exposition controversy does not strengthen the position of members of that body. The legality of the contract made by the old board with the exposition authorities is not called in question. But the new board takes the ground that it is not bound by the agreement of its predecessor and that before it will enter into that arrangement, the members must be "shown" that it is an advantageous one. In the meanwhile they offer nothing to break the deadlock which is daily damaging the city and threatens to prevent the building of the exposition to which the city is committd.

By way of apology, apparently, the board in its statement remarks: "The park commission is still new in the performance of its duty." But this plea of the baby act does not impress. If the board has doubts as to its course, why may it not follow that pursued by its predecessor, composed of leading citizens whose judgment has weight with the community? The old board had no doubt as to the advantages, economic and other, of the agreement. Exposition directors who are heavy subscribers to the stock and from whose pockets half the taxes caused by the exposition bonds will be paid, approved that agreement as most advantageous. If the new board cannot accept the judgment of its predecessor and those directors, it should advance some substantial reasons for its refusal. Those who would tear down, should be able to offer something better than the structure which they would destroy. Has the park commission anything to offer?

## MAYOR WADHAM TO ARRIVE HOME TODAY

### Conference Is Expected to Relieve Tensity of Fair Situation

Mayor Wadham, who has been in San Francisco on business for a week, will be home today. He arived in Los Angeles yesterday, Mrs. Wadham going there to meet him.

As soon as the mayor arrives here he will confer with members of the park board and directors of the exposition and it is expected that the result will be some action to relieve the deadlock over the fair situation.

street-corner gossip, and very little of it appears to be the mature judgment of fair-minded men who have studied the subject in its varied aspects.

The complaint that is made is twofold—the employment of outsiders instead of "home talent," and the large salaries paid to them. Especially strong is the protest because of the hiring of a director of works at $20,000 a year. This act of the exposition authorities has been made the target of not a little scolding and of some downright abuse. There is also loud outcry because of the employment of eminent landscape architects at salaries which the services of such men readily command. The effort of the critics is to create the impression that it was not necessary to go outside of San Diego to fill all these positions properly and much more cheaply.

To argue with the persons who are actuated by envy or spite in seeking thus to inflame the public mind against the exposition management, would be waste of time. It is more to the purpose to address people who may have never given thought to the subject, and may therefore be misled by the men who are conducting a campaign of "knocking" the exposition. To those who are thus deceived it may be suggested that cheap men are plentiful, and that when they are employed upon such tasks as designing and creating a great exposition or other large undertaking, they are likely to prove more costly in the end than experts whose recognized ability enables them to earn larger salaries. In hiring the $20,000 director of works the exposition authorities believed that his experience would enable him to cut expenses where an inexperienced man would increase them. That belief has been strengthened to a certainty since the director entered upon his task. And in hiring him at what may appear an unduly large salary the exposition only took the course that is followed by men of large affairs everywhere. It is cheaper to buy efficiency even at a high price than to accept free inefficiency.

The reasons why the engagement of Frank P. Allen, Jr., was a wise step from the standpoint of economy apply with equal force to the employment of the landscape architects, the Olmsted brothers and B. G. Goodhue. These men are experts of national reputation. The need of experts was very clearly explained by Mr. Marston in the report which he submitted as chairman of the buildings and grounds committee last week. To quote:

> It must be borne in mind that this exposition is not in the hands of an established business corporation, with its staff of experienced, trained men. It has to be handled by public committees, composed of men immersed in their private business, men who are willing to give a moderate share of their time without salary to public causes, but cannot do much more than to give their names, judgment and decisions to the important features of such work. * * * Hence it is plain that business men * * * represented on the exposition committee will not lend their time and service to the city unless they can have the details of affairs of such magnitude as the park and exposition business put upon men of established reputation for great work.

But then comes the old complaint—fat positions given to outsiders. It is no disparagement to San Diego to say that it was necessary to go abroad for experts, because those of the kind needed were not here. It was essential that the director of works should have had large experience in exposition problems. If there be any San Diego man who meets that requirement, he appears not to have made the fact known. As to the other experts, the landscape architects, it should be remembered that men who have attained eminence in their profession go where the money is—to the larger cities. They might all like to come to San Diego to live after they have retired, but while they are in active business their signs are not seen on the streets of small cities.

Nor did the exposition create the first occasion when it was deemed necessary to go abroad for eminent professional men. Several years ago, when the movement for the systematic improvement of the park was begun, Mr. Parsons and the late Mr. Cook were brought here to plan the work, and it went forward subsequently along lines laid down by them. Again, when the Civic Improvement Committee sought to cause the growth of the city to be directed along lines of artistic harmony and good taste, John Nolen, a recognized authority in such matters, was "imported" from Massachusetts, and while it may never be practicable to follow his views in their entirety, there is little doubt that the greater San Diego of the future will be a more beautiful city because of Mr. Nolen's effort. In any event, there is no lack of precedents for the action of the exposition in hiring outside experts.

The exposition authorities may have made mistakes. It would be marvelous if there were none. But the employment of the director of works and the landscape architects was not a mistake. On the contrary, it was one

baby act does not impress. If the board has doubts as to its course, why may it not follow that pursued by its predecessor, composed of leading citizens whose judgment has weight with the community? The old board had no doubt as to the advantages, economic and other, of the agreement. Exposition directors who are heavy subscribers to the stock and from whose pockets half the taxes caused by the exposition bonds will be paid, approved that agreement as most advantageous. If the new board cannot accept the judgment of its predecessor and those directors, it should advance some substantial reasons for its refusal. Those who would tear down, should be able to offer something better than the structure which they would destroy. Has the park commission anything to offer?

# MAYOR WADHAM TO ARRIVE HOME TODAY

## Conference Is Expected to Relieve Tensity of Fair Situation

Mayor Wadham, who has been in San Francisco on business for a week, will be home today. He arived in Los Angeles yesterday, Mrs. Wadham going there to meet him.

As soon as the mayor arrives here he will confer with members of the park board and directors of the exposition and it is expected that the result will be some action to relieve the deadlock over the fair situation

# MASS MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT FOR EXPOSITION

## Matter to Reach a Crisis Pretty Soon; Mayor Wadham Expected to Return Monday; Telegrams Sent to Him Have Not Been Answered, and Are Thought to Have Missed Him; Resignations in.

Mayor Wadham, for whose return the exposition directors have been calling, will probably reach San Diego Monday.

President Dodson of the city council has written Mrs. Dodson that he would arrive home today, if he came by train, and Monday, if he came by automobile with the mayor.

Telegrams sent to Wadham have not been answered. It is not known that they have been received. Many of them were sent by exposition leaders—others were from the Wadham forces.

President Clark Braly of the park board said today he had not replied to the exposition directors. He said he hadn't heard from Mayor Wadham.

This morning it was announced that a mass meeting would be held at Booklovers' hall Tuesday night. At this meeting speeches will be made by the exposition directors and citizens. All stockholders and all citizens have been invited to attend.

Today it was declared by a leading exposition official that the resignations of the entire board of directors have been prepared, and that they will not wait much longer for the return of the mayor.

Exposition directors say that they will turn the entire affair over to the park commission, wash their hands of it all, and let the commission do as it sees fit.

It is declared that the exposition people will not personally get behind a recall. Recall talk is coming most from those in sympathy with the directors.

### HEAVY FIRE LOSS

By United Press Leased Wire.

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask., June 17.—A diststrous fire occurred here late yesterday, which is estimated today to have caused a loss of $150,000. The fire destroyed the buildings and stock of the Great Northern Supply Co., and part of the International Lumber & Implement Co.'s lumber yard.

Union June 18

# SAN DIEGO FAIR MAY LOSE SUPPORT OF BRAZIL

## Dissension Causes Commissioner to Doubt Outcome Of Enterprise.

## BIG FEATURE AT STAKE

## Exhibit Promised to Be One of The Most Interesting of Attractions.

Unless the controversy over exposition affairs is settled in a way that will give assurance of the final success of the project, San Diego will lose the support of the Brazilian government, which proposed to erect a building in Balboa park for its exhibit—admittedly one of the most interesting and extensive that was promised for the fair.

In an interview yesterday Dr. Eugenio Dahne, special commissioner from Brazil, made clear his decision to recommend that San Diego be eliminated from consideration by his government on account of strife which, he believes, threatens the entire exposition plan.

"As long as it is doubtful whether the exposition will be held," says Dr. Dahne, "I feel that I can do nothing more here in determining what Brazil should do to support the project."

Of his plans and those of his government the commissioner said:

**Believes in Advertising**

"The Brazilian government has recognized for some years past the necessity of advertising and making Brazil better known in other countries, in order to induce immigration and the influx of capital for the development of our natural resources and our foreign trade, and for this purpose has always made generous appropriations for its representation at great international expositions.

"Thus, at the great world's fair at St. Louis in 1904, Brazil expended $600,000 on space and buildings alone, and the handsome Brazilian pavilion, remembered, no doubt, by many who visited the world's fair, was awarded the grand prize given for the most beautiful building on the grounds.

"At the international exposition at Brussels last year Brazil expended over a million dollars in its representation, and for the expositions at Turin and Rome this year still larger appropriations have been made.

"Having represented the Brazilian government as commissioner at the Chicago exposition in 1893 and at the St. Louis world's fair in 1904, and having been sent to report upon the Alaska-Yukon exposition at Seattle in 1909, this has given me a certain familiarity with such subjects. And when last year the news reached us of a great international exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915 to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal, I received instructions from my government to investigate what there was in it, and to what extent Brazil should participate to reap the most benefit.

**Heard From San Diego**

"While at San Francisco last September on this mission I received an official communication from the directors of the Panama-California exposition calling my attention to the proposed exposition to be held at San Diego in 1915 and inviting the participation of Brazil in the same.

"I was at first struck by the 'nerve' of San Diego to attempt such an undertaking in competition against San Francisco. But when I had informed myself of the seriousness and standing of the persons at the head of the organization and of their understanding and co-operation with San Francisco, I decided that such a courageous effort on the part of a minor like San Diego should be encouraged and merited the support of my country.

"I reported the matter to the Brazilian government and obtained permission to extend to Col. D. C. Collier an invitation to visit Brazil as a guest and at the expense of the government to explain the plans of your exposition to them and confer with them to what extent Brazil could participate in the same.

**Came to Study Situation**

"Unfortunately Colonel Collier was not then able to accept the invitation and accompany me to Brazil, and in consequence I was instructed by the government, on my return here this year, to visit San Diego to study the situation and the general plan of the proposed exposition, and present a report to the government as to what extent and in which form Brazil could most effectively be represented at the fair, and the amount of appropriation that would be necessary.

"This is the object of my present visit to San Diego.

"Since my arrival I have been treated with the greatest courtesy by J. W. Sefton, Jr., G. A. Davidson, Mr. Allen and other gentlemen of the exposition committee, who have done their best to show me the beauties and advantages of your city, your port and surroundings and of your proposed exposition grounds.

"Mr. Allen, director of construction, has explained to me in detail the proposed plans and laying out of the site and buildings, and we have come to an understanding as to the part to be occupied by Brazil. I have the very best impression of the suitability of Balboa park for the exposition, and the general situation of San Diego in general, and its excellent harbor seems to me to give the assurance that the exposition would be a great success.

**Skeptical of Outlook**

"All the more unfortunate I find it that, as far as I can understand from articles in the papers, the whole plan threatens to fall through on account of internal dissensions. I should regret very much to see San Diego become the laughing stock of the outside world by not being able to carry through its plans for this great exposition after all the advertising it has done and the support that has been promised it by other nations.

"Under the circumstances, however, as long as it is doubtful whether the exposition will be held or not, I feel that I can do nothing more here in determining what Brazil should do to support the project. I have decided, therefore, to leave tomorrow for San Francisco, and will take this opportunity to thank the gentlemen who were good enough to devote their time to me for their courtesies and hospitality."

Union Oct 19

# END FAIR DISPUTE BY ARBITRATION, JUDGE BLEDSOE SUGGESTS

## Failure in Great Enterprise Would Be Fatal to City's Progress.

## HARMONY IS ESSENTIAL

## Outlines Plan by Which He Believes Elements Can Be Reconciled.

In the opinion of Superior Court Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe of San Bernardino, one of the prominent Masonic officers who came here to take part in the dedication of Masonic Temple, San Diego is "at the parting of the ways," and the life of the exposition and the future of the city depends upon an immediate new plan for co-operation.

"From talking to your citizens and reading your newspapers," said Judge Bledsoe, "it occurs to me that in the history of San Diego you are at the parting of the ways. You are going to attract attention from now on as to the great future in store for you or as a back-number, according to how you settle the present dispute. San Diego has received an enormous amount of advertising throughout the country as preparing for an exposition in keeping with the spirit of California's growth and progress, something that is demonstrative of the prosperity that attaches to all Southern California, and the remainder of Southern California, as well as the country at large, expects San Diego to make good.

**Dissension Means Ruin**

"If this local schism continues, you will not be able to give an exposition. As Lincoln said, 'A house divided against itself must fall.' San Diego is torn by internal dissensions over the management of the one thing that is going to be of the greatest potentiality in building up the city, and seems to forget that whatever has made San Diego what she already is has been the result of the co-operation of all classes of people; your success so far has been based on the desire of the various elements to work together in line with the sentiment of Dumas, 'all for one and one for all.' Unless you are imbued with the sentiment here, failure instead of success is bound to be your portion.

"Now, as a means of working out, practically, the situation that seems to confront you, I would suggest the appointment of a committee, say of three, from among the men most prominent and most active in the exploitation of the exposition and that they act in conjunction insofar as the expenditure of the total Panama-California exposition funds are concerned, with the public officials, presumably the park board, and that this joint committee select an additional man who shall be chairman and have the casting of the vote; this man to be some leading citizen who has long been recognized as an earnest and untiring booster for San Diego and Southern California and who has the confidence not only of the people whose money is to be spent but also of those who are responsible in a financial way at least for the success of the exposition.

**More Likely to Agree**

"I offer this suggestion because of the fact that a large executive committee or board of directors of an exposition is very apt, even unintentionally and unconsciously, but just through force of numbers, to overawe the representatives of the city who owe a responsibility to the people that is just as pronounced as that of the directors themselves. What I mean, concretely, is that the three men of your park commission are more likely to resent the ideas of twenty-one than of three because of the impression that the larger body is trying to overwhelm them while they would feel that they could meet and talk with three directors upon equal terms. There would, I think, be more of the spirit of conciliation, compromise and co-operation in a meeting of that kind.

"I have many friends here and I appreciate their friendship and the magnificent growth of the city, also the glorious future of San Diego that lies along the path of co-operation and harmony. In San Bernardino, everybody wants to see San Diego's exposition made a great success not only because of our friendship for your city but because it is greatly to the advantage of all Southern California. We realize that what boosts one section of this southland boosts all of it."

**Cannot Afford to Fail**

Before leaving for his home yesterday, Dana R. Weller, grand master of the F. and A. M. of California, who presided at the dedication ceremonies of the Masonic temple Saturday night, gave the Union an interview in which he expressed his views on the exposition controversy.

"I trust that the internal dissensions which seem to have crept into this promising community over the administration of your exposition will be settled speedily. The people of Southern California are credited in the northern part of the state and elsewhere throughout the coast with an ability as 'boosters' which in the imagination of our neighbors is nothing short of supernatural. It is a good reputation for a community to have—it inspires confidence in the success of that community—and success almost always follows a reputation for success.

"Differences of opinion are bound to exist in every community about the best way of doing anything that is sought to be done on a big scole; but having put one's hand to the plow, there should be no turning back. And the only way to go forward, it seems to me, is to stand unitedly behind those with whom you have entrusted the management of your exposition. The individual should always submerge his private preferences for the common good. In this connection, I could not do better than to quote an admonition which President Taft gave to his cabinet at the outset of his and their administration, 'Don't start anything you can't finish.'

"It would reflect severely on this community if San Diego should fail to carry to a successful conclusion the great enterprise on which she so auspiciously embarked, and Southern California would be disappointed if San Diego failed to do so. I hope that the dividing lines that now separate those who differ on the proper conduct of the exposition may be wiped out and that everybody concerned will maintain the reputation of Southern California as a community of 'boosters'—will get in and work harmoniously and unanimously to make the exposition the great success it ought to be."

June 21/11.

# ENTHUSIASTIC BOOSTERS PACK HALL TO CHEER FOR FAIR AND ITS PROMOTERS

## COLLIER TELLS OF ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK IN WASHINGTON

### Going East Again; Recognition Of Congress Certain · He Says.

### HARMONY NOW ASSURED

Booklovers' hall, overflowing with cheering crowds, greeted Colonel D. C. Collier, who returned from Washington yesterday evening to assist in explaining away the misunderstanding which arose between the park commission and the exposition. Automobiles lined the streets. Groups of men, unable to press through the doors, stood about the sidewalk. The exposition directors were there to indorse by their presence the utterances of their chief.

Enthusiasm was rampant. Jammed against the walls men and women burst into cheer after cheer as Mr. Collier described the interest in San Diego that is manifest all over the United States.

**Tells of Work in Capital**

The colonel recited the difficulties he encountered, the obstacles he overcame and particularly the prejudices he had to remove from the minds of officials in Washington before they commenced to take an active interest in the exposition.

"They met me with a laugh, a sneer," he continued, amid shouts and applause, "when I told them that San Diego, a town of 48,000 people, wanted to hold an exposition; but when I told them that we had employed the best brains the country produced, when I mentioned the names of the Olmsteds, of Goodhue, when I told them that we had employed the only man who ever undertook to manage an exposition and opened it on scheduled time, opened the doors on the day—I mean Frank P. Allen, Jr.—every congressman, senator and official in Washington sat up and began to take notice."

**Held Closest Attention**

Crowds in the lobby began to press forward and still other crowds from the sidewalk filled the loby. The air grew stifling and the heat almost unbearable, but everyone listened with breathless attention.

"At first they held up the Jamestown exposition to me, but I told them of the broad, liberal spirit in San Diego. I explained to them how the life of San Diego was made up of people from all parts of the United States; how the people were gathering here from all the great cities of the country and they gave me their attention; they became interested; they went ahead and took up the work for San Diego, and I want to say right here, if it had not been for this agitation at home, the resolution inviting the Latin-American nations in South America would have been reported from the committee and would have passed through the national assembly last Wednesday. But I am going to take the Owl limited next Thursday night and I am going right back to Washington, where I left Rufus Choate sitting on the lid, and I won't come back to San Diego until I have that resolution in my pocket."

**Spirit is Appreciated**

If there was any doubt that San Diego wanted the exposition, it must have been dispelled by the cheers, repeated and prolonged, that greeted that promise.

"The members of the industrial art and exposition committee laughed at the idea of our holding a fair," continued Mr. Collier. "When you talk to hard-headed business men you must give them hard facts. They told us of the Jamestown exposition, which was a financial and exposition failure, and required an appropriation from the government to pay its bills; which opened unfinished, continued without attendance and closed a financial loss, due to the employment of local people alone. We were able to tell them that San Diego, a city of 48,000 population, had picked up an obligation of $40 per capita, has retained the most noted architectural talent in America, had perfected its plans and had secured itself with these men or talent in such a way that the completion of the exposition before the opening day is without a reasonable doubt. These facts were astounded when I told them that we had retained Frederic Law Olmsted and his brother, John Charles Olmsted; that we had retained Bertram C. Goodhue, whose name is known throughout the civilized world as an architect without a peer in the construction of American buildings, and they said to me: 'Mr. Collier, you have a small city and you are in the southwestern part of the United States, the farthest city from Washington, but, by God, we believe you can pull it through.'

**Has President's Promise**

"With this favorable information from the committee I went to the president. The president said to me: 'Collier, what about a commission? I do not propose to issue an invitation to exhibit at San Francisco without the appointment of a federal commission to see that the interests of foreign nations are taken care of at this exposition.' The president also said to me: 'I will take great pleasure in signing your exposition resolution when it comes to me, as I believe it will.'

"He expressed great delight at my suggestion that he should press a button that would start the ceremonies of the ground breaking celebration, July 19. I told him that we had ordered the largest president's flag ever sewed together for use on this occasion. This also pleased the president very much.

"Last Wednesday I was informed by one of the most prominent members of the Democratic steering committee of the house that there was opposition on the floor to our resolution. I told him then and there that if the resolution was not passed at this session of congress that we should return to Washington at the next regular session and should secure the passage of the resolution at that time.

**High Officials Interested**

"I felt safe in saying this from the fact that the state department, the department of agriculture and some of the highest officials in the postoffice department were very much interested in our exposition. The reclamation service in particular is anxious to display to all the people in this semi-arid country the results so far achieved under the reclamation act, and the results to come."

"One of the first men I met in Washington was our junior United States senator, John D. Works, a good man and a loyal friend. On the floor of the senate and in the committee I found that John D. Works was as good as his word and stood by us at every mark of the road.

"Another of our good friends was a man from the far northern part of the state, a Democrat, and the only Democrat from the state of California, John E. Raker of Modoc county, who was of the first in Washington to assure me of his friendship and to tell me that anything he might do for San Diego and her exposition he would do. I found John E. Raker in the Democratic steering committee of the house, our best friend. He introduced the resolution in the house that Senator Works introduced in the senate, and he has been a consistent advocate for that resolution since that time. I want to say that San Diego owes a debt of gratitude to Congressman Raker that it will some day try to repay, and I want to be here to help San Diego show John E. Raker that she appreciates everything that he has done for her.

"I saw by the press that there was some misunderstanding at home and I started for San Diego to give what assistance I might to a solution of this understanding.

**Found Harmony Restored**

"I came here tonight to find that the mayor, the park commission and the members of the common council and the board of directors of the exposition are standing shoulder to shoulder with the people to carry out the expressed wishes of the citizens of San Diego to hold this exposition.

"The newspapers all over the United States are waiting and watching with a great deal of interest to see if San Diego has brains and nerve to grasp the opportunity that has come to her. Where one knew a year ago that San Diego would hold an exposition in 1915, one hundred know it now.

"Through a community of interest that we have shown between Texas and Maryland and to the states of the south, we shall have the support for our exposition of a large part of the United States.

"To every man, woman and child in San Diego today is given the opportunity to make of San Diego the greatest, the most beautiful and the most comfortable and the grandest home in the world. The exposition will do all these things for San Diego.

"Since I have left San Diego on this boosting campaign I have lost seventeen pounds in weight. I am going back, and I hope that I will lose seventeen pounds more. If there is any man in San Diego willing to do the same thing, willing to spend the money and the time that I have spent, willing to take my place, let him step out and he can have it.

**Let Every One Help**

"Go on! Complete the exposition. Let every man and woman in San Diego stand behind it, and we will make San Diego the city that shall present to the world the greatest picture it ever saw—a city whose fame shall resound around the world as one that with self-sacrifice and ambition showed herself to be without a peer on the face of the earth."

Colonel Collier expressed his pleasure at coming to San Diego to "take a hand in the scrap" and finding on his arrival that it was all over. He spoke of the mayor as "honest, progressive, fearless and able, who would be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with his park commission and the common council for the success of the exposition."

Three cheers for Colonel Collier and the exposition came ringing from the audience at the end of his speech.

**Talks of Dahne's Visit**

Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., acting director general, followed Mr. Collier. He spoke of the visit of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, commissioner general of the Brazilian government, and said that when the diplomat was told that Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Allen had been employed as architect and constructing engineer, respectively, he indicated a ready response to the suggestion that the exposition erect the Brazilian building instead of other contractors.

A large crowd met Colonel Collier at the station when he arrived at 4:30 yesterday evening. He was driven to the Grant hotel by Mr. Sefton, where they took dinner and then proceeded to Booklovers' hall.

### COL. D. C. COLLIER

Who Spoke at Last Night's Jollification Meeting.

## NEW AGREEMENT WITH PARK BOARD

The new contract between the exposition company and the park commissioners was signed yesterday afternoon.

Attorney H. D. Titus and Judge E. H. Lamme met with Mayor James E. Wadham yesterday morning, when the contract was written. It was approved and signed there by the commissioners.

Nathaniel McHorney, clerk of the board, took the contract to the exposition directors in the afternoon and it was signed by G. A. Davidson, vice-president, and L. G. Monroe, secretary.

The contract, which was the result of the conference held Monday evening between Mayor Wadham, Exposition Directors Clayton, Davidson and Sefton and the park commissioners, follows, in full:

Whereas, the board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego, state of California, are about to erect certain buildings, structures and make other improvements of various sorts in the said city of San Diego, under and in pursuance of money voted for that purpose by virtue of an election called for the improvement of the 1400-acre city park by the laying out and grading of the grounds, the construction of buildings and structures thereon, with the appurtenances, the planting of trees, shrubs and lawns, the laying of water pipes and sewers, the construction of walks, paths, vistas, roads, boulevards, lakes and ponds thereon, together with all appurtenances incident to or necessary for any of such improvements, and

Whereas, the Panama-California exposition, a corporation, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of California (in furtherance of its intention and purpose in holding a world's fair or exposition) being about to erect certain buildings, structures and make other improvements of various sorts within the bounds of the said 1400 acre city park. Now, therefore, this agreement, made and entered into by and between the said board of park commissioners, party of the first part, and hereinafter termed the park board, and the said Panama-California exposition, a corporation, party of the second part, and hereinafter called the exposition,

Now, therefore, for the benefit and advantage to accrue to the said city of San Diego, the said parties hereby agree with each other as follows:

First. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said exposition shall prepare all architectural and engineering plans of every description that may be required by either of them for use in constructing buildings, structures and other improvements of any sort within the bounds of the 1400-acre city park, during the period commencing with the date of this agreement and ending December 31st, A. D. 1915.

Second. It is hereby agreed that either of the parties hereto may, if it so desires, have the actual construction of the various buildings, structures and other improvements, performed and executed by the said exposition, but neither of the parties hereto shall be bound so to do except as called for by the last preceding paragraph of this agreement, and nothing herein contained shall prevent the said park board from asking for bids from outside sources at any and all times should they consider any estimates submitted by the said exposition too high or unreasonable, and if said outside bids be less than the figures furnished by said exposition then and in that event the said park board shall have the right to accept the same, other than as provided for in paragraph one.

Third. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the party ordering the construction of any building, structure or other improvement, as enumerated in the first preamble of this agreement, shall pay the full cost of such building, structure or improvement.

Fourth. (A) It is further agreed that the park board shall pay for all architectural services ordered by it, to the exposition, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the cost of all buildings or structures requiring such architectural services.

(B) For all engineering services ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum of 9 per cent of all cost of structures, improvements or other work requiring such engineering services.

(C) For managing and directing the construction of any building or structures, or other improvements ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum equal to 9 per cent of the cost of such buildings, structures or other improvements, if said construction is managed and directed by the exposition.

Fifth. The parties hereto agree that the term "cost" as used in the third and fourth clauses of this agreement and as applied to any building, structures or other improvement that may be erected under the terms of this agreement shall mean and include the actual cost of:

(A) All material used in or for the work including the cost of testing same;

(B) All labor required, together with the superintendence for same;

(C) All temporary buildings, forms, runways, hoists, frames, etc., together with the cost of installing and removing same;

(D) All small tools and appliances (except such as may be in condition to use on other work and all necessary repairs on plant and apparatus, supplied by the exposition;

(E) The operation of temporary job offices where such are needed;

(F) All contracts that may be let for portions of the work;

(G) All coal, oil, water, light and power, together with all miscellaneous articles required with the work;

(H) All transportation charges to and from the work and all materials and articles required;

(I) All fire and liability insurance;

(J) Any other expenses not herein provided for.

The said term "cost" does not include, however, any charge for:

(K) Any plans, details or specifications that may be used for or by the said exposition;

(L) The operation of the offices or any expense connected therewith or the services of the officers or employes of the said exposition.

It is understood that the term "plant and apparatus" shall include all concrete mixers, hoists, derricks and all power driven tools, together with all appurtenances necessary to their operation.

All expenses for items (K) to (L), inclusive, are included in the expenses of the said exposition and shall be paid for as required by the fourth clause of this agreement.

Sixth. Inasmuch as the work contemplated in this agreement to be done by the park board is to be paid for out of the funds arising from the sale of bonds. It is understood and agreed that the said park board shall not be called on for the payment of any sum under the provisions of this agreement until the money arising from the sale of the bonds heretofore provided for by the city of San Diego for the purpose of park improvement shall be actually received by said park board.

Seventh. Nothing herein contained shall in any wise alter, change or modify the agreement heretofore entered into by and between the said park board and John C. Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Olmsted Brothers, which said agreement is dated the ——— day of January, 1911, and which said agreement is hereby referred to and made a part of this agreement for the purpose of construing this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have, on this twentieth day of June, 1911, caused their respective corporate names to be signed by their respective presidents and attested by their respective secretaries, and the corporate seal of the said exposition attached hereto.

Board of Park Commissioners,
By CLARK BRALY, President.
Attest: GEO. ———. HARRISON, Sec'y.
Panama-California Exposition,
By G. A. DAVIDSON, Vice.-Pres.
Attest: L. G. MONROE, Sec'y.

June 21/11.



# ENTHUSIASTIC BOOSTERS PACK HALL TO CHEER FOR FAIR AND ITS PROMOTERS

## COLLIER TELLS OF ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK IN WASHINGTON

### Going East Again; Recognition Of Congress Certain He Says.

### HARMONY NOW ASSURED

Booklovers' hall, overflowing with cheering crowds, greeted Colonel D. C. Collier, who returned from Washington yesterday evening to assist in explaining away the misunderstanding which arose between the park commission and the exposition. Automobiles lined the streets. Groups of men, unable to press through the doors, stood about the sidewalk. The exposition directors were there to indorse by their presence the utterances of their chief.

Enthusiasm was rampant. Jammed against the walls men and women burst into cheer after cheer as Mr. Collier described the interest in San Diego that is manifest all over the United States.

**Tells of Work in Capital**

The colonel recited the difficulties he encountered, the obstacles he overcame and particularly the prejudices he had to remove from the minds of officials in Washington before they commenced to take an active interest in the exposition.

"They met me with a laugh, a sneer," he continued, amid shouts and applause, "when I told them that San Diego, a town of 48,000 people, wanted to hold an exposition; but when I told them that we had employed the best brains the country produced, when I mentioned the names of the Olmsteds, of Goodhue, when I told them that we had employed the only man who ever undertook to manage an exposition and opened it on scheduled time, opened the doors on the day—I mean Frank P. Allen, Jr.—every congressman, senator and official in Washington sat up and began to take notice."

**Held Closest Attention**

Crowds in the lobby began to press forward and still other crowds from the sidewalk filled the loby. The air grew stifling and the heat almost unbearable, but everyone listened with breathless attention.

"At first they held up the Jamestown exposition to me, but I told them of the broad, liberal spirit in San Diego. I explained to them how the life of San Diego was made up of people from all parts of the United States; how the people were gathering here from all the great cities of the country and they gave me their attention; they became interested; they went ahead and took up the work for San Diego, and I want to say right here, if it had not been for this agitation at home, the resolution inviting the Latin-American nations in South America would have been reported from the committee and would have passed through the national assembly last Wednesday. But I am going to take the Owl limited next Thursday night and I am going right back to Washington, where I left Rufus Choate sitting on the lid, and I won't come back to San Diego until I have that resolution in my pocket."

**Spirit is Appreciated**

If there was any doubt that San Diego wanted the exposition, it must have been dispelled by the cheers, repeated and prolonged, that greeted that promise.

"The members of the industrial art and exposition committee laughed at the idea of our holding a fair," continued Mr. Collier. "When you talk to hard-headed business men you must give them hard facts. They told us of the Jamestown exposition, which was a financial and exposition failure, and required an appropriation from the government to pay its bills; which opened unfinished, continued without attendance and closed a financial loss, due to the employment of local people alone. We were able to tell them that San Diego, a city of 48,000 population, had picked up an obligation of $40 per capita, has retained the most noted architectural talent in America, had perfected its plans and had secured itself with these men of talent in such a way that the completion of the exposition before the opening day is without a reasonable doubt. These men were astounded when I told them that we had retained Frederic Law Olmsted and his brother, John Charles Olmsted; that we had retained Bertram C. Goodhue, whose name is known throughout the civilized world as an architect without a peer in the construction of American buildings, and they said to me: 'Mr. Collier, you have a small city and you are in the southwestern part of the United States, the farthest city from Washington, but, by God, we believe you can pull it through.'

**Has President's Promise**

"With this favorable information from the committee I went to the president. The president said to me: 'Collier, what about a commission? I do not propose to issue an invitation to exhibit at San Francisco without the appointment of a federal commission to see that the interests of foreign nations are taken care of at this exposition.' The president also said to me: 'I will take great pleasure in signing your exposition resolution when it comes to me, as I believe it will.'

"He expressed great delight at my suggestion that he should press a button that would start the ceremonies of the ground breaking celebration, July 19. I told him that we had ordered the largest president's flag ever sewed together for use on this occasion. This also pleased the president very much.

"Last Wednesday I was informed by one of the most prominent members of the Democratic steering committee of the house that there was opposition on the floor to our resolution. I told him then and there that if the resolution was not passed at this session of congress that we should return to Washington at the next regular session and should secure the passage of the resolution at that time.

**High Officials Interested**

"I felt safe in saying this from the fact that the state department, the department of agriculture and some of the highest officials in the postoffice department were very much interested in our exposition. The reclamation service in particular is anxious to display to all the people in this semi-arid country the results so far achieved under the reclamation act, and the results to come."

"One of the first men I met in Washington was our junior United States senator, John D. Works, a good man and a loyal friend. On the floor of the senate and in the committee I found that John D. Works was as good as his word and stood by us at every mark of the road.

"Another of our good friends was a man from the far northern part of the state, a Democrat, and the only Democrat from the state of California, John E. Raker of Modoc county, who was of the first in Washington to assure me of his friendship and to tell me that anything he might do for San Diego and her exposition he would do. I found John E. Raker in the Democratic steering committee of the house, our best friend. He introduced the resolution in the house

COL. D. C. COLLIER

Who Spoke at Last Night's Jollification Meeting.

## NEW AGREEMENT WITH PARK BOARD

The new contract between the exposition company and the park commissioners was signed yesterday afternoon.

Attorney H. L. Titus and Judge E. H. Lamme met with Mayor James E. Wadham yesterday morning, when the contract was written. It was approved and signed there by the commissioners.

Nathaniel McHorney, clerk of the board, took the contract to the exposition directors in the afternoon and it was signed by G. A. Davidson, vice-president, and L. G. Monroe, secretary.

The contract, which was the result of the conference held Monday evening between Mayor Wadham, Exposition Directors Clayton, Davidson and Sefton and the park commissioners, follows, in full:

Whereas, the board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego, state of California, are about to erect certain buildings, structures and make other improvements of various sorts in the said city of San Diego, under and in pursuance of money voted for that purpose by virtue of an election called for the improvement of the 1400-acre city park by the laying out and grading of the grounds, the construction of buildings and structures thereon, with the appurtenances, the planting of trees, shrubs and lawns, the laying of water pipes and sewers, the construction of walks, paths, vistas, roads, boulevards, lakes and ponds therein, together with all appurtenances incident to or neecssary for any of such improvements, and

Whereas, the Panama-California exposition, a corporation, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of California (in furtherance of its intention and purpose in holding a world's fair or exposition) being about to erect certain buildings, structures and make other improvements of various sorts within the bounds of the said 1400 acre city park, Now, therefore, this agreement, made and entered into by and between the said board of park commissioners, party of the first part, and hereinafter termed the park board, and the said Panama-California exposition, a corporation, party of the second part, and hereinafter called the exposition,

Now, therefore, for the benefit and advantage to accrue to the said city of San Diego, the said parties hereby agree with each other as follows:

First. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said exposition shall prepare all architectural and engineering plans of every description that may be required by either of them for use in constructing buildings, structures and other improvements of any sort within the bounds of the 1400-acre city park, during the period commencing with the date of this agreement and ending December 31st, A. D. 1915.

Second. It is hereby agreed that either of the parties hereto may, if it so desires, have the actual construction of the various buildings, structures and other improvements, performed and executed by the said exposition, but neither of the parties hereto shall be bound so to do excepting called for by the last preceding paragraph of this agreement, and nothing herein contained shall prevent the said park board from asking for bids from outside sources at any and all times should they consider any estimates submitted by the said exposition too high or unreasonable, and if said outside bids be less than the figures furnished by said exposition then and in that event the said park board shall have the right to accept the same, other than as provided for in paragraph one.

Third. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the party ordering the construction of any building, structure or other improvement, as enumerated in the first preamble of this agreement, shall pay the full cost of such building, structure or improvement.

Fourth. (A) It is further agreed that the park board shall pay for all architectural services ordered by it, to the exposition, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the cost of all buildings or structures requiring such architectural services.

(B) For all engineering services ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum of 9 per cent of all cost of structures, improvements or other work requiring such engineering services.

(C) For managing and directing the construction of any building or structures, or other improvements ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum equal to 9 per cent of the cost of such buildings, structures or other improvements, if said construction is managed and directed by the exposition.

Fifth. The parties hereto agree that the term "cost" as used in the third and fourth clauses of this agreement and as applied to any building, structures or other improvement that may be erected under the terms of this agreement shall mean and include the actual cost of:

(A) All material used in or for the work including the cost of testing same;

(B) All labor required, together with the cost with the cost of installing and removing same;

(D) All small tools and appliances (except such as may be in condition to use on other work and all necessary repairs on plant and apparatus, supplied by the exposition;

(E) The operation of temporary job offices where such are needed;

(F) All contracts that may be let for portions of the work;

(G) All coal, oil, water, light and power, together with all miscellaneous articles required with the work;

(H) All transportation charges to and from the work and all materials and articles required;

(I) All fire and liability insurance;

(J) Any other expenses not herein provided for.

The said term "cost" does not include, however, any charge for:

(K) Any plans, details or specifications that may be used for or by the said exposition;

(L) The operation of the offices or any expense connected therewith or the services of the officers or employes of the said exposition.

It is understood that the term "plant and apparatus" shall include all concrete mixers, hoists, derricks and all power driven tools, together with all appurtenances necessary to their operation.

All expenses for items (K) to (L), inclusive, are included in the expenses of the said exposition and shall be paid for as required by the fourth clause of this agreement.

Sixth. Inasmuch as the work contemplated in this agreement to be done by the park board is to be paid for out of the funds arising from the sale of bonds. It is understood and agreed that the said park board shall not be called on for the payment of any sum under the provisions of this agreement until the money arising from the sale of the bonds heretofore provided for by the city of San Diego for the purpose of park improvement shall be actually received by said park board.

Seventh. Nothing herein contained shall in any wise alter, change or modify the agreement heretofore entered into by and between the said park board and John C. Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Olmsted Brothers, which said agreement is dated the ——— day of January, 1911, and which said agreement is hereby referred to and made a part of this agreement for the purpose of construing this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have, on this twentieth day of June, 1911, caused their respective corporate names to be signed by their respective presidents and attested by their respective secretaries, and the corporate seal of the said exposition attached hereto.

Board of Park Commissioners,
By CLARK BRALY, President.
Attest: GEO. W. HARRISON, Sec'y.
Panama-California Exposition,
By G. A. DAVIDSON, Vice.-Pres.
Attest: L. G. MONROE, Sec'y.

# HARMONY NOW ASSURED

Booklovers' hall, overflowing with cheering crowds, greeted Colonel D. C. Collier, who returned from Washington yesterday evening to assist in explaining away the misunderstanding which arose between the park commission and the exposition. Automobiles lined the streets. Groups of men, unable to press through the doors, stood about the sidewalk. The exposition directors were there to indorse by their presence the utterances of their chief.

Enthusiasm was rampant. Jammed against the walls men and women burst into cheer after cheer as Mr. Collier described the interest in San Diego that is manifest all over the United States.

**Tells of Work in Capital**

The colonel recited the difficulties he encountered, the obstacles he overcame and particularly the prejudices he had to remove from the minds of officials in Washington before they commenced to take an active interest in the exposition.

"They met me with a laugh, a sneer," he continued, amid shouts and applause, "when I told them that San Diego, a town of 48,000 people, wanted to hold an exposition; but when I told them that we had employed the best brains the country produced, when I mentioned the names of the Olmsteds, of Goodhue, when I told them that we had employed the only man who ever undertook to manage an exposition and opened it on scheduled time, opened the doors on the day—I mean Frank P. Allen, Jr.—every congressman, senator and official in Washington sat up and began to take notice."

**Held Closest Attention**

Crowds in the lobby began to press forward and still other crowds from the sidewalk filled the loby. The air grew stifling and the heat almost unbearable, but everyone listened with breathless attention.

"At first they held up the Jamestown exposition to me, but I told them of the broad, liberal spirit in San Diego. I explained to them how the life of San Diego was made up of people from all parts of the United States; how the people were gathering here from all the great cities of the country and they gave me their attention; they became interested; they went ahead and took up the work for San Diego, and I want to say right here, if it had not been for this agitation at home, the resolution inviting the Latin-American nations in South America would have been reported from the committee and would have passed through the national assembly last Wednesday. But I am going to take the Owl limited next Thursday night and I am going right back to Washington, where I left Rufus Choate sitting on the lid, and I won't come back to San Diego until I have that resolution in my pocket."

**Spirit is Appreciated**

If there was any doubt that San Diego wanted the exposition, it must have been dispelled by the cheers, repeated and prolonged, that greeted that promise.

"The members of the industrial art and exposition committee laughed at the idea of our holding a fair," continued Mr. Collier. "When you talk to hard-headed business men you must give them hard facts. They told us of the Jamestown exposition, which was a financial and exposition failure, and required an appropriation from the

government to pay its bills; which opened unfinished, continued without attendance and closed a financial loss, due to the employment of local people alone. We were able to tell them that San Diego, a city of 48,000 population, had picked up an obligation of $40 per capita, has retained the most noted architectural talent in America, had perfected its plans and had secured itself with these men of talent in such a way that the completion of the exposition before the opening day is without a reasonable doubt. These men were astounded when I told them that we had retained Frederic Law Olmsted and his brother, John Charles Olmsted; that we had retained Bertram C. Goodhue, whose name is known throughout the civilized world as an architect without a peer in the construction of American buildings, and they said to me: 'Mr. Collier, you have a small city and you are in the southwestern part of the United States, the farthest city from Washington, but, by God, we believe you can pull it through.'

**Has President's Promise**

"With this favorable information from the committee I went to the president. The president said to me: 'Collier, what about a commission? I do not propose to issue an invitation to exhibit at San Francisco without the appointment of a federal commission to see that the interests of foreign nations are taken care of at this exposition.' The president also said to me: 'I will take great pleasure in signing your exposition resolution when it comes to me, as I believe it will.'

"He expressed great delight at my suggestion that he should press a button that would start the ceremonies of the ground breaking celebration, July 19. I told him that we had ordered the largest president's flag ever sewed together for use on this occasion. This also pleased the president very much.

"Last Wednesday I was informed by one of the most prominent members of the Democratic steering committee of the house that there was opposition on the floor to our resolution. I told him then and there that if the resolution was not passed at this session of congress that we should return to Washington at the next regular session and should secure the passage of the resolution at that time.

**High Officials Interested**

"I felt safe in saying this from the fact that the state department, the department of agriculture and some of the highest officials in the postoffice department were very much interested in our exposition. The reclamation service in particular is anxious to display to all the people in this semi-arid country the results so far achieved under the reclamation act, and the results to come."

"One of the first men I met in Washington was our junior United States senator, John D. Works, a good man and a loyal friend. On the floor of the senate and in the committee I found that John D. Works was as good as his word and stood by us at every mark of the road.

"Another of our good friends was a man from the far northern part of the state, a Democrat, and the only Democrat from the state of California, John E. Raker of Modoc county, who was of the first in Washington to assure me of his friendship and to tell me that anything he might do for San Diego and her exposition he would do. I found John E. Raker in the Democratic steering committee of the house, our best friend. He introduced the resolution in the house that Senator Works introduced in the senate, and he has been a consistent advocate for that resolution since that time. I want to say that San Diego owes a debt of gratitude to Congressman Raker that it will some day try to repay, and I want to be here to help San Diego show John E. Raker that she appreciates everything that he has done for her.

"I saw by the press that there was some misunderstanding at home and I started for San Diego to give what assistance I might to a solution of this understanding.

**Found Harmony Restored**

"I came here tonight to find that the mayor, the park commission and the members of the common council and the board of directors of the exposition are standing shoulder to shoulder with the people to carry out the expressed wishes of the citizens of San Diego to hold this exposition.

"The newspapers all over the United States are waiting and watching with a great deal of interest to see if San Diego has brains and nerve to grasp the opportunity that has come to her. Where one knew a year ago that San Diego would hold an exposition in 1915, one hundred know it now.

"Through a community of interest that we have shown between Texas and Maryland and to the states of the south, we shall have the support for our exposition of a large part of the United States.

"To every man, woman and child in San Diego today is given the opportunity to make of San Diego the greatest, the most beautiful and the most comfortable and the grandest home in the world. The exposition will do all these things for San Diego.

"Since I have left San Diego on this boosting campaign I have lost seventeen pounds in weight. I am going back, and I hope that I will lose seventeen pounds more. If there is any man in San Diego willing to do the same thing, willing to spend the money and the time that I have spent, willing to take my place, let him step out and he can have it.

**Let Every One Help**

"Go on! Complete the exposition. Let every man and woman in San Diego stand behind it, and we will make San Diego the city that shall present to the world the greatest picture it ever saw—a city whose fame shall resound around the world as one that with self-sacrifice and ambition showed herself to be without a peer on the face of the earth."

Colonel Collier expressed his pleasure at coming to San Diego to "take a hand in the scrap" and finding on his arrival that it was all over with. He spoke of the mayor as "honest, progressive, fearless and able, who would be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with his park commission and the common council for the success of the exposition."

Three cheers for Colonel Collier and the exposition came ringing from the audience at the end of his speech.

**Talks of Dahne's Visit**

Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., acting director general, followed Mr. Collier. He spoke of the visit of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, commissioner general of the Brazilian government, and said that when the diplomat was told that Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Allen had been employed as architect and constructing engineer, respectively, he indicated a ready response to the suggestion that the exposition erect the Brazilian building instead of other contractors.

A large crowd met Colonel Collier at the station when he arrived at 6:30 yesterday evening. He was driven to the Grant hotel by Mr. Sefton, where they took dinner and then proceeded to Booklovers' hall.

---

government of the grounds, the construction of buildings and structures thereon, with the appurtenances, the planting of trees, shrubs and lawns, the laying of water pipes and sewers, the construction of walks, paths, vistas, roads, boulevards, lakes and ponds therein, together with all appurtenances incident to or necessary for any of such improvements, and

Whereas, the Panama-California exposition, a corporation, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of California (in furtherance of its intention and purpose in holding a world's fair or exposition) being about to erect certain buildings, structures and make other improvements of various sorts within the bounds of the said 1400 acre city park, Now, therefore, this agreement, made and entered into by and between the said board of park commissioners, party of the first part, and hereinafter termed the park board, and the said Panama-California exposition, a corporation, party of the second part, and hereinafter called the exposition,

Now, therefore, for the benefit and advantage to accrue to the said city of San Diego, the said parties hereby agree with each other as follows:

First. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said exposition shall prepare all architectural and engineering plans of every description that may be required by either of them for use in constructing buildings, structures and other improvements of any sort within the bounds of the 1400-acre city park, during the period commencing with the date of this agreement and ending December 31st, A. D. 1915.

Second. It is hereby agreed that either of the parties hereto may, if it so desires, have the actual construction of the various buildings, structures and other improvements, performed and executed by the said exposition, but neither of the parties hereto shall be bound so to do excepting called for by the last preceding paragraph of this agreement, and nothing herein contained shall prevent the said park board from asking for bids from outside sources at any and all times should they consider any estimates submitted by the said exposition too high or unreasonable, and if said outside bids be less than the figures furnished by said exposition then and in that event the said park board shall have the right to accept the same, other than as provided for in paragraph one.

Third. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the party ordering the construction of any building, structure or other improvement, as enumerated in the first preamble of this agreement, shall pay the full cost of such building, structure or improvement.

Fourth. (A) It is further agreed that the park board shall pay for all architectural services ordered by it, to the exposition, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the cost of all buildings or structures requiring such architectural services.

(B) For all engineering services ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum of 9 per cent of all cost of structures, improvements or other work requiring such engineering services.

(C) For managing and directing the construction of any building or structures, or other improvements ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum equal to 9 per cent of the cost of such buildings, structures or other improvements, if said construction is managed and directed by the exposition.

Fifth. The parties hereto agree that the term "cost" as used in the third and fourth clauses of this agreement and as applied to any building, structures or other improvement that may be erected under the terms of this agreement shall mean and include the actual cost of:

(A) All material used in or for the work including the cost of testing same;

(B) All labor required, together with the superintendence for same;

(C) All temporary buildings, forms, runways, hoists, frames, etc., together with all appurtenances necessary to their operation;

(D) All fire and liability insurance;

(E) All taxes, assessments and public charges levied with respect to the work;

(F) All plant and apparatus used for portions of the work;

(G) All coal, oil, water, light and power, together with all miscellaneous articles required with the work;

(H) All transportation charges to and from the work and all materials and articles required;

(I) All fire and liability insurance;

(J) Any other expenses not herein provided for.

The said term "cost" does not include, however, any charge for:

(K) Any plans, details or specifications that may be used for or by the said exposition;

(L) The operation of the offices or any expense connected therewith or the services of the officers or employes of the said exposition.

It is understood that the term "plant and apparatus" shall include all concrete mixers, hoists, derricks and all power driven tools, together with all appurtenances necessary to their operation.

All expenses for items (K) to (L), inclusive, are included in the expenses of the said exposition and shall be paid for as required by the fourth clause of this agreement.

Sixth. Inasmuch as the work contemplated in this agreement to be done by the park board is to be paid for out of the funds arising from the sale of bonds. It is understood and agreed that the said park board shall not be called on for the payment of any sum under the provisions of this agreement until the money arising from the sale of the bonds heretofore provided for by the city of San Diego for the purpose of park improvement shall be actually received by said park board.

Seventh. Nothing herein contained shall in any wise alter, change or modify the agreement heretofore entered into by and between the said park board and John C. Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Olmsted Brothers, which said agreement is dated the ——— day of January, 1911, and which said agreement is hereby referred to and made a part of this agreement for the purpose of construing this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have, on this twentieth day of June, 1911, caused their respective corporate names to be signed by their respective presidents and attested by their respective secretaries, and the corporate seal of the said exposition attached hereto.

Board of Park Commissioners,
By CLARK BRALY, President.
Attest: GEO. [illegible] HARRISON, Sec'y.
Panama-California Exposition,
By G. A. DAVIDSON, Vice.-Pres.
Attest: L. G. MONROE, Sec'y.

78

June 21/11

PAGE FOUR

# The San Diego Union

AND DAILY BEE.

THE UNION is published every day in the Union Building, Southwest Corner Third and D Streets, San Diego, Cal., by the Union Company, to which all communications should be addressed.

ENTERED at the postoffice at San Diego as second class matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE UNION owns the exclusive right for a morning newspaper in San Diego to publish the telegraphic report of the Associated Press, which comes to its office direct by special wire.

TELEPHONES:
Editorial Rooms,
Sunset Main 83.
Home 1002.

TELEPHONES:
Business Office,
Sunset Main 1.
Home 1001.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—The Daily and Sunday Union, by mail:

| | |
|---|---|
| One year in advance | $9.00 |
| Six months in advance | $4.50 |
| Three months in advance | $2.25 |
| By mail or carrier, per month | .75 |
| The Sunday Union, by mail, per year | $2.00 |

THE WEEKLY UNION—Published every Thursday. Subscription for one year in advance $1.50
Six months in advance .75

NEW YORK OFFICE—Benjamin & Kentnor Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, representative for foreign advertising.

CHICAGO OFFICE—People's Gas Bldg. Benjamin & Kentnor, representatives. W. H. Kentnor, Manager.

THE UNION GUARANTEES A MUCH LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN DIEGO.

## THE CONTROVERSY ENDED

THE EXPOSITION controversy is ended—for all time, it will be hoped. The adjustment of the dispute was generally expected, but is not on that account any less gratifying. There is no occasion to discuss here the terms of the new agreement between the city authorities and the exposition directors. It is sufficient to say that a satisfactory working arrangement has been effected under which the plan for the great enterprise will go forward rapidly and virtually along the lines originally proposed by the directors, the new agreement being essentially the one formerly in force. All doubt as to the success of the project is now dispelled.

The controversy has been a deplorable one, and should be forgotten. Nevertheless, it may have served a useful purpose. It has emphasized anew the fact that to succeed in any public undertaking people must work together. Lack of harmony means failure. Of course, it is not to be supposed that all citizens will have identical views as to the manner in which the exposition plans should be carried out. But difference of opinion need not lead to hostile criticism. The latter, persistently expressed, is a menace to the success of any project.

There has been altogether too much criticism of the exposition plans and the men who framed them and have sought to carry them to success. Some of the criticism was inspired by malice—from the outset the exposition has been the target of a little band of trouble-makers commonly called "knockers" who are never so active as when the public-spirited majority is trying to achieve results for San Diego. Other attacks upon the exposition came from well-meaning persons who gave heed to the professional "knockers." And the outcome of the joint effort was to make the fate of the entire project very doubtful for a time.

And now that the dispute is ended, it seems timely to suggest that future controversy can be easily avoided by all who desire that San Diego shall have a canal exposition in 1915 and that it shall be both creditable and beneficial to the city. Those who cherish that wish and hope, will do well to bear in mind that the affair is not in the hands of visionary promoters, exploiting the city for what they may gain. From the outset the exposition plan has been in the control of men whom the community would select to manage any great undertaking in whose success the people are deeply concerned. In fact, had not these men taken up the project and given to it their names as well as their time and labor, the exposition would never have been undertaken. Mistakes can be made, of course, by every man or body of men. Infallibility is not claimed for the exposition authorities. But in view of the personnel of the board of directors, its judgment is entitled to weight. And that judgment should not be discredited because of the criticism of the street-corner "knocker." It is well to remember, too, that no great public undertaking ever was, or ever will be, carried out to the entire satisfaction of everybody as to every detail. No man and no set of men could arrange for the San Diego exposition without going counter to the ideas of some persons as to some matters connected with it. In a word, the exposition is in the strongest and most capable hands, and they should have unqualified support.

Let the recent dispute be forgotten, and let any animosities caused by it be ended. San Diego is now looking to the future, not to the past. It sees the last obstacle removed from the path of a more ambitious project than was ever undertaken by another city of like size. It is a time for congratulations and for a strengthened purpose to work together in harmony for the success of the exposition of 1915.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY

## CONTROL OF THE EXPOSITION

THE NEWLY prepared ordinance under which the common council makes the park commission its agent for superintending the expenditure of the proceeds of the so-called exposition bonds, will be considered by the legislative body tomorrow afternoon, and doubtless there will be ample opportunity for all to be heard who so desire. In the meantime it is hoped that there will be an earnest effort to reach an amicable understanding among all citizens who in one capacity or another have to do with the work of arranging for the exposition of 1915. Without such understanding, there appears reason to fear that the project, in whose success all San Diego is so deeply concerned, may sustain a serious setback.

The situation is delicate and calls for broad comity on the part of all who are charged with the exposition work. Legally, the $1,000,000 of bonds authorized by the people last summer were voted for park improvements. Practically, however, the issue was ordered primarily for exposition purposes. It is true that the contemplated park improvements will be a bona fide, permanent betterment of the park. It is equally true, probably, that the $1,000,000 in bonds would not have been voted, had it not been the general understanding that the improvements would serve as a substantial basis for the exposition. It appears, however, from the ordinance under which the bonds were voted, that the proceeds, as in the case of an ordinary issue of municipal bonds, may be expended under the control of the common council, and this is the view expressed by the city attorney.

Then arises a peculiar condition of affairs. San Diego, for the preliminary financing of the exposition, has provided a fund of $2,000,000—one half by popular subscription, and the other half by a bond issue. The exposition officials have charge of the expenditure of the $1,000,000 subscribed—nobody challenges their right in that matter. Now it is proposed that the common council, or the park commission acting as its agent, shall direct the expenditure of the $1,000,000 raised by bond issue. Such an arrangement will be an anomaly. It will mean two totally distinct governing bodies, each independent of the other and each "bossing" one-half of a great undertaking that can be properly carried to success only by dealing with it as a whole. And while there will be two sets of bosses, there will be nobody in charge of the entire work, and responsible for its due performance. A little reflection will probably convince most persons that such an arrangement holds out feeble promises. It certainly is not the method usually followed in carrying large and complex enterprises to entire success.

It will be noted, too, that under the pending plan for the control of the expenditure of the $1,000,000 raised by bonding, leading citizens who have been tireless in promoting the exposition, who have borne the brunt of the struggle at home and abroad to place the undertaking on a substantial basis, will be without voice in determining matters that may be of vital importance to the success of the great enterprise.

However, if all who have to do with the exposition will make an earnest effort to work in harmony, there is no reason why the difficulties that have now arisen, may not be overcome. Perhaps it is well here to receive a hint from the expedient of which advantage was taken when it was desired to bond the city for the exposition. Legally it could not have been done directly. But bonds for park improvements could be issued legally. So there was a sort of "gentlemen's agreement" that while there should be compliance with the law, the bond issue should serve almost the same purpose that it would, had it been voted expressly for the exposition. There is no reason why there should not now be another tacit understanding or "gentlemen's agreement" under which the law may be observed and at the same time the dangerous anomaly of a great undertaking controlled in sections, and without any responsible head, may be avoided.

It is possible and wholly practicable to have a satisfactory working agreement between the common council, or its agent, the park commission, and the exposition authorities. But if there is to be such an arrangement, it will be the result of a spirit of comity, and of a general desire to promote the interests of San Diego by making the exposition a success.

People will hope that the subject will be approached in a spirit of tolerance and good will by all who are charged with the exposition work. It need not be suggested that the exposition is the last thing on earth with which to attempt to play politics, or by which to seek to punish enemies or reward friends. San Diego has too much at stake. To fail now to carry out this grand undertaking, after the time, labor, money and publicity that have been given to it, would be little less than a disaster to this city.

June 19

THE EVENING TRIBUNE

# AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF FAIR ROW IN SIGHT

## MAYOR AND EXPO OFFICIALS WILL CONFER

### Stockholders of the Exposition Company Will Meet Tomorrow Night; Building Trades Council to Take Action

With a conference on this afternoon between the mayor of San Diego, James E. Wadham, and the park commissioners on the one hand, and the mayor and some of the former officials of the Panama-California exposition on the other, it is expected by evening the way will be paved for a complete and amicable settlement of the differences that have resulted in a deadlock and which for a time threatened the very existence of the exposition.

Mayor James E. Wadham arrived from the north at noon today. He was met by Clark Braly, president of the board of park commissioners and later this afternon discussed the situation with the former fair officals.

"I have no statement to make at this time," said Mayor Wadham this afternoon. "The truth is I have not had time to get in touch with the situation. I have several meetings to attend this afternoon, but no matter what the result you can say that in this matter I want to do everything possible for the good of San Diego."

This evening there will be a meeting of a committee of the building trades council at which matters in connection with the fair will be discussed. Tomorrow evening the stockholders of the exposition company will meet in Booklovers hall and it is expected after that meeting the difficulties will be overcome, the different factions united and the work on the exposition itself resumed.

Cognizant of the fact that any action tending to upset the plans of the Panama-California exposition would prove disastrous to the laboring classes, officers of the building trades council have called a meeting tonight of a committee to take such steps as will lend influence to assist in righting the present controversy.

In this the Building trades council will have the counsel of Acting President Bowen, who is here in an official capacity and who will attend the committee meeting for the purpose of taking part in the discussion.

According to Bowen the committee meeting is preliminary to the regular meeting tomorrow night of the federated trades and building trades ciuncil. He stated that all published reports regarding the attitude of the park commissioners, the mayor and the exposition management will be discussed in the committee meeting. He also stated that several resolutions from various bodies touching exposition matters will be discussed. What action on these matters will be taken he was not prepared to state.

Bowen intimated that after tonight there would be some warm reading for the general public to peruse, especially in regard to the exposition muddle.

Following is a letter received by C. A. Richardson, auditor, from a La Mesa resident:

La Mesa, June 16, 1911.

Mr. C. A. Richardson, Auditor:

My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of yours of fourteenth, which was expected, and I desire to pay up as promised, but just at present have an impression that seems very much like a presentiment that my money is not needed or wanted by the city of San Diego for the purposes it was intended for.

Just as soon as the mayor and park board are ready to do the fair and right thing by the gentlemen that have given such valuable time and experience to the plans and purposes of the exposition and get out of the way of progress, my money is ready.

I'm very much afraid it will not be wanted on those terms, and if the city and people can stand such a piece of folly, I certainly can.

I was not surprised that one of the mayor's appointees, on finding out the dirty work expected of him, got out of the mess as quickly as possible. If the present three were half wise, they would follow suit and thus be in line for the congratulation of the real friends of San Diego.

Yours very truly,

E. W. PORTER.

Col. D. C. Collier, director general of the exposition company, arrives in Los Angeles tomorrow and is expected in San Diego Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

## SHALL SAN DIEGO HAVE AN EXPOSITION?

**EVERY CITIZEN VITALLY INTERESTED AND IS INVITED TO ATTEND A MASS MEETING AT BOOK-LOVERS' HALL. 3RD AND B STRETS, TOMORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 20TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.**

Here, for the first time in the history of city development, was originated and **UNTIL NOW** was being carried out a plan to create an international exposition and make it the vehicle not only to carry the name San Diego to the uttermost parts of the earth, but to improve its park system and thus permanently beautify what is now a waste place and make it a joy forever to the people of San Diego and the thousands who will come seeking a home here.

It is for you, fellow citizen, to determine whether this great work shall go on as originally planned or whether it shall terminate in a fiasco that will make this city the laughing stock of the world. It is for you to determine whether the building of this exposition, which will absolutely assure prosperity to the people this city for the next five years, shall proceed.

JOS. W. SEFTON, JR.

## CITY IMPROVEMENT CLUB WITH 5000 MEMBERS IS AIM OF PROMOTERS

### Committee to Co-Operate With Chamber of Commerce In Ambitious Plan.

### OBJECTS ARE OUTLINED

### General Advancement of Civic Welfare Sought by Proposed Association.

June 21 - 1911.

The meeting of delegates from the federated improvement clubs in the parlors of the U. S. Grant hotel last evening lent itself with a whole heart to the design of a city improvement association.

The measure was debated by all the members present during the whole of a somewhat lengthy meeting, and the delegates were unanimously of the opinion that an organization of large membership, designed for the improvement and beautification of San Diego, was one of the most desirable things to be accomplished in the interest of the city.

The idea of a civic improvement society grows with each week. The general opinion expressed last night was that a membership of 5,000 should be striven for, and that a permanent paid secretary to keep up constant and active effort on behalf of the association and its aims would be one of the necessities of the organization.

**Committee of Three Named.**

A motion was carried for the appointment of a committee of three to meet with the chamber of commerce committee, working toward the same end, for the purpose of co-operating with that organization in the calling of a public meeting, looking to the formation of a city improvement association. C. N. Andrews, R. MacLachlan and Gordon Gray were selected as such a committee.

It was the understanding of the meeting that this committee is to be only one of a number of similar committees which it is hoped other public-spirited organizations will delegate to work with the chamber of commerce toward the same result.

The chamber of commerce committee includes Julius Wangenheim, George W. Marston, A. Haines, Lyman J. Gage, L. A. Wright, Melville Klauber, W. B. Thorp, E. E. White and A. D. Robinson.

The idea of calling the proposed organization the City Improvement association was suggested by a committee previously chosen from the membership of the Federated clubs, and was contained in a report submitted by them to the delegates last evening, which report was approved.

**High Standards Sought.**

The committee in its report also embodied its idea of what the City Improvement association's objects might be. Among them, it suggested that the association should aim to stimulate and direct public sentiment toward higher standards of civic beauty; to co-operate with the public authorities in efforts for better streets and parks; for a finer water front, and for all objects of outdoor art; to encourage the formation of district improvement clubs and to forward such general movements as tree planting, children's gardens and play grounds.

It was further suggested that any person might become a member of the association on the payment of a fee of a dollar a year.

The meeting of the two committees wil take place early in the coming week.

June 19

THE EVENING TRIBUNE

# AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF FAIR ROW IN SIGHT

## MAYOR AND EXPO OFFICIALS WILL CONFER

### Stockholders of the Exposition Company Will Meet Tomorrow Night; Building Trades Council to Take Action

With a conference on this afternoon between the mayor of San Diego, James E. Wadham, and the park commissioners on the one hand, and the mayor and some of the former officials of the Panama-California exposition on the other, it is expected by evening the way will be paved for a complete and amicable settlement of the differences that have resulted in a deadlock and which for a time threatened the very existence of the exposition.

Mayor James E. Wadham arrived from the north at noon today. He was met by Clark Braly, president of the board of park commissioners and later this afternon discussed the situation with the former fair officals.

"I have no statement to make at this time," said Mayor Wadham this afternoon. "The truth is I have not had time to get in touch with the situation. I have several meetings to attend this afternoon, but no matter what the result you can say that in this matter I want to do everything possible for the good of San Diego."

This evening there will be a meeting of a committee of the building trades council at which matters in connection with the fair will be discussed. Tomorrow evening the stockholders of the exposition company will meet in Booklovers hall and it is expected after that meeting the difficulties will be overcome, the different factions united and the work on the exposition itself resumed.

Cognizant of the fact that any action tending to upset the plans of the Panama-California exposition would prove disastrous to the laboring classes, officers of the building trades council have called a meeting tonight of a committee to take such steps as will lend influence to assist in righting the present controversy.

In this the Building trades council will have the counsel of Acting President Bowen, who is here in an official capacity and who will attend the committee meeting for the purpose of taking part in the discussion.

According to Bowen the committee meeting is preliminary to the regular meeting tomorrow night of the federated trades and building trades council. He stated that all published reports regarding the attitude of the park commissioners, the mayor and the exposition management will be discussed in the committee meeting. He also stated that several resolutions from various bodies touching exposition matters will be discussed. What action on these matters will be taken he was not prepared to state.

Bowen intimated that after tonight there would be some warm reading for the general public to peruse, especially in regard to the exposition muddle.

Following is a letter received by C. A. Richardson, auditor, from a La Mesa resident:

La Mesa, June 16, 1911.

Mr. C. A. Richardson, Auditor:

My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of yours of fourteenth, which was expected, and I desire to pay up as promised, but just at present have an impression that seems very much like a presentiment that my money is not needed or wanted by the city of San Diego for the purposes it was intended for.

Just as soon as the mayor and park board are ready to do the fair and right thing by the gentlemen that have given such valuable time and experience to the plans and purposes of the exposition and get out of the way of progress, my money is ready.

I'm very much afraid it will not be wanted on those terms, and if the city and people can stand such a piece of

## SHALL SAN DIEGO HAVE AN EXPOSITION?

**EVERY CITIZEN VITALLY INTERESTED AND IS INVITED TO ATTEND A MASS MEETING AT BOOK-LOVERS' HALL. 3RD AND B STRETS, TOMORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 20TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.**

Here, for the first time in the history of city development, was originated and **UNTIL NOW** was being carried out a plan to create an international exposition and make it the vehicle not only to carry the name San Diego to the uttermost parts of the earth, but to improve its park system and thus permanently beautify what is now a waste place and make it a joy forever to the people of San Diego and the thousands who will come seeking a home here.

It is for you, fellow citizen, to determine whether this great work shall go on as originally planned or whether it shall terminate in a fiasco that will make this city the laughing stock of the world. It is for you to determine whether the building of this exposition, which will absolutely assure prosperity to the people this city for the next five years, shall proceed.

JOS. W. SEFTON, JR.

## CITY IMPROVEMENT CLUB WITH 5000 MEMBERS IS AIM OF PROMOTERS

### Committee to Co-Operate With Chamber of Commerce In Ambitious Plan.

### OBJECTS ARE OUTLINED

### General Advancement of Civic Welfare Sought by Proposed Association.

June 21, 1911.

The meeting of delegates from the federated improvement clubs in the parlors of the U. S. Grant hotel last evening lent itself with a whole heart to the design of a city improvement association.

The measure was debated by all the members present during the whole of a somewhat lengthy meeting, and the delegates were unanimously of the opinion that an organization of large membership, designed for the improvement and beautification of San Diego, was one of the most desirable things to be accomplished in the interest of the city.

The idea of a civic improvement society grows with each week. The general opinion expressed last night was that a membership of 5,000 should be striven for, and that a permanent paid secretary to keep up constant and active effort on behalf of the association and its aims would be one of the necessities of the organization.

**Committee of Three Named.**

A motion was carried for the appointment of a committee of three to meet with the chamber of commerce committee, working toward the same end, for the purpose of co-operating with that organization in the calling of a public meeting, looking to the formation of a city improvement association. C. N. Andrews, R. MacLachlan and Gordon Gray were selected as such a committee.

It was the understanding of the meeting that this committee is to be only one of a number of similar committees which it is hoped other public-spirited organizations will delegate to work with the chamber of commerce toward the same result.

The chamber of commerce committee includes Julius Wangenheim, George W. Marston, A. Haines, Lyman J. Gage, L. A. Wright, Melville Klauber, W. B. Thorp, E. E. White and A. D. Robinson.

The idea of calling the proposed organization the City Improvement association was suggested by a committee previously chosen from the membership of the Federated clubs, and was contained in a report submitted by them to the delegates last evening, which report was approved.

**High Standards Sought.**

The committee in its report also embodied its idea of what the City Improvement association's objects might be. Among them, it suggested that the association should aim to stimulate and direct public sentiment toward higher standards of civic beauty; to co-operate with the public authorities in efforts for better streets and parks; for a finer water front, and for all objects of outdoor art; to encourage the formation of district improvement clubs and to forward such general movements as tree planting, children's gardens and play grounds.

It was further suggested that any person might become a member of the association on the payment of a fee of a dollar a year.

The meeting of the two committees wil take place early in the coming week.

to the people of San Diego and the thousands who will come seeking a home here.

It is for you, fellow citizen, to determine whether this great work shall go on as originally planned or whether it shall terminate in a fiasco that will make this city the laughing stock of the world. It is for you to determine whether the building of this exposition, which will absolutely assure prosperity to the people this city for the next five years, shall proceed.

JOS. W. SEFTON, JR.

## Company Will Meet Tomorrow Night; Building Trades Council to Take Action

With a conference on this afternoon between the mayor of San Diego, James E. Wadham, and the park commissioners on the one hand, and the mayor and some of the former officials of the Panama-California exposition on the other, it is expected by evening the way will be paved for a complete and amicable settlement of the differences that have resulted in a deadlock and which for a time threatened the very existence of the exposition.

Mayor James E. Wadham arrived from the north at noon today. He was met by Clark Braly, president of the board of park commissioners and later this afternon discussed the situation with the former fair officals.

"I have no statement to make at this time," said Mayor Wadham this afternoon. "The truth is I have not had time to get in touch with the situation. I have several meetings to attend this afternoon, but no matter what the result you can say that in this matter I want to do everything possible for the good of San Diego."

This evening there will be a meeting of a committee of the building trades council at which matters in connection with the fair will be discussed. Tomorrow evening the stockholders of the exposition company will meet in Booklovers hall and it is expected after that meeting the difficulties will be overcome, the different factions united and the work on the exposition itself resumed.

Cognizant of the fact that any action tending to upset the plans of the Panama-California exposition would prove disastrous to the laboring classes, officers of the building trades council have called a meeting tonight of a committee to take such steps as will lend influence to assist in righting the present controversy.

In this the Building trades council will have the counsel of Acting President Bowen, who is here in an official capacity and who will attend the committee meeting for the purpose of taking part in the discussion.

According to Bowen the committee meeting is preliminary to the regular meeting tomorrow night of the federated trades and building trades council. He stated that all published reports regarding the attitude of the park commissioners, the mayor and the exposition management will be discussed in the committee meeting. He also stated that several resolutions from various bodies touching exposition matters will be discussed. What action on these matters will be taken he was not prepared to state.

Bowen intimated that after tonight there would be some warm reading for the general public to peruse, especially in regard to the exposition muddle.

Following is a letter received by C. A. Richardson, auditor, from a La Mesa resident:

La Mesa, June 16, 1911.

Mr. C. A. Richardson, Auditor:

My Dear Sir—I am in receipt of yours of fourteenth, which was expected, and I desire to pay up as promised, but just at present have an impression that seems very much like a presentiment that my money is not needed or wanted by the city of San Diego for the purposes it was intended for.

Just as soon as the mayor and park board are ready to do the fair and right thing by the gentlemen that have given such valuable time and experience to the plans and purposes of the exposition and get out of the way of progress, my money is ready.

I'm very much afraid it will not be wanted on those terms, and if the city and people can stand such a piece of folly, I certainly can.

I was not surprised that one of the mayor's appointees, on finding out the dirty work expected of him, got out of the mess as quickly as possible. If the present three were half wise, they would follow suit and thus be in line for the congratulation of the real friends of San Diego.

Yours very truly,

E. W. PORTER.

Col. D. C. Collier, director general of the exposition company, arrives in Los Angeles tomorrow and is expected in San Diego Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

# CITY IMPROVEMENT CLUB WITH 5000 MEMBERS IS AIM OF PROMOTERS

## Committee to Co-Operate With Chamber of Commerce In Ambitious Plan.

## OBJECTS ARE OUTLINED

## General Advancement of Civic Welfare Sought by Proposed Association.

June 21, 1911.

The meeting of delegates from the federated improvement clubs in the parlors of the U. S. Grant hotel last evening lent itself with a whole heart to the design of a city improvement association.

The measure was debated by all the members present during the whole of a somewhat lengthy meeting, and the delegates were unanimously of the opinion that an organization of large membership, designed for the improvement and beautification of San Diego, was one of the most desirable things to be accomplished in the interest of the city.

The idea of a civic improvement society grows with each week. The general opinion expressed last night was that a membership of 5,000 should be striven for, and that a permanent paid secretary to keep up constant and active effort on behalf of the association and its aims would be one of the necessities of the organization.

**Committee of Three Named.**

A motion was carried for the appointment of a committee of three to meet with the chamber of commerce committee, working toward the same end, for the purpose of co-operating with that organization in the calling of a public meeting, looking to the formation of a city improvement association. C. N. Andrews, R. MacLachlan and Gordon Gray were selected as such a committee.

It was the understanding of the meeting that this committee is to be only one of a number of similar committees which it is hoped other public-spirited organizations will delegate to work with the chamber of commerce toward the same result.

The chamber of commerce committee includes Julius Wangenheim, George W. Marston, A. Haines, Lyman J. Gage, L. A. Wright, Melville Klauber, W. B. Thorp, E. E. White and A. D. Robinson.

The idea of calling the proposed organization the City Improvement association was suggested by a committee previously chosen from the membership of the Federated clubs, and was contained in a report submitted by them to the delegates last evening, which report was approved.

**High Standards Sought.**

The committee in its report also embodied its idea of what the City Improvement association's objects might be. Among them, it suggested that the association should aim to stimulate and direct public sentiment toward higher standards of civic beauty; to co-operate with the public authorities in efforts for better streets and parks; for a finer water front, and for all objects of outdoor art; to encourage the formation of district improvement clubs and to forward such general movements as tree planting, children's gardens and play grounds.

It was further suggested that any person might become a member of the association on the payment of a fee of a dollar a year.

The meeting of the two committees wil take place early in the coming week.

# ENTHUSIASTIC BOOSTERS PACK HALL TO CHEER FOR FAIR AND ITS PROMOTERS

June 21 1911

## COLLIER TELLS OF ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK IN WASHINGTON

### Going East Again; Recognition Of Congress Certain He Says.

### HARMONY NOW ASSURED

Booklovers' hall, overflowing with cheering crowds, greeted Colonel D. C. Collier, who returned from Washington, yesterday evening to assist in explaining away the misunderstanding which arose between the park commission and the exposition. Automobiles lined the streets. Groups of men, unable to press through the doors, stood about the sidewalk. The exposition directors were there to indorse by their presence the utterances of their chief.

Enthusiasm was rampant. Jammed against the walls men and women burst into cheer after cheer as Mr. Collier described the interest in San Diego that is manifest all over the United States.

**Tells of Work in Capital**

The colonel recited the difficulties he encountered, the obstacles he overcame and particularly the prejudices he had to remove from the minds of officials in Washington before they commenced to take an active interest in the exposition.

"They met me with a laugh, a sneer," he continued, amid shouts and applause, "when I told them that San Diego, a town of 48,000 people, wanted to hold an exposition; but when I told them that we had employed the best brains the country produced, when I mentioned the names of the Olmsteds, of Goodhue, when I told them that we had employed the only man who ever undertook to manage an exposition and opened it on scheduled time, opened the doors on the day, I mean Frank P. Allen, Jr.—every congressman, senator and official in Washington sat up and began to take notice."

**Held Closest Attention**

Crowds in the lobby began to press forward and still other crowds from the sidewalk filled the loby. The air grew stifling and the seat almost unbearable, but everyone listened with breathless attention.

"At first they held up the Jamestown exposition to me, but I told them of the broad, liberal spirit in San Diego. I explained to them how the life of San Diego was made up of people from all parts of the United States; how the people were gathering here from all the great cities of the country and they gave me their attention; they became interested; they went ahead and took up the work for San Diego, and I want to say right here, if it had not been for this agitation at home, the resolution inviting the Latin-American nations in South America would have been reported from the committee and would have passed through the national assembly last Wednesday. But I am going to take the Owl limited next Thursday night and I am going right back to Washington, where I left Rufus Choate sitting on the lid, and I won't come back to San Diego until I have that resolution in my pocket."

**Spirit is Appreciated**

If there was any doubt that San Diego wanted the exposition, it must have been dispelled by the cheers, repeated and prolonged, that greeted that promise.

"The members of the industrial art and exposition committee laughed at the idea of our holding a fair," continued Mr. Collier. "When you talk to hard-headed business men you must give them hard facts. They told us of the Jamestown exposition, which was a financial and exposition failure, and required an appropriation from the government to pay its bills; which opened unfinished, continued without attendance and closed a financial loss, due to the employment of local people alone. We were able to tell them that San Diego, a city of 48,000 population, had picked up an obligation of $40 per capita, has retained the most noted architectural talent in America, had perfected its plans and had secured itself with these men of talent in such a way that the completion of the exposition before the opening day is without a reasonable doubt. These men were astounded when I told them that we had retained Frederic Law Olmsted and his brother, John Charles Olmsted; that we had retained Bertram C. Goodhue, whose name is known throughout the civilized world as an architect without a peer in the construction of American buildings, and they said to me: 'Mr. Collier, you have a small city and you are in the southwestern part of the United States, the farthest city from Washington, but, by God, we believe you can pull it through.'

**Has President's Promise**

"With this favorable information from the committee I went to the president. The president said to me: 'Collier, what about a commission? I do not propose to issue an invitation to exhibit at San Francisco without the appointment of a federal commission to see that the interests of foreign nations are taken care of at this exposition.' The president also said to me: 'I will take great pleasure in signing your exposition resolution when it comes to me, as I believe it will.'

"He expressed great delight at my suggestion that he should press a button that would start the ceremonies of the ground breaking celebration, July 19. I told him that we had ordered the largest president's flag ever sewed together for use on this occasion. This also pleased the president very much.

"Last Wednesday I was informed by one of the most prominent members of the Democratic steering committee of the house that there was opposition on the floor to our resolution. I told him then and there that if the resolution was not passed at this session of congress that we should return to Washington at the next regular session and should secure the passage of the resolution at that time.

**High Officials Interested**

"I felt safe in saying this from the fact that the state department, the department of agriculture and some of the highest officials in the postoffice department were very much interested in our exposition. The reclamation service in particular is anxious to display to all the people in this semi-arid country the results so far achieved under the reclamation act, and the results to come."

"One of the first men I met in Washington was our junior United States senator, John D. Works, a good man and a loyal friend. On the floor of the senate and in the committee I found that John D. Works was as good as his word and stood by us at every mark of the road.

"Another of our good friends was a man from the far northern part of the state, a Democrat, and the only Democrat from the state of California, John E. Raker of Modoc county, who was of the first in Washington [illegible] to assure me of his friendship and to tell me that anything he might do for San Diego and her exposition he would do. I found John E. Raker in the Democratic steering committee of the house, our best friend. He introduced the resolution in the house that Senator Works introduced in the senate, and he has been a consistent advocate for that resolution since that time. I want to say that San Diego owes a debt of gratitude to Congressman Raker that it will some day try to repay, and I want to be here to help San Diego show John E. Raker that she appreciates everything that he has done for her.

"I saw by the press that there was some misunderstanding at home and I started for San Diego to give what assistance I might to a solution of this understanding.

**Found Harmony Restored**

"I came here tonight to find that the mayor, the park commission and the members of the common council and the board of directors of the exposition are standing shoulder to shoulder with the people to carry out the expressed wishes of the citizens of San Diego to hold this exposition.

"The newspapers all over the United States are waiting and watching with a great deal of interest to see if San Diego has brains and nerve to grasp the opportunity that has come to her. Where one knew a year ago that San Diego would hold an exposition in 1915, one hundred know it now.

"Through a community of interest that we have shown between Texas and Maryland and to the states of the south, we shall have the support for our exposition of a large part of the United States.

"To every man, woman and child in San Diego today is given the opportunity to make of San Diego the greatest, the most beautiful and the most comfortable and the grandest home in the world. The exposition will do all these things for San Diego.

"Since I have left San Diego on this boosting campaign I have lost seventeen pounds in weight. I am going back, and I hope that I will lose seventeen pounds more. If there is any man in San Diego willing to do the same thing, willing to spend the money and the time that I have spent, willing to take my place, let him step out and he can have it.

**Let Every One Help**

"Go on! Complete the exposition. Let every man and woman in San Diego stand behind it, and we will make San Diego the city that shall present to the world the greatest picture it ever saw—a city whose fame shall resound around the world as one that with self-sacrifice and ambition showed herself to be without a peer on the face of the earth."

Colonel Collier expressed his pleasure at coming to San Diego to "take a hand in the scrap" and finding on his arrival that it was all over with. He spoke of the mayor as "honest, progressive, fearless and able, who would be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with his park commission and the common council for the success of the exposition."

Three cheers for Colonel Collier and the exposition came ringing from the audience at the end of his speech.

**Talks of Dahne's Visit**

Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., acting director general, followed Mr. Collier. He spoke of the visit of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, commissioner general of the Brazilian government, and said that when the diplomat was told that Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Allen had been employed as architect and constructing engineer, respectively, he indicated a ready response to the suggestion that the exposition erect the Brazilian building instead of other contractors.

A large crowd met Colonel Collier at the station when he arrived at 6:30 yesterday evening. He was driven to the Grant hotel by Mr. Sefton, where they took dinner and then proceeded to Booklovers' hall.

### COL. D. C. COLLIER

Who Spoke at Last Night's Jollification Meeting.

## NEW AGREEMENT WITH PARK BOARD

The new contract between the exposition company and the park commissioners was signed yesterday afternoon.

Attorney H. L. Titus and Judge E. H. Lamme met with Mayor James E. Wadham yesterday morning, when the contract was written. It was approved and signed there by the commissioners.

Nathaniel McHorney, clerk of the board, took the contract to the exposition directors in the afternoon and it was signed by G. A. Davidson, vice-president, and L. G. Monroe, secretary.

The contract, which was the result of the conference held Monday evening between Mayor Wadham, Exposition Directors Clayton, Davidson and Sefton and the park commissioners, follows, in full:

Whereas, the board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego, state of California, are about to erect certain buildings, structures and make other improvements of various sorts in the said city of San Diego, under and in pursuance of money voted for that purpose by virtue of an election called for the improvement of the 1400-acre city park by the laying out and grading of the grounds, the construction of buildings and structures thereon, with the appurtenances, the planting of trees, shrubs and lawns, the laying of water pipes and sewers, the construction of walks, paths, vistas, roads, boulevards, lakes and ponds therein, together with all appurtenances incident to or necessary for any of such improvements, and

Whereas, the Panama-California exposition, a corporation, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of California (in furtherance of its intention and purpose in holding a world's fair or exposition) being about to erect certain buildings, structures and make other improvements of various sorts within the bounds of the said 1400 acre city park. Now, therefore, this agreement, made and entered into by and between the said board of park commissioners, party of the first part, and hereinafter termed the park board, and the said Panama-California exposition, a corporation, party of the second part, and hereinafter called the exposition,

Now, therefore, for the benefit and advantage to accrue to the said city of San Diego, the said parties hereby agree with each other as follows:

First. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said exposition shall prepare all architectural and engineering plans of every description that may be required by either of them for use in constructing buildings, structures and other improvements of any sort within the bounds of the 1400-acre city park, during the period commencing with the date of this agreement and ending December 31st, A. D. 1915.

Second. It is hereby agreed that either of the parties hereto may, if it so desires, have the actual construction of the various buildings, structures and other improvements, performed and executed by the said exposition, but neither of the parties hereto shall be bound so to do excepting called for by the last preceding paragraph of this agreement, and nothing herein contained shall prevent the said park board from asking for bids from outside sources at any and all times should they consider any estimates submitted by the said exposition too high or unreasonable, and if said outside bids be less than the figures furnished by said exposition then and in that event the said park board shall have the right to accept the same, other than as provided for in paragraph one.

Third. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the party ordering the construction of any building, structure or other improvement, as enumerated in the first preamble of this agreement, shall pay the full cost of such building, structure or improvement.

Fourth. (A) It is further agreed that the park board shall pay for all architectural services ordered by it to the exposition, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the cost of all buildings or structures requiring such architectural services.

(B) For all engineering services ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum of 9 per cent of all cost of structures, improvements or other work requiring such engineering services.

(C) For managing and directing the construction of any building or structures, or other improvements ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum equal to 9 per cent of the cost of such buildings, structures or other improvements, if said construction is managed and directed by the exposition.

Fifth. The parties hereto agree that the term "cost" as used in the third and fourth clauses of this agreement and as applied to any building, structures or other improvement that may be erected under the terms of this agreement shall mean and include the actual cost of:

(A) All material used in or for the work including the cost of testing same;

(B) All labor required, together with the superintendence for same;

(C) All temporary buildings, forms, runways, hoists, frames, etc., together with the cost of installing and removing same;

(D) All small tools and appliances (except such as may be in condition to use on other work and all necessary repairs on plant and apparatus, supplied by the exposition;

(E) The operation of temporary job offices where such are needed;

(F) All contracts that may be let for portions of the work;

(G) All coal, oil, water, light and power, together with all miscellaneous articles required with the work;

(H) All transportation charges to and from the work and all materials and articles required;

(I) All fire and liability insurance;

(J) Any other expenses not herein provided for.

The said term "cost" does not include, however, any charge for:

(K) Any plans, details or specifications that may be used for or by the said exposition;

(L) The operation of the offices or any expense connected therewith or the services of the officers or employes of the said exposition.

It is understood that the term "plant and apparatus" shall include all concrete mixers, hoists, derricks and all power driven tools, together with all appurtenances necessary to their operation.

All expenses for items (K) to (L), inclusive, are included in the expenses of the said exposition and shall be paid for as required by the fourth clause of this agreement.

Sixth. Inasmuch as the work contemplated in this agreement to be done by the park board is to be paid for out of the funds arising from the sale of bonds. It is understood and agreed that the said park board shall not be called on for the payment of any sum under the provisions of this agreement until the money arising from the sale of the bonds heretofore provided for by the city of San Diego for the purpose of park improvement shall be actually received by said park board.

Seventh. Nothing herein contained shall in any wise alter, change or modify the agreement heretofore entered into by and between the said park board and John C. Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Olmsted Brothers, which said agreement is dated the ____ day of January, 1911, and which said agreement is hereby referred to and made a part of this agreement for the purpose of construing this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have, on this twentieth day of June, 1911, caused their respective corporate names to be signed by their respective presidents and attested by their respective secretaries, and the corporate seal of the said exposition attached hereto.

Board of Park Commissioners,
By CLARK BRALY, President.
Attest: GEO. W. HARRISON, Sec'y.
Panama-California Exposition.
By G. A. DAVIDSON, Vice.-Pres.
Attest: L. G. MONROE, Sec'y.

# ENTHUSIASTIC BOOSTERS PACK HALL TO CHEER FOR FAIR AND ITS PROMOTERS

June 21 - 1911

## COLLIER TELLS OF ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK IN WASHINGTON

### Going East Again; Recognition Of Congress Certain He Says.

### HARMONY NOW ASSURED

Booklovers' hall, overflowing with cheering crowds, greeted Colonel D. C. Collier, who returned from Washington. yesterday evening to assist in explaining away the misunderstanding which arose between the park commission and the exposition. Automobiles lined the streets. Groups of men, unable to press through the doors, stood about the sidewalk. The exposition directors were there to indorse by their presence the utterances of their chief.

Enthusiasm was rampant. Jammed against the walls men and women burst into cheer after cheer as Mr. Collier described the interest in San Diego that is manifest all over the United States.

**Tells of Work in Capital**

The colonel recited the difficulties he encountered, the obstacles he overcame and particularly the prejudices he had to remove from the minds of officials in Washington before they commenced to take an active interest in the exposition.

"They met me with a laugh, a sneer," he continued, amid shouts and applause, "when I told them that San Diego, a town of 48,000 people, wanted to hold an exposition; but when I told them that we had employed the best brains the country produced, when I mentioned the names of the Olmsteds, of Goodhue, when I told them that we had employed the only man who ever undertook to manage an exposition and opened it on scheduled time, opened the doors on the day—I mean Frank P. Allen, Jr.—every congressman, senator and official in Washington sat up and began to take notice."

**Held Closest Attention**

Crowds in the lobby began to press forward and still other crowds from the sidewalk filled the loby. The air grew stifling and the neat almost unbearable, but everyone listened with breathless attention.

"At first they held up the Jamestown exposition to me, but I told them of the broad, liberal spirit in San Diego. I explained to them how the life of San Diego was made up of people from all parts of the United States; how the people were gathering here from all the great cities of the country and they gave me their attention; they became interested; they went ahead and took up the work for San Diego, and I want to say right here, if it had not been for this agitation at home, the resolution inviting the Latin-American nations in South America would have been reported from the committee and would have passed through the national assembly last Wednesday. But I am going to take the Owl limited next Thursday night and I am going right back to Washington, where I left Rufus Choate sitting on the lid, and I won't come back to San Diego until I have that resolution in my pocket."

**Spirit is Appreciated**

If there was any doubt that San Diego wanted the exposition, it must have been dispelled by the cheers, repeated and prolonged, that greeted that promise.

"The members of the industrial art and exposition committee laughed at the idea of our holding a fair," continued Mr. Collier. "When you talk to hard-headed business men you must give them hard facts. They told us of the Jamestown exposition, which was a financial and exposition failure, and required an appropriation from the

COL. D. C. COLLIER

**Who Spoke at Last Night's Jollification Meeting.**

government to pay its bills; which opened unfinished, continued without attendance and closed a financial loss, due to the employment of local people alone. We were able to tell them that San Diego, a city of 48,000 population, had picked up an obligation of $40 per capita, has retained the most noted architectural talent in America, had perfected its plans and had secured itself with these men of talent in such a way that the completion of the exposition before the opening day is without a reasonable doubt. These men were astounded when I told them that we had retained Frederic Law Olmsted and his brother, John Charles Olmsted; that we had retained Bertram C. Goodhue, whose name is known throughout the civilized world as an architect without a peer in the construction of American buildings, and they said to me: 'Mr. Collier, you have a small city and you are in the southwestern part of the United States, the farthest city from Washington, but, by God, we believe you can pull it through.'

**Has President's Promise**

"With this favorable information from the committee I went to the president. The president said to me: 'Collier, what about a commission? I do not propose to issue an invitation to exhibit at San Francisco without the appointment of a federal commission to see that the interests of foreign nations are taken care of at this exposition.' The president also said to me: 'I will take great pleasure in signing your exposition resolution when it comes to me, as I believe it will.'

"He expressed great delight at my suggestion that he should press a button that would start the ceremonies of the ground breaking celebration, July 19. I told him that we had ordered the largest president's flag ever sewed together for use on this occasion. This also pleased the president very much.

"Last Wednesday I was informed by one of the most prominent members of the Democratic steering committee of the house that there was opposition on the floor to our resolution. I told him then and there that if the resolution was not passed at this session of congress that we should return to Washington at the next regular session and should secure the passage of the resolution at that time.

**High Officials Interested**

"I felt safe in saying this from the fact that the state department, the department of agriculture and some of the highest officials in the postoffice department were very much interested in our exposition. The reclamation service in particular is anxious to display to all the people in this semi-arid country the results so far achieved under the reclamation act, and the results to come."

"One of the first men I met in Washington was our junior United States senator, John D. Works, a good man and a loyal friend. On the floor of the senate and in the committee I found that John D. Works was as good as his word and stood by us at every mark of the road.

"Another of our good friends was a man from the far northern part of the state, a Democrat, and the only Democrat from the state of California, John E. Raker of Modoc county, who was of the first in Washington to assure me of his friendship and to tell me that anything he might do for San Diego and her exposition he would do. I found John E. Raker in the Democratic steering committee of the house, our best friend. He introduced the resolution in the house that Senator Works introduced in the senate, and he has been a consistent advocate for that resolution since that time. I want to say that San Diego owes a debt of gratitude to Congressman Raker that it will some day try to repay, and I want to be here to help San Diego show John E. Raker that she appreciates everything that he has done for her.

"I saw by the press that there was some misunderstanding at home and I started for San Diego to give what assistance I might to a solution of this understanding.

**Found Harmony Restored**

"I came here tonight to find that the mayor, the park commission and the members of the common council and the board of directors of the ex-

money and the time that I have spent, willing to take my place, let him step out and he can have it.

**Let Every One Help**

"Go on! Complete the exposition. Let every man and woman in San Diego stand behind it, and we will make San Diego the city that shall present to the world the greatest picture it ever saw—a city whose fame shall resound around the world as one that with self-sacrifice and ambition showed herself to be without peer on the face of the

## NEW AGREEMENT WITH PARK BOARD

The new contract between the exposition company and the park commissioners was signed yesterday afternoon.

Attorney H. L. Titus and Judge E. H. Lamme met with Mayor James E. Wadham yesterday morning, when the contract was written. It was approved and signed there by the commissioners.

Nathaniel McHorney, clerk of the board, took the contract to the exposition directors in the afternoon and it was signed by G. A. Davidson, vice-president, and L. G. Monroe, secretary.

The contract, which was the result of the conference held Monday evening between Mayor Wadham, Exposition Directors Clayton, Davidson and Sefton and the park commissioners, follows, in full:

Whereas, the board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego, state of California, are about to erect certain buildings, structures and make other improvements of various sorts in the said city of San Diego, under and in pursuance of money voted for that purpose by virtue of an election called for the improvement of the 1400-acre city park by the laying out and grading of the grounds, the construction of buildings and structures thereon, with the appurtenances, the planting of trees, shrubs and lawns, the laying of water pipes and sewers, the construction of walks, paths, vistas, roads, boulevards, lakes and ponds therein, together with all appurtenances incident to or neecssary for any of such improvements, and

Whereas, the Panama-California exposition, a corporation, organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of California (in furtherance of its intention and purpose in holding a world's fair or exposition) being about to erect certain buildings, structures and make other improvements of various sorts within the bounds of the said 1400 acre city park, Now, therefore, this agreement, made and entered into by and between the said board of park commissioners, party of the first part, and hereinafter termed the park board, and the said Panama-California exposition, a corporation, party of the second part, and hereinafter called the exposition,

Now, therefore, for the benefit and advantage to accrue to the said city of San Diego, the said parties hereby agree with each other as follows:

First. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said exposition shall prepare all architectural and engineering plans of every description that may be required by either of them for use in constructing buildings, structures and other improvements of any sort within the bounds of the 1400-acre city park, during the period commencing with the date of this agreement and ending December 31st, A. D. 1915.

Second. It is hereby agreed that either of the parties hereto may, if it so desires, have the actual construction of the various buildings, structures and other improvements, performed and executed by the said exposition, but neither of the parties hereto shall be bound so to do excepting called for by the last preceding paragraph of this agreement, and nothing herein contained shall prevent the said park board from asking for bids from outside sources at any and all times should they consider any estimates submitted by the said exposition too high or unreasonable, and if said outside bids be less than the figures furnished by said exposition then and in that event the said park board shall have the right to accept the same, other than as provided for in paragraph one.

Third. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the party ordering the construction of any building, structure or other improvement, as enumerated in the first preamble of this agreement, shall pay the full cost of such building, structure or improvement.

Fourth. (A) It is further agreed that the park board shall pay for all architectural services ordered by it, to the exposition, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the cost of all buildings or structures requiring such architectural services.

(B) For all engineering services ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum of 9 per cent of all cost of structures, improvements or other work requiring such engineering services.

(C) For managing and directing the construction of any building or structures, or other improvements ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum equal to 9 per cent of the cost of such buildings, structures or other improvements, if said construction is managed and directed by the exposition.

Fifth. The parties hereto agree that the term "cost" as used in the third and fourth clauses of this agreement and as applied to any building, structures or other improvement that may be erected under the terms of this agreement shall mean and include the actual cost of:

(A) All material used in or for the work including the cost of testing same;

(B) All labor required, together with the superintendence for same;

(C) All temporary buildings, forms, runways, hoists, frames, etc., together with the cost of installing and removing same;

(D) All small tools and appliances (except such as may be in condition to use on other work and all necessary repairs on plant and apparatus, supplied by the exposition;

(E) The operation of temporary job offices where such are needed;

(F) All contracts that may be let for portions of the work;

(G) All coal, oil, water, light and power, together with all miscellaneous articles required with the work;

(H) All transportation charges to and from the work and all materials and articles required;

(I) All fire and liability insurance;

(J) Any other expenses not herein provided for.

The said term "cost" does not include, however, any charge for:

(K) Any plans, details or specifications that may be used for or by the said exposition;

(L) The operation of the offices or any expense connected therewith or the services of the officers or employes of the said exposition.

It is understood that the term "plant and apparatus" shall include all concrete mixers, hoists, derricks and all power driven tools, together with all appurtenances necessary to their operation.

All expenses for items (K) to (L), inclusive, are included in the expenses of the said exposition and shall be paid for as required by the fourth clause of this agreement.

Sixth. Inasmuch as the work contemplated in this agreement to be done by the park board is to be paid for out of the funds arising from the sale of bonds. It is understood and agreed that the said park board shall not be called on for the payment of any sum under the provisions of this agreement until the money arising from the sale of the bonds heretofore provided for by the city of San Diego for the purpose of park improvement shall be actually received by said park board.

Seventh. Nothing herein contained shall in any wise alter, change or modify the agreement heretofore entered into by and between the said park board and John C. Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Olmsted Brothers, which said agreement is dated the ——— day of January, 1911, and which said agreement is hereby referred to and made a part of this agreement for the purpose of construing this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have, on this twentieth day of June, 1911, caused their respective corporate names to be signed by their respective presidents and attested by their respective secretaries, and the corporate seal of the said exposition attached hereto.

Board of Park Commissioners,
By CLARK BRALY, President.
Attest: GEO. R. HARRISON, Sec'y.
Panama-California Exposition,
By G. A. DAVIDSON, Vice.-Pres.
Attest: L. G. MONROE, Sec'y.

explaining away the misunderstandings which arose between the park commission and the exposition. Automobiles lined the streets. Groups of men, unable to press through the doors, stood about the sidewalk. The exposition directors were there to indorse by their presence the utterances of their chief.

Enthusiasm was rampant. Jammed against the walls men and women burst into cheer after cheer as Mr. Collier described the interest in San Diego that is manifest all over the United States.

**Tells of Work in Capital**

The colonel recited the difficulties he encountered, the obstacles he overcame and particularly the prejudices he had to remove from the minds of officials in Washington before they commenced to take an active interest in the exposition.

"They met me with a laugh, a sneer," he continued, amid shouts and applause, "when I told them that San Diego, a town of 48,000 people, wanted to hold an exposition; but when I told them that we had employed the best brains the country produced, when I mentioned the names of the Olmsteds, of Goodhue, when I told them that we had employed the only man who ever undertook to manage an exposition and opened it on scheduled time, opened the doors on the day—I mean Frank P. Allen, Jr.—every congressman, senator and official in Washington sat up and began to take notice."

**Held Closest Attention**

Crowds in the lobby began to press forward and still other crowds from the sidewalk filled the loby. The air grew stifling and the heat almost unbearable, but everyone listened with breathless attention.

"At first they held up the Jamestown exposition to me, but I told them of the broad, liberal spirit in San Diego. I explained to them how the life of San Diego was made up of people from all parts of the United States; how the people were gathering here from all the great cities of the country and they gave me their attention; they became interested; they went ahead and took up the work for San Diego, and I want to say right here, if it had not been for this agitation at home, the resolution inviting the Latin-American nations in South America would have been reported from the committee and would have passed through the national assembly last Wednesday. But I am going to take the Owl limited next Thursday night and I am going right back to Washington, where I left Rufus Choate sitting on the lid, and I won't come back to San Diego until I have that resolution in my pocket."

**Spirit is Appreciated**

If there was any doubt that San Diego wanted the exposition, it must have been dispelled by the cheers, repeated and prolonged, that greeted that promise.

"The members of the industrial art and exposition committee laughed at the idea of our holding a fair," continued Mr. Collier. "When you talk to hard-headed business men you must give them hard facts. They told us of the Jamestown exposition, which was a financial and exposition failure, and required an appropriation from the government to keep it open. It opened unfinished, continued with poor attendance and closed a financial loss, due to the employment of local people alone. We were able to tell them that San Diego, a city of 48,000 population, had picked up an obligation of $40 per capita, has retained the most noted architectural talent in America, had perfected its plans and had secured itself with these men of talent in such a way that the completion of the exposition before the opening day is without a reasonable doubt. These men were astounded when I told them that we had retained Frederic Law Olmsted and his brother, John Charles Olmsted; that we had retained Bertram C. Goodhue, whose name is known throughout the civilized world as an architect without a peer in the construction of American buildings, and they said to me: 'Mr. Collier, you have a small city and you are in the southwestern part of the United States, the farthest city from Washington, but, by God, we believe you can pull it through.'

**Has President's Promise**

"With this favorable information from the committee I went to the president. The president said to me: 'Collier, what about a commission? I do not propose to issue an invitation to exhibit at San Francisco without the appointment of a federal commission to see that the interests of foreign nations are taken care of at this exposition.' The president also said to me: 'I will take great pleasure in signing your exposition resolution when it comes to me, as I believe it will.'

"He expressed great delight at my suggestion that he should press a button that would start the ceremonies of the ground breaking celebration, July 19. I told him that we had ordered the largest president's flag ever sewed together for use on this occasion. This also pleased the president very much.

"Last Wednesday I was informed by one of the most prominent members of the Democratic steering committee of the house that there was opposition on the floor to our resolution. I told him then and there that if the resolution was not passed at this session of congress that we should return to Washington at the next regular session and should secure the passage of the resolution at that time.

**High Officials Interested**

"I felt safe in saying this from the fact that the state department, the department of agriculture and some of the highest officials in the postoffice department were very much interested in our exposition. The reclamation service in particular is anxious to display to all the people in this semi-arid country the results so far achieved under the reclamation act, and the results to come."

"One of the first men I met in Washington was our junior United States senator, John D. Works, a good man and a loyal friend. On the floor of the senate and in the committee I found that John D. Works was as good as his word and stood by us at every mark of the road.

"Another of our good friends was a man from the far northern part of the state, a Democrat, and the only Democrat from the state of California, John E. Raker of Modoc county, who was of the first in Washington to assure me of his friendship and to tell me that anything he might do for San Diego and her exposition he would do. I found John E. Raker in the Democratic steering committee of the house, our best friend. He introduced the resolution in the house that Senator Works introduced in the senate, and he has been a consistent advocate for that resolution since that time. I want to say that San Diego owes a debt of gratitude to Congressman Raker that it will some day try to repay, and I want to be here to help San Diego show John E. Raker that she appreciates everything that he has done for her.

"I saw by the press that there was some misunderstanding at home and I started for San Diego to give what assistance I might to a solution of this understanding.

**Found Harmony Restored**

"I came here tonight to find that the mayor, the park commission and the members of the common council and the board of directors of the exposition are standing shoulder to shoulder with the people to carry out the expressed wishes of the citizens of San Diego to hold this exposition.

"The newspapers all over the United States are waiting and watching with a great deal of interest to see if San Diego has brains and nerve to grasp the opportunity that has come to her. Where one knew a year ago that San Diego would hold an exposition in 1915, one hundred know it now.

"Through a community of interest that we have shown between Texas and Maryland and to the states of the south, we shall have the support for our exposition of a large part of the United States.

"To every man, woman and child in San Diego today is given the opportunity to make of San Diego the greatest, the most beautiful and the most comfortable and the grandest home in the world. The exposition will do all these things for San Diego.

"Since I have left San Diego on this boosting campaign I have lost seventeen pounds in weight. I am going back, and I hope that I will lose seventeen pounds more. If there is any man in San Diego willing to do the same thing, willing to spend the money and the time that I have spent, willing to take my place, let him step out and he can have it.

**Let Every One Help**

"Go on! Complete the exposition. Let every man and woman in San Diego stand behind it, and we will make San Diego the city that shall present to the world the greatest picture it ever saw—a city whose fame shall resound around the world as one that with self-sacrifice and ambition showed herself to be without a peer on the face of the earth."

Colonel Collier expressed his pleasure at coming to San Diego to "take a hand in the scrap" and finding on his arrival that it was all over with. He spoke of the mayor as "honest, progressive, fearless and able, who would be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with his park commission and the common council for the success of the exposition."

Three cheers for Colonel Collier and the exposition came ringing from the audience at the end of his speech.

**Talks of Dahne's Visit**

Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., acting director general, followed Mr. Collier. He spoke of the visit of Dr. Eugenio Dahne, commissioner general of the Brazilian government, and said that when the diplomat was told that Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Allen had been employed as architect and constructing engineer, respectively, he indicated a ready response to the suggestion that the exposition erect the Brazilian building instead of other contractors.

A large crowd met Colonel Collier at the station when he arrived at 6:30 yesterday evening. He was driven to the Grant hotel by Mr. Sefton, where they took dinner and then proceeded to Booklovers' hall.

---

and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of California (in furtherance of its intention and purpose in holding a world's fair or exposition) being about to erect certain buildings, structures and make other improvements of various sorts within the bounds of the said 1400 acre city park, Now, therefore, this agreement, made and entered into by and between the said board of park commissioners, party of the first part, and hereinafter termed the park board, and the said Panama-California exposition, a corporation, party of the second part, and hereinafter called the exposition,

Now, therefore, for the benefit and advantage to accrue to the said city of San Diego, the said parties hereby agree with each other as follows:

First. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said exposition shall prepare all architectural and engineering plans of every description that may be required by either of them for use in constructing buildings, structures and other improvements of any sort within the bounds of the 1400-acre city park, during the period commencing with the date of this agreement and ending December 31st, A. D. 1915.

Second. It is hereby agreed that either of the parties hereto may, if it so desires, have the actual construction of the various buildings, structures and other improvements, performed and executed by the said exposition, but neither of the parties hereto shall be bound so to do excepting called for by the last preceding paragraph of this agreement, and nothing herein contained shall prevent the said park board from asking for bids from outside sources at any and all times should they consider any estimates submitted by the said exposition too high or unreasonable, and if said outside bids be less than the figures furnished by said exposition then and in that event the said park board shall have the right to accept the same, other than as provided for in paragraph one.

Third. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the party ordering the construction of any building, structure or other improvement, as enumerated in the first preamble of this agreement, shall pay the full cost of such building, structure or improvement.

Fourth. (A) It is further agreed that the park board shall pay for all architectural services ordered by it, to the exposition, a sum equal to 5 per cent of the cost of all buildings or structures requiring such architectural services.

(B) For all engineering services ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum of 9 per cent of all cost of structures, improvements or other work requiring such engineering services.

(C) For managing and directing the construction of any building or structures, or other improvements ordered by the park board it shall pay to the exposition a sum equal to 9 per cent of the cost of such buildings, structures or other improvements, if said construction is managed and directed by the exposition.

Fifth. The parties hereto agree that the term "cost" as used in the third and fourth clauses of this agreement and as applied to any building, structures or other improvement that may be erected under the terms of this agreement shall mean and include the actual cost of:

(A) All material used in or for the work including the cost of testing same;

(B) All labor required, together with the superintendence for same;

(C) All temporary buildings, forms, runways, hoists, frames, etc., together with all power driven tools, together with all appurtenances necessary to their operation.

All expenses for items (K) to (L), inclusive, are included in the expenses of the said exposition and shall be paid for as required by the fourth clause of this agreement.

Sixth. Inasmuch as the work contemplated in this agreement to be done by the park board is to be paid for out of the funds arising from the sale of bonds. It is understood and agreed that the said park board shall not be called on for the payment of any sum under the provisions of this agreement until the money arising from the sale of the bonds heretofore provided for by the city of San Diego for the purpose of park improvement shall be actually received by said park board.

Seventh. Nothing herein contained shall in any wise alter, change or modify the agreement heretofore entered into by and between the said park board and John C. Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Olmsted Brothers, which said agreement is dated the _____ day of January, 1911, and which said agreement is hereby referred to and made a part of this agreement for the purpose of construing this agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have, on this twentieth day of June, 1911, caused their respective corporate names to be signed by their respective presidents and attested by their respective secretaries, and the corporate seal of the said exposition attached hereto.

Board of Park Commissioners,
By CLARK BRALY, President.
Attest: GEO. W. HARRISON, Sec'y.
Panama-California Exposition,
By G. A. DAVIDSON, Vice.-Pres.
Attest: L. G. MONROE, Sec'y.

June 21-1911

## THE CONTROVERSY ENDED

THE EXPOSITION controversy is ended—for all time, it will be hoped. The adjustment of the dispute was generally expected, but is not on that account any less gratifying. There is no occasion to discuss here the terms of the new agreement between the city authorities and the exposition directors. It is sufficient to say that a satisfactory working arrangement has been effected under which the plan for the great enterprise will go forward rapidly and virtually along the lines originally proposed by the directors, the new agreement being essentially the one formerly in force. All doubt as to the success of the project is now dispelled.

The controversy has been a deplorable one, and should be forgotten. Nevertheless, it may have served a useful purpose. It has emphasized anew the fact that to succeed in any public undertaking people must work together. Lack of harmony means failure. Of course, it is not to be supposed that all citizens will have identical views as to the manner in which the exposition plans should be carried out. But difference of opinion need not lead to hostile criticism. The latter, persistently expressed, is a menace to the success of any project.

There has been altogether too much criticism of the exposition plans and the men who framed them and have sought to carry them to success. Some of the criticism was inspired by malice—from the outset the exposition has been the target of a little band of trouble-makers commonly called "knockers" who are never so active as when the public-spirited majority is trying to achieve results for San Diego. Other attacks upon the exposition came from well-meaning persons who gave heed to the professional "knockers." And the outcome of the joint effort was to make the fate of the entire project very doubtful for a time.

And now that the dispute is ended, it seems timely to suggest that future controversy can be easily avoided by all who desire that San Diego shall have a canal exposition in 1915 and that it shall be both creditable and beneficial to the city. Those who cherish that wish and hope, will do well to bear in mind that the affair is not in the hands of visionary promoters, exploiting the city for what they may gain. From the outset the exposition plan has been in the control of men whom the community would select to manage any great undertaking in whose success the people are deeply concerned. In fact, had not these men taken up the project and given to it their names as well as their time and labor, the exposition would never have been undertaken. Mistakes can be made, of course, by every man or body of men. Infallibility is not claimed for the exposition authorities. But in view of the personnel of the board of directors, its judgment is entitled to weight. And that judgment should not be discredited because of the criticism of the street-corner "knocker." It is well to remember, too, that no great public undertaking ever was, or ever will be, carried out to the entire satisfaction of everybody as to every detail. No man and no set of men could arrange for the San Diego exposition without going counter to the ideas of some persons as to some matters connected with it. In a word, the exposition is in the strongest and most capable hands, and they should have unqualified support.

Let the recent dispute be forgotten, and let any animosities caused by it be ended. San Diego is now looking to the future, not to the past. It sees the last obstacle removed from the path of a more ambitious project than was ever undertaken by another city of like size. It is a time for congratulations and for a strengthened purpose to work together in harmony for the success of the exposition of 1915.

# DIRECTORS OF EXPO RATIFY NEW CONTRACT

June 22

### Resignations Are Rejected and Another "Booster Session" Is the Result.

### ADDRESSED BY COLLIER

### Executive Committee Throws Out Bids on Illuminations And Grandstands.

With the dove of peace "on the job" again and Director-General Collier present with his smile and enthusing optimism, the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Panama-California exposition yesterday afternoon, in the office of Secretary Monroe, transacted business rapidly and then passed some time in listening to Colonel Collier regarding his work in Washington and the south.

The principal business transacted by the directors was the approval of the new contract entered into with the park board, and the refusal to accept the resignations of directors as tendered several days ago. Although only one of the directors who had offered his resignation was present, it was agreed that the necessity for any member upholding his attitude on exposition subjects by such means had vanished when the new contract was made, so the subject was by common consent dropped and evidence of all to co-operate and boost harder than ever before predominated the session.

Among the business of the executive committee which was approved by the board at this meeting was the appointment of J. M. Dodge as manager of the ground-breaking celebration July 19-22.

The executive committee, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, rejected all bids on electrical illuminations for the streets and plaza and for building of grandstands, and will advertise for new bids immediately. New specifications will be prepared immediately and will be available for contractors at the offices of the celebration committee in Grant hotel building.

# Collier Assures Pan-American Union That The Expo Is Stronger

### Sefton Gets Busy With Similar Happy Reply to Dr. Dahne.

June 22 1911

Colonel Collier breathed a sigh of relief yesterday when the following telegram was received:

"Pan-American Union wants to know if it can safely send out in its bulletin an announcement regarding the Panama-California exposition. This will go all over Latin-America and should be authoritative. Can wait four or five days to learn if trouble in San Diego jeopardizes the success of the exposition."

The Pan-American Union, under Director John Barrett, is one of the best friends the San Diego exposition has, and Collier wired in reply at once:

"You can assure the Pan-American Union that all differences of opinion here have been settled and that the exposition management is stronger than ever and in full control of the situation."

Joe Sefton also was busy yesterday with correspondence to Dr. Eugenio Dahne, Brazilian commissioner who was here last week and left before the happy adjustment of affairs. Before Dr. Dahne left, he asked that he be advised at once when the matter was settled. Sefton sent him copies of the San Diego papers and a letter in reply to one from Dr. Dahne stating that the commissioner will return to San Diego to go into full details of Brazil's participation at the exposition.

# SPECIAL MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

June 22 1911

## Taft Denounces Dangerous Drug Frauds; Urges Change In Pure Food Act.

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, June 21.—In a message prepared in New York and transmitted to the White House today to congress, President Taft arraigned the manufacturers of what he denounced as dangerous drug frauds, and urged congress to amend at this session the pure food and drug law to strengthen that act in vital points of weakness recently pointed out by decisions of the United States supreme court.

President Taft believes that unless the law is amended forthwith the country will again be flooded by "injurious nostrums" and "cure alls," which were coming before the pure food law first was enacted.

The message was transmitted to both the senate and house. Representative Sherley of Kentucky, already has introduced a bill bearing on the subject.

The president's message in part follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives.

"Your attention is respectfully called to the necessity of passing at this session an amendment to the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, which will supplement existing law and prevent the shipment in interstate commerce, and the manufacture and sale within the territories and the District of Columbia, of worthless nostrums labeled with misstatements of fact as to their physiological action—misstatements, false and misleading, even in the knowledge of those who make them.

"On June 30, 1906, after an agitation of twenty years, the food and drugs act, passed by the 59th congress, received the approval of the president and became law. The purpose of the measure was two-fold—first to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs within the jurisdiction of the federal government, and second, to prevent any false labeling of foods and drugs that will drive the people into the belief that they are securing other than that for which they asked and which they have the right to get. The law was received with general satisfaction and has been vigorously enforced.

"The supreme court has held in a recent decision (United States vs. O. A. Johnson, opinion May 29, 1911) that the food and drugs act does not cover the knowing of false labeling of nostrums as to curative effect or physiological action, and that inquiry under this salutary statute does not by its terms extend in any case to the inefficacy of medicine to work the cures claimed for them on the labels. It follows that, without fear of punishment under the law, unscrupulous persons, knowing the medicines to have no curative or remedial value for the diseases for which they indicate them, may ship in interstate commerce medicine labelled as cures for diseases which, in the present state of science are recognized as incurable.

"Any evil which menaces the general health of the people strikes at the life of the nation. In my opinion the sale of dangerously adulterated drugs, or the sale of drugs under knowingly false claims as to their effect in disease, constitutes such an evil, and warrants me in calling the matter to the attention of the congress.

"At the time the food and drugs act was passed, there was current in commerce literally thousands of dangerous frauds labelled as cures for epilepsy, sure cures for consumption and all lung diseases, cures for all kidney, liver and malarial troubles, cures for diabetes, cures for tumor and cancer, cures for all forms of heart disease; in fact cures for all the ills known at the present day.

"The labels of many of these so-called cures indicated their use for diseases of children. They were not only utterly useless in the treatment of the diseases, but, in many cases, were positively injurious.

"If any of these statements had been true, no one with access to the remedies which bore them need have died from any cause other than accident or old age.

"Unfortunately, the statements were not true.

"Prior to the recent decision of the supreme court, the officers charged with the enforcement of the law regarded false and misleading statements, concerning the curative value of nostrums, as misleading, and there was a general acquiesence in this view by the proprietors of the nostrums. Many pretended cures, in consequence, were withdrawn from the market, and the proprietors of many other alleged cures eliminated false and extravagant claims from their labels, either voluntarily or under the compulsion of criminal prosecution. Nearly one hundred criminal prosecutions on this charge were concluded in the federal courts by pleas of guilty and the imposition of fines. More than 150 cases of the same nature, involving some of the rankest frauds by which the American people were deceived, are pending now and must be dismissed.

"I fear, if no remedial legislation be granted at this session, that the good which has already been accomplished will be undone, and the people of the country will be deprived of a powerful safeguard against dangerous frauds.

"The status can be easily amended to include the evil I have described. I recommend that this be done at once as a matter of emergency."

# COLLIER LEAVES TO RESUME WORK AT CAPITOL

June 25 1911

## Says Resolution in Congress Means $5,000,000 to Exposition Here.

## SMALLER DELEGATION NOW

## Collier and Choate Alone Will Constitute the Legislative Committee.

Convinced that the Panama-California exposition work here is moving along more rapidly and smoothly than ever and that every possible support that San Diego can give will be given him and his work at Washington, Director-General D. C. Collier left on the Owl train this morning on his return to the national capital.

Tee rousing welcome given Colonel Collier at the recent mass meeting was evidence of the people's appreciation of his work at Washington and in the south, and he will plunge into the work of the legislative committee with renewed energy.

Whether the importance of the resolution for which the legislative committee is working in congress is realized generally or not, Collier says that it means a difference of about $5,000,000 to the exposition unless it goes through. Unless the president is authorized by congress to invite the Latin-American countries to participate officially in the Panama-California exposition, such buildings and exhibits as that of Brazil, for instance, would hardly be possible, and as stated by Dr. Dahne, the Brazilian commissioner, who visited here recently, the Brazil appropriation for San Diego alone would amount to about $1,500,000.

**Smaller Committee**

Although the expense of maintaining a legislative delegation at Washington for the exposition has been unusually small, and the work so far heavy, there will be only two members of the committee there from now on—Col. Collier and Rufus Choate, secretary of the San Diego chamber of commerce. Winfield Hogaboom, director of publicity, who went east with Colonel Collier and Mr. Choate several months ago, has returned and will remain in charge of the publicity department here.

Colonel Collier said last night that he hoped to be able to return to San Diego in time for the ground-breaking celebration, July 19-22. He will start his southern tour in the interests of the exposition about July 25, and will deliver addresses before official bodies in various cities of the south for nearly a month afterward, concluding with the big transportation conference at New Orleans which was arranged as a result of his speeches there showing the necessity for co-operation.

# PAN-AMERICAN BUREAU TO ISSUE STATEMENT

**Special to the Union**

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Announcement that the Panama-California exposition situation has been clarified and that there was a satisfactory understanding all around did much to help the situation here.

The date for the next Democratic caucus has not been decided on; it may be held in ten days. Whenever it is held, the friends of California among the majority will take up the fight for San Diego with renewed enthusiasm.

The Pan-American bureau is preparing to issue in its next monthly bulletin a statement regarding San Diego's invitation to Latin-American republics. This notice has been held up pending the agreement just effected in San Diego.

Rufus Choate has returned from Boston, where he spread the news of the exposition and ground-breaking, and is at exposition headquarters in the Shoreham hotel. The return of Director-General Collier will put new life in the campaign here.

# ACTION TAKEN BY FAIR BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS COMMITTEE THE CAUSE

## Statement Being Prepared this Afternoon Explaining Position Of Commissioners

S-D
Evening Tribune
June 24

### Mayor James E. Wadham Refuses to Discuss Resignation; Conference is Held

Mayor James E. Wadham late this afternoon will receive the formal resignation of the members of the board of park commissioners of the city of San Diego. The members are:

Clark Braly, president
F. William Vogt.
George H. Harrison.

The action of the commissioners was decided upon this morning after a conference with the mayor in which it is believed the members of the board told the mayor they could no longer serve.

The resignation of the commissioners is the direct result of the passing of the following motion by the members of the building and grounds committee of the Panama-California Exposition company at a meeting yesterday afternoon:

"That the maintenance of all work done under the $1,000,000 park bond issue, including work already done, be placed in charge of the director of works; that the director of works be directed to proceed with all work required for the improvement of the park borders, as called for by the plans prepared by Olmstead Brothers and that he also proceed with all surveying required by Olmsted Bros for use in preparing the plan for the balance of the work."

The members of the board of park commissioners were present at the meeting, and, it is stated, urged the committee not to pass the motion, saying that it was a violation of the new agreement entered into by the directors of the Panama-California Exposition company and the park board.

The motion was prepared before the meeting of the committee, it is said, and the board members were invited to be present. Following the action of the committee the commissioners came to the conclusion that they could no longer serve as commissioners and this morning the members stated their views to the mayor.

A signed statement setting forth the position of the park board is being prepared this afternoon and will be made public as soon as it is ready. It probably will be printed tomorrow morning.

Mayor Wadham, when asked late this afternoon regarding the projected action of the park board, declined to make a statement. He would not say whether he would accept the resignations, whether he would urge the board members to reconsider or whether he would refuse to accept the resignations.

It is considered probable he will act on the matter Monday morning.

The members of the park board would say little this afternoon. They stated that their position would be clearly set forth in the statement they were preparing, and until that statement was ready for the public, they did not care to discuss the matter.

Each of the members, however, plainly showed that he regarded the action of the buildings and grounds committee of the Panama-California Exposition company a breach of the agreement entered into by the park board and the exposition company, and he deeply resented the action of the committee in passing the motion over the protest of the board.

That the action of the committee was a surprise to them after the adoption of the new agreement was practically admitted. They considered that the adoption of the agreement settled all differences between the board and the exposition company and paved the way for harmonious action regarding the building of the exposition.

According to their idea of the situation the action of the committee changed the entire aspect of the case and they felt that they could not longer serve the city in the capacity of members of the board of park commissioners.



# DIRECTOR OF WORKS GIVEN CHARGE OF PARK BOND MILLION

Union
June 24

### Building and Grounds Committee Also Directs Him To Improve Park.

### TWO BIG CONTRACTS LET

### Unions to Furnish Music, Kabierske to Build Arches; Bishop Pleased.

**At a meeting of the building and grounds committee of the Panama-California exposition yesterday afternoon the following motions were adopted:**

**That the maintenance of all work done under the $1,000,000 park bond issue, including work already done, be placed in charge of the director of works; that the director of works be directed to proceed with all work required for the improvement of the park borders, as called for by the plans prepared by Olmsted Brothers, and that he also proceed with all surveying required by Olmsted Brothers for use in preparing the plan for the balance of the work.**

**Music Night and Day**

Contracts were signed by the exposition celebration committee yesterday with C. W. Holmquist, representing the Musicians' union, to furnish 125 musicians for the four days of the ground breaking celebration here July 19-22. The musicians will be divided into four to six bands, except for the parade, so that there will be music everywhere in San Diego day and night during the celebration, and in each parade the enormous band of 125 will march at the head of the pageant; bands to be brought here by visiting organizations on special excursions will supply plenty of music throughout the remainder of the parades. The bands also will play alternately at "The Isthmus," the amusement center of the celebration.

**Kabierske to Build Arches**

The contract also was let yesterday for the building of the two big arches across D street, for which the committee offered $1200. The designs submitted by Henry Kabierske of the Industrial and Historical Pageant corporation, builder of the mission floats and other beautiful floats to be seen in the parades, were accepted by the committee, and he will build the welcome entrance arch at the Santa Fe depot and the triumphal arch at Sixth and D streets. The welcome entrance arch will be designed after San Juan Capistrano mission, and while the thousands of visitors pass through this arch as they enter the city the mission bills will be rung by the old Capistrano Spanish bellringer, Senor Jose de Gracias Cruz, whose visit here will be his first trip away from his post at Capistrano during his entire lifetime.

**Bishop Conaty Pleased**

The mission floats were inspected yesterday by Bishop Conaty and Father Moran of Los Angeles and San Diego priests, and all were strong in praise of the work done by Designer Kabierske and under his direction. Bishop Conaty congratulated Mr. Kabierske on the accuracy of the floats as well as the progress of the work itself, and learned from the designer that only a lack of money prevented the placing of several additional floats in the mission parade to fill in certain historical periods between the building of the missions, although all of the twenty-one missions themselves will be seen in the pageant.

# CITY PARK BOARD RESIGNS; BLAMES FAIR COMMITTEE

San Diego Union June 25

## BELIEVE PLAN FOR DISBURSING BOND FUND ILLEGAL

### Members of Body Issue Statement Explaining Their Attitude.

### MARSTON TO MAKE REPLY

As the sequence of action taken Friday by the exposition building and grounds committee delegating certain power to the division of works, the three members of the park board, Clark Braly, G. R. Harrison and F. W. Vogt, presented their resignations to Mayor Wadham yesterday and last night issued a statement to the public in which, by inference at least, they charge that the exposition committee violated the agreement entered into by the two bodies Tuesday, providing for their co-operation in the work of park improvement under the million-dollar bond issue voted by the city.

**Believe Course Illegal**

In their statement the park commissioners also declare that they believe compliance with the plan of procedure adopted by the building and grounds committee would be incompatible with their sworn duty. Mayor James E. Wadham was out of town last evening and could not be communicated with for the purpose of ascertaining whether he had accepted, or would accept, the resignations of his commissioners.

George W. Marston, chairman of the exposition committee on buildings and grounds, was out of town also. According to one of the other members of the committee who voted with Mr. Marston, any statement for publication regarding their action had been left to the chairman. When interviewed by telephone at Grossmont, Mr. Marston replied that the noise and confusion in the vicinity of the instrument there was so great that it was impossible to get a clear statement over the wire and that he would make it at a later date, probably today.

**Sees No Violation**

Thomas O'Hallaran, one of those who voted with Mr. Marston, was willing to say that he did so knowing that he was simply carrying out the provisions of the contract made between the exposition commission and the park board—just beginning work where it left off.

Acting Director General J. W. Sefton was also out of the city and no member of the exposition committee could be found who would comment further than did Mr. O'Hallaran upon the attitude of that body or the course taken by the members of the park board.

## *Park Commissioners' Statement to Public*

Following is the statement of the board of park commissioners, which is addressed "To the people of San Diego":

The present park board and each of its members desire to state that at all times they have sincerely been in favor of holding the Panama-California exposition in this city, and that they have very much desired, and do now desire, to do everything in their power that they can legally do under law to accomplish the purposes of the exposition. Each member of the board recognizes that he has taken an oath to perform the duties of park commissioner of your city to the best of his knowledge and ability. Each is accountable for his acts as such under the law and the charter of the city.

It may be true that a large number of the voters of the city voted for what is known as the park bonds, under the impression that the funds arising from the sale of the bonds should be used for exposition purposes. We believe it equally true that a large number of the voters cast their ballots in favor of the bonds with the express purpose and object in view, that the funds arising from the sale thereof would be used for permanent improvements and for park purposes only, letting the exposition company have all privileges so far as the use of the park is concerned, that might be proper.

Yet, good citizenship requires, and the sovereignty of the voters of this city require, in our judgment, that the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds be spent in accordance with law. The park board deems it unwise upon their part to spend any part or portion of the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds for any purpose not countenanced by law. The park board and its members know of no safe course for them to follow in the expenditure of the city's money intrusted to their care except under the wise provision of the charter of the city and the laws of the state. Your park board believes that it would be their duty to let all contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and believe that they would be derelict in their duty to let any contract for a permanent improvement in the park in any other way. The park board and each of its members have a high respect for all of the exposition directors, yet we believe certain members of the exposition company have taken a course that should not be followed.

We desire to call to the attention of the people a part of section 4 of chapter 7 of the charter, defining the duties of the park board, which reads as follows:

> Said board of park commissioners shall also have power to employ and fix the compensation of such employes as may be necessary for the proper care and improvement of said parks, plazas, and squares; to expend the moneys appropriated by the common council, **or received from any other source, for the purpose of managing and improving said parks, plazas and squares.**

Under section 1, chapter 7 of the charter of the city, each of your park board members has taken the following oath:

> "I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of California, and that I will **faithfully discharge** the duties of the office of park commissioner **to the best of my ability.**"

And your park commissioners fully believe that if the directors of the exposition company and the members of the building and grounds committee insist upon our conforming to the motions hereinafter specified, especially the last one, we are unable to comply with our oath or office.

On the 19th day of this month the exposition company and this board entered into certain contracts and arrangements whereby we believed all differences existing were settled, and by and in those contracts it was specified and set forth that the park board had the right and authority to let contracts for permanent improvements in the park to other persons and firms than the exposition company, should the park board so desire.

The park board intended at all times to co-operate as fully and as friendly and as free with the exposition company as possible, and to consult them in regard to the letting of any and all contracts, yet the board reserved to itself the right and authority to let contracts to other persons and firms should they so desire. And it was understood at that time that the park board would consult and co-operate with the building and grounds committee, which should consist of three members, and should the park board and the building and grounds committee fail to agree upon any proposition, the judgment of the park board would be supreme. It was also understood at the same time that the grounds of the park, outside of the exposition grounds, would in no way be tied up in the affairs of the exposition, other than two natural avenues leading from the exposition grounds, already planned by Olmsted brothers.

Acting under the law and desiring to co-operate with the exposition company in carrying out the idea of having an exposition, and having due respect for the limitations under which the park board is laboring, a conference was had with the building and grounds committee, of which George W. Marston is chairman. In which conference, as we understand it, the park board was told that it had nothing to say relative to the expenditure of the one million dollar bond fund, and that it was impudence on their part to question any contracts made by the exposition committee.

At such committee meeting, held on June 23, 1911, there were present the following:

George W. Marston, H. M. Kutchin, Thomas O'Hallaran, Judge M. A. Luce, R. C. Allen, J. W. Sefton, Jr., L. J. Wilde, F. P. Allen, Jr., Winfield Hogaboom and all members of the park board. Thereupon Mr. Kutchin took from his pocket a typewritten resolution which was given to Secretary Monroe and the same was read, to-wit:

> Moved that the director of works be directed to proceed with all work required for the improvement of the park borders, as called for by the plans prepared by Olmstead brothers, and also proceed with all surveying required by Olmsted brothers for use in preparing the plan for the balance of the work.

Same was seconded by R. C. Allen, and all members of the building and grounds committee then present voted in favor of said resolution except L. J. Wilde, who refused to vote. Immediately thereafter R. C. Allen took from his pocket another typewritten motion as follows, to-wit:

> Moved that the maintenance of all work done under the one million dollar park bond issue, including work already done, be placed in charge of the director of works.

The same was seconded by Thomas O'Hallaran, a former member of the park board. The motion was carried, the vote being the same as upon the former resolution. The park board strenuously objected to both motions, but were given no consideration whatever.

Your park board maintains that if the last motion shall be the policy of the exposition company, and the policy of the director of works, then all authority which your park board possesses under the charter and law is practically delegated to the director of works, and the park board has no discretion in regard to anything that the director of works might do, making your park board pay whatever bills your director of works might contract, yet having no recourse against him. In fact, the director of works under said motion would have practically the entire charge of all matters for which the one million dollar park bonds were voted. We believe such a course unwise and if the people of the city desire such a course to be followed by the park board, we do not see how we can conscientiously remain as such commissioners.

At said meeting, held on the 23d day of this month, J. W. Sefton, Jr., the acting director general of the exposition company, made the statement in substance, as we understand it, that he would not stand for the expenditure of one dollar of the bond fund other than through the director of works, or by a contract, for exposition purposes only. And all of the other members of the building and grounds committee then and there present seemed to agree with the position taken by Mr. Sefton except the said L. J. Wilde. All of the said motions, in our opinion, are contrary to the spirit and intent of the agreement existing between the park board and the building and grounds committee.

It seems to us that the tactics of the exposition committee and the building and grounds committee have been, to say the least, arbitrary from the beginning.

The exposition committee claims to represent a majority of the citizens of San Diego. This we sincerely doubt. The park board is unable to conscientiously agree with such committee.

We have been charged, unjustly, with frustrating the plans and attempting to kill the exposition, which is entirely untrue. We feel that if we remain in office we will not have the support of the exposition members unless, as we understand it, we would practically turn over to them, without strings, the million dollar bond fund; and in view of all the facts and circumstances that are existing, for the sake of harmony, we tender to the mayor of the city of San Diego our resignations, to take effect immediately.

In conclusion we desire to state that we bear no ill will or malice against any director or officer of the exposition company or anyone else. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CLARK BRALY,
GEORGE R. HARRISON,
F. WILLIAM VOGT.
Board of Park Commissioners.

Dated June 24, 1911.

# CITY PARK BOARD RESIGNS; BLAMES FAIR COMMITTEE

San Diego Union, June 25

## BELIEVE PLAN FOR DISBURSING BOND FUND ILLEGAL

### Members of Body Issue Statement Explaining Their Attitude.

### MARSTON TO MAKE REPLY

As the sequence of action taken Friday by the exposition building and grounds committee delegating certain power to the division of works, the three members of the park board, Clark Braly, G. R. Harrison and F. W. Vogt, presented their resignations to Mayor Wadham yesterday and last night issued a statement to the public in which, by inference at least, they charge that the exposition committee violated the agreement entered into by the two bodies Tuesday, providing for their co-operation in the work of park improvement under the million-dollar bond issue voted by the city.

**Believe Course Illegal**

In their statement the park commissioners also declare that they believe compliance with the plan of procedure adopted by the building and grounds committee would be incompatible with their sworn duty. Mayor James E. Wadham was out of town last evening and could not be communicated with for the purpose of ascertaining whether he had accepted, or would accept, the resignations of his commissioners.

George W. Marston, chairman of the exposition committee on buildings and grounds, was out of town also. According to one of the other members of the committee who voted with Mr. Marston, any statement for publication regarding their action had been left to the chairman. When interviewed by telephone at Grossmont, Mr. Marston replied that the noise and confusion in the vicinity of the instrument there was so great that it was impossible to get a clear statement over the wire and that he would make it at a later date, probably today.

**Sees No Violation**

Thomas O'Hallaran, one of those who voted with Mr. Marston, was willing to say that he did so knowing that he was simply carrying out the provisions of the contract made between the exposition commission and the park board—just beginning work where it left off.

Acting Director General J. W. Sefton was also out of the city and no member of the exposition committee could be found who would comment further than did Mr. O'Hallaran upon the attitude of that body or the course taken by the members of the park board.

## *Park Commissioners' Statement to Public*

Following is the statement of the board of park commissioners, which is addressed "To the people of San Diego":

The present park board and each of its members desire to state that at all times they have sincerely been in favor of holding the Panama-California exposition in this city, and that they have very much desired, and do now desire, to do everything in their power that they can legally do under law to accomplish the purposes of the exposition. Each member of the board recognizes that he has taken an oath to perform the duties of park commissioner of your city to the best of his knowledge and ability. Each is accountable for his acts as such under the law and the charter of the city.

It may be true that a large number of the voters of the city voted for what is known as the park bonds, under the impression that the funds arising from the sale of the bonds should be used for exposition purposes. We believe it equally true that a large number of the voters cast their ballots in favor of the bonds with the express purpose and object in view, that the funds arising from the sale thereof would be used for permanent improvements and for park purposes only, letting the exposition company have all privileges so far as the use of the park is concerned, that might be proper.

Yet, good citizenship requires, and the sovereignty of the voters of this city require, in our judgment, that the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds be spent in accordance with law. The park board deems it unwise upon their part to spend any part or portion of the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds for any purpose not countenanced by law. The park board and its members know of no safe course for them to follow in the expenditure of the city's money intrusted to their care except under the wise provision of the charter of the city and the laws of the state. Your park board believes that it would be their duty to let all contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and believe that they would be derelict in their duty to let any contract for a permanent improvement in the park in any other way. The park board and each of its members have a high respect for all of the exposition directors, yet we believe certain members of the exposition company have taken a course that should not be followed.

We desire to call to the attention of the people a part of section 4 of chapter 7 of the charter, defining the duties of the park board, which reads as follows:

> Said board of park commissioners shall also have power to employ and fix the compensation of such employes as may be necessary for the proper care and improvement of said parks, plazas, and squares; to expend the moneys appropriated by the common council, **or received from any other source, for the purpose of managing and improving said parks, plazas and squares.**

Under section 1, chapter 7 of the charter of the city, each of your park board members has taken the following oath:

> "I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of California, and that I will **faithfully discharge** the duties of the office of park commissioner **to the best of my ability.**"

And your park commissioners fully believe that if the directors of the exposition company and the members of the building and grounds committee insist upon our conforming to the motions hereinafter specified, especially the last one, we are unable to comply with our oath of office.

On the 19th day of this month the exposition company and this board entered into certain contracts and arrangements whereby we believed all differences existing were settled, and by and in those contracts it was specified and set forth that the park board had the right and authority to let contracts for permanent improvements in the park to other persons and firms than the exposition company, should the park board so desire.

**The park board intended at all times to co-operate as fully and as friendly and as free with the exposition company as possible, and to consult them in regard to the letting of any and all contracts, yet the board reserved to itself the right and authority to let contracts to other persons and firms should they so desire. And it was understood at that time that the park board would consult and co-operate with the building and grounds committee, which should consist of three members, and should the park board and the building and grounds committee fail to agree upon any proposition, the judgment of the park board would be supreme. It was also understood at the same time that the grounds of the park, outside of the exposition grounds, would in no way be tied up in the affairs of the exposition, other than two main avenues leading to the exposition grounds, already pl[illegible] brothers [illegible]**

and all members of the building and grounds committee then present voted in favor of said resolution except L. J. Wilde, who refused to vote. Immediately thereafter R. C. Allen took from his pocket another typewritten motion as follows, to-wit:

> Moved that the maintenance of all work done under the one million dollar park bond issue, including work already done, be placed in charge of the director of works.

The same was seconded by Thomas O'Hallaran, a former member of the park board. The motion was carried, the vote being the same as upon the former resolution. The park board strenuously objected to both motions, but were given no consideration whatever.

Your park board maintains that if the last motion shall be the policy of the exposition company, and the policy of the director of works, then all authority which your park board possesses under the charter and law is practically delegated to the director of works, and the park board has no discretion in regard to anything that the director of works might do, making your park board pay whatever bills your director of works might contract, yet having no recourse against him. In fact, the director of works under said motion would have practically the entire charge of all matters for which the one million dollar park bonds were voted. We believe such a course unwise and if the people of the city desire such a course to be followed by the park board, we do not see how we can conscientiously remain as such commissioners.

At said meeting, held on the 23d day of this month, J. W. Sefton, Jr., the acting director general of the exposition company, made the statement in substance, as we understand it, that he would not stand for the expenditure of one dollar of the bond fund other than through the director of works, or by a contract, for exposition purposes only. And all of the other members of the building and grounds committee then and there present seemed to agree with the position taken by Mr. Sefton except the said L. J. Wilde. All of the said motions, in our opinion, are contrary to the spirit and intent of the agreement existing between the park board and the building and grounds committee.

It seems to us that the tactics of the exposition committee and the building and grounds committee have been, to say the least, arbitrary from the beginning.

The exposition committee claims to represent a majority of the citizens of San Diego. This we sincerely doubt. The park board is unable to conscientiously agree with such committee.

We have been charged, unjustly, with frustrating the plans and attempting to kill the exposition, which is entirely untrue. We feel that if we remain in office we will not have the support of the exposition members unless, as we understand it, we would practically turn over to them, without strings, the million dollar bond fund; and in view of all the facts and circumstances that are existing, for the sake of harmony, we tender to the mayor of the city of San Diego our resignations, to take effect immediately.

In conclusion we desire to state that we bear no ill will or malice against any director or officer of the exposition company or anyone else. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CLARK BRALY,
GEORGE R. HARRISON,
F. WILLIAM VOGT,
Board of Park Commissioners.

Dated June 24, 1911.

tered into by the two bodies providing for their co-operation in the work of park improvement under the million-dollar bond issue voted by the city.

**Believe Course Illegal**

In their statement the park commissioners also declare that they believe compliance with the plan of procedure adopted by the building and grounds committee would be incompatible with their sworn duty. Mayor James E. Wadham was out of town last evening and could not be communicated with for the purpose of ascertaining whether he had accepted, or would accept, the resignations of his commissioners.

George W. Marston, chairman of the exposition committee on buildings and grounds, was out of town also. According to one of the other members of the committee who voted with Mr. Marston, any statement for publication regarding their action had been left to the chairman. When interviewed by telephone at Grossmont, Mr. Marston replied that the noise and confusion in the vicinity of the instrument there was so great that it was impossible to get a clear statement over the wire and that he would make it at a later date, probably today.

**Sees No Violation**

Thomas O'Hallaran, one of those who voted with Mr. Marston, was willing to say that he did so knowing that he was simply carrying out the provisions of the contract made between the exposition commission and the park board—just beginning work where it left off.

Acting Director General J. W. Sefton was also out of the city and no member of the exposition committee could be found who would comment further than did Mr. O'Hallaran upon the attitude of that body or the course taken by the members of the park board.

of the park is conserved, we believe, will be proper.

Yet, good citizenship requires, and the sovereignty of the voters of this city require, in our judgment, that the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds be spent in accordance with law. The park board deems it unwise upon their part to spend any part or portion of the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds for any purpose not countenanced by law. The park board and its members know of no safe course for them to follow in the expenditure of the city's money intrusted to their care except under the wise provision of the charter of the city and the laws of the state. Your park board believes that it would be their duty to let all contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and believe that they would be derelict in their duty to let any contract for a permanent improvement in the park in any other way. The park board and each of its members have a high respect for all of the exposition directors, yet we believe certain members of the exposition company have taken a course that should not be followed.

We desire to call to the attention of the people a part of section 4 of chapter 7 of the charter, defining the duties of the park board, which reads as follows:

> Said board of park commissioners shall also have power to employ and fix the compensation of such employes as may be necessary for the proper care and improvement of said parks, plazas, and squares; to expend the moneys appropriated by the common council, **or received from any other source, for the purpose of managing and improving said parks, plazas and squares.**

Under section 1, chapter 7 of the charter of the city, each of your park board members has taken the following oath:

> "I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of California, and that I will **faithfully discharge** the duties of the office of park commissioner **to the best of my ability.**"

And your park commissioners fully believe that if the directors of the exposition company and the members of the building and grounds committee insist upon our conforming to the motions hereinafter specified, especially the last one, we are unable to comply with our oath of office.

On the 19th day of this month the exposition company and this board entered into certain contracts and arrangements whereby we believed all differences existing were settled, and by and in those contracts it was specified and set forth that the park board had the right and authority to let contracts for permanent improvements in the park to other persons and firms than the exposition company, should the park board so desire.

The park board intended at all times to co-operate as fully and as friendly and as free with the exposition company as possible, and to consult them in regard to the letting of any and all contracts, yet the board reserved to itself the right and authority to let contracts to other persons and firms should they so desire. And it was understood at that time that the park board would consult and co-operate with the building and grounds committee, which should consist of three members, and should the park board and the building and grounds committee fail to agree upon any proposition, the judgment of the park board would be supreme. It was also understood at the same time that the grounds of the park, outside of the exposition grounds, would in no way be tied up in the affairs of the exposition, other than two natural avenues leading to the exposition grounds, already planned by Olmsted brothers.

Acting under the law and desiring to co-operate with the exposition company in carrying out the idea of having an exposition, and having due respect for the limitations under which the park board is laboring, a conference was had with the building and grounds committee, of which George W. Marston is chairman, in which conference, as we understand it, the park board was told that it had nothing to say relative to the expenditure of the one million dollar bond fund, and that it was impudence on their part to question any contracts made by the exposition committee.

At such committee meeting, held on June 23, 1911, there were present the following:

George W. Marston, H. M. Kutchin, Thomas O'Hallaran, Judge M. A. Luce, R. C. Allen, J. W. Sefton, Jr., L. J. Wilde, F. P. Allen, Jr., Winfield Hogaboom and all members of the park board. Thereupon Mr. Kutchin took from his pocket a typewritten resolution which was given to Secretary Monroe and the same was read, to-wit:

> Moved that the director of works be directed to proceed with all work required for the improvement of the park borders, as called for by the plans prepared by Olmstead brothers, and also proceed with all surveying required by Olmsted brothers for use in preparing the plan for the balance of the work.

Same was seconded by R. C. Allen,

practically the entire charge of all matters for which the one million dollar park bonds were voted. We believe such a course unwise and if the people of the city desire such a course to be followed by the park board, we do not see how we can conscientiously remain as such commissioners.

At said meeting, held on the 23d day of this month, J. W. Sefton, Jr., the acting director general of the exposition company, made the statement in substance, as we understand it, that he would not stand for the expenditure of one dollar of the bond fund other than through the director of works, or by a contract, for exposition purposes only. And all of the other members of the building and grounds committee then and there present seemed to agree with the position taken by Mr. Sefton except the said L. J. Wilde. All of the said motions, in our opinion, are contrary to the spirit and intent of the agreement existing between the park board and the building and grounds committee.

It seems to us that the tactics of the exposition committee and the building and grounds committee have been, to say the least, arbitrary from the beginning.

The exposition committee claims to represent a majority of the citizens of San Diego. This we sincerely doubt. The park board is unable to conscientiously agree with such committee.

We have been charged, unjustly, with frustrating the plans and attempting to kill the exposition, which is entirely untrue. We feel that if we remain in office we will not have the support of the exposition members unless, as we understand it, we would practically turn over to them, without strings, the million dollar bond fund; and in view of all the facts and circumstances that are existing, for the sake of harmony, we tender to the mayor of the city of San Diego our resignations, to take effect immediately.

In conclusion we desire to state that we bear no ill will or malice against any director or officer of the exposition company or anyone else. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CLARK BRALY,
GEORGE R. HARRISON,
F. WILLIAM VOGT.
Board of Park Commissioners.
Dated June 24, 1911.

THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN DIEGO.

## RESIGNATION OF THE PARK BOARD.

THE RESIGNATION of the members of the board of park commissioners is not surprising, and it is no reflection upon these gentlemen to add that their withdrawal will be generally regarded as wise. Their controversy with the exposition, it is true, had been amicably adjusted. It is not doubted that they desired to work in harmony with the directors to promote the success of San Diego's great enterprise. Still, recalling all the incidents of that dispute, to say nothing of the latest trouble, it can be easily supposed that the commissioners found their position not wholly agreeable. Had they resigned during the recent dispute, they would have been charged with retiring under fire. No such intimation can be justly made now.

Assuming that the resignations will be accepted, it now remains for Mayor Wadham to name park commissioners who will be in thorough accord with the plans of the exposition. The Union is not in the habit of proffering advice as to appointments. But it may be suggested that an ideal arrangement under which there would be literal compliance with the law, and at the same time exposition control of exposition work, would be the appointment of at least two exposition directors as members of the new park board.

It should be borne in mind, that, as has been often remarked, the $1,000,000 in bonds that was voted for park improvement was really a debt incurred to enable San Diego to carry out its exposition project. This was the object which the people had in view when they voted the bonds. Still, the city which is empowered to spend the money, has probably a legal right so to use it that the exposition would gain little from the expenditure. Of course there has been no thought of any such procedure. The plan today is precisely the one which the people had in view when they ordered the bond issue—to improve the park permanently with the full $1,000,000, but at the same time to make the improvements so that they will serve the temporary purposes of a great exposition. The two projects can be carried out consistently. But it is the prevalent belief that if the exposition part of the plan is to be handled to the best advantage, the work should be under the direction of exposition directors. This belief is based upon the fact that those directors are more conversant with the general scheme of the exposition than are persons who have never made an exhaustive study of the project.

Out of the large directorate of the exposition, which includes many of San Diego's foremost citizens, there is no lack of material from which to select a park board that would expend the proceeds of the $1,000,000 bond issue in a manner that would carry out the two-fold purpose of that issue to the entire satisfaction of the community. It is not doubted, that out of the entire directorate two or three members could be found who would be willing to serve.

The people of San Diego earnestly wish the improvement of the park. But for the present, at least, they feel that the success of the exposition is paramount. That Mayor Wadham is in hearty sympathy with the prevalent desire that the great project for 1915 shall be creditable to San Diego and give prestige to the city, is not questioned. It is not doubted that in his selection of a new park board he will see his way to aid materially in the achievement of those ends.

# MAYOR CONSIDERING RESIGNATION TO SHOW FAITH IN PARK BOARD

### Friends, Learning of Possible Action, Advise Him Against It.

### FINAL DECISION TO BE SOON

### Course Probably Will Be Determined at Conference Wednesday.

Mayor James E. Wadham left for Los Angeles last night to be gone on legal business until Wednesday. He instructed his stenographer to hold himself in readiness to follow.

The mayor refused to speak about the resignation of his park board. Although reports were current yesterday that he would resign to indorse the protest of the board, he failed to give any intimation of what he had in mind.

Influential friends, however, passed part of yesterday with him to dissuade him from such a possible determination. They heard that it was tacitly understood between him and the commissioners that his resignation would follow theirs. Clark Braly, president of the board, had accompanied him on a recent trip to the north and on the way the entire difficulty with the exposition was reviewed.

**Woods as Temporary Mayor.**

When the mayor had all but finally decided to resign it was suggested that Percival E. Woods, president of council, would be the city's chief executive until a successor could be elected by his colleagues, and the mayor has the city's interest deeply at heart.

It had been proposed by certain other friends that the mayor resign and become a candidate to succeed himself. In this way the people could decide in favor of either his and his board's attitude toward the exposition or the exposition's attitude toward them.

As election by the council, however, would leave the entire situation dark as far as proving conclusively which policy the majority of the people would indorse, the mayor, declare his advisers, will be slow in tendering his resignation if he should decide on that course.

**Conference May Decide.**

An important conference will be held between the mayor and the park commission when he returns Wednesday and a final decision one way or the other is expected to follow.

# USE EXPOSITION BOND MONEY FOR EXPOSITION, SAYS SEFTON

## Directors Wish to Observe Wishes of People and Intent and Letter of Law He Tells Park Board

## REPLIES TO PUBLIC LETTER

Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., acting director general of the Panama-California exposition, yesterday issued a statement regarding the position of the exposition in view of the resignations of the members of the Park board. The statement is as follows:

With their resignation as members of the park board, Park Commissioners Bray, Harrison and Vogt presented a statement, addressed to the "People of San Diego," which contains some insinuations that were calculated to discredit the purpose of the exposition officials.

Following are the principal points in the park commissioners' statements, together with the stand taken by the exposition officials on these points.

The statement says:

"The present park board and each of its members desire to state that at all times they have sincerely been in favor of holding the Panama-California exposition in this city, and that they have very much desired, and do now desire, to do everything in their power that they can legally do under law to accomplish the purposes of the exposition. Each member of the board recognizes that he has taken an oath to perform the duties of park commissioner of your city to the best of his knowledge and ability. Each is accountable for his acts as such under the law and the charter of the city."

**Agree With Park Board**

The exposition officials are very much pleased to note that the members of the park board have sincerely been in favor of holding the Panama-California exposition and also that they agree with them in wishing to observe the strict letter and whole intent of the law.

Further on the statement says:

"It may be true that a large number of the voters of the city voted for what is known as the park bonds, under the impression that the funds arising from the sale of the bonds should be used for exposition purposes. We believe it equally true that a large number of the voters cast their ballots in favor of the bonds with the express purpose and object in view, that the funds arising from the sale thereof would be used for permanent improvements and for park purposes only, letting the exposition company have all privileges so far as the use of the park is concerned, that might be proper."

In view of the fact that these bonds were carried by the exposition for exposition purposes; that all campaign literature mentioned the issue as "exposition park bonds," and that the exposition officials do not believe that these bonds could have been carried except for exposition purposes, they cannot recognize the contention of the park board as expressed in the latter part of the above statement.

Another point stated is:

"Yet, good citizenship requires, and the sovereignty of the voters of this city requires, in our judgment, that the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds be spent in accordance with the law. The park board deems it unwise upon their part to spend any part or portion of the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds for any purpose not countenanced by law. The park board and its members know of no safe course for them to follow in the expenditure of the city's money intrusted to their care except under the wise provision of the charter of the city and the laws of the state."

No one, least of all the exposition officials, ever questioned this.

Further the statement reads:

"Your park board believes that it would be their duty to let all contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and believe that they would be derelict in their duty to let any contract for a permanent improvement in the park in any other way."

**Provides for Bidding**

The contract between the park board and the exposition company specifically states that the park board may call for bids on any and all work, and as the chief aim of the exposition officials is strict economy, they would not countenance the letting of bids to anyone except the lowest bidder.

The statement continues:

"Acting under this law and desiring to co-operate with the exposition company in carrying out the idea of having an exposition, and having due respect for the limitations under which the park board is laboring, a conference was had with the building and grounds committee, of which George W. Marston is chairman, in which conference, as we understand it, the park board was told that it had nothing to say relative to the expenditure of the one million dollar bond fund, and that it was impudence on their part to question any contracts made by the exposition committee."

**Has Saving Clause**

I am pleased to observe that the clause, "as we understand it," was inserted in the above, or otherwise the statement would be untrue.

Still further along the statement contains this:

"We desire to call to the attention of the people a part of section 4, chapter 7, of the charter, defining the duties of the park board, which reads as follows:

"'Said board of park commissioners shall also have power to employ and fix the compensation of such employes as may be necessary for the proper care and improvement of said parks, plazas, and squares; to expend the moneys appropriated by the common council, or received from any other source, for the purpose of managing and improving said parks, plazas and squares.

"Under section 1, chapter 7, of the charter of the city, each of your park board members has taken the following oath:

"'I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of California, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of park commissioner to the best of my ability.'"

The power of the park board, two of the members of which were jurists of high standing, working under the same laws, and having taken the same oath, found nothing in the proposals of the exposition company either illegal or contrary to the best interests of the people of San Diego. They consider that the "ability" employed by the exposition company was of a higher and more specialized character than that which they possessed.

Another point in the statement was as follows:

"Your park commissioners fully believe that if the directors of the exposition company and the members of the building and grounds committee insist upon our conforming to the motions hereinafter specified, especially the last one, we are unable to comply with our oath of office."

The first motion passed by the buildings and grounds committee of the exposition follows:

"Moved that the director of works be directed to proceed with all work required for the improvement of the park borders, as called for by the plans prepared by Olmstead brothers, and also proceed with all surveying required by Olmstead brothers for use in preparing the plan for the balance of the work."

**Refers to Work Begun**

This motion provides for the completion of work started before the present park board came into office, and which was but half finished at the time all work was stopped, owing to the attitude of the park commissioners.

Motion No. 2 was as follows:

Moved that the maintenance of all work done under the one million dollar park bond issue, including work already done, be placed in charge of the director of works.

This motion was proposed in the interest of economy and in order to relieve the park board from the necessity of spending any portion of the regular park fund on new work. The comittee also had in view the fact that one crew of men can construct and maintain at a less cost than two crews, one for construction and one for maintenance. Furthermore, responsibility would thus rest on one person and harmony would be secured by eliminating any controversy based on a segregation of the work.

This does not mean in the least degree that any portion of the funds from the one million dollar bond issue was to be turned over to the director of works for distribution, the director of works being nothing more than an employe of the park board.

The statement proceeds:

"Your park board maintains that if the last motion shall be the policy of the exposition company, and the policy of the director of works, then all authority which your park board possesses under the charter and law is practically delegated to the director of works, and the park board has no discretion in regard to anything that the director of works might do, making your park board pay whatever bills your director of works might contract, yet having no recourse against him."

**Same Principle Involved**

If the park board cannot employ men to direct the actual labor in the park, how can they get the work done? Have they no other employes in the park? If they have, in what way do they differ, in principle, from the director of works?

The statement says:

"At said meeting, held on the 23d day of this month, J. W. Sefton, Jr., the acting director general of the exposition company, made the statement in substance, as we understand it, that he would not stand for the expenditure of one dollar of the bond fund other than through the director of works, or by a contract for exposition purposes only. And all of the other members of the building and grounds committee then and there present seemed to agree with the position taken by Mr. Sefton."

**Opposed to Diverting Funds**

In regard to the above I beg to be permitted to put myself squarely on record as being opposed to the spending of one cent of the million dollar bond fund for any other purpose than park for exposition purposes in accordance with the expressed will of the people, and in conformity with the plans of the Olmsted brothers. Personally, I admit that the idea of spending of a million dollars on general park improvement is a considerable temptation for the ordinary park commissioner. However, other park commissioners have

For the good of all San Diego the present board should content themselves with the regular fund for general park improvement, and be big enough to recognize that the form in which this million dollars was voted was merely a compliance with the law in order that the people might legally bond themselves for an exposition.

J. W. SEFTON, JR.
Acting Director General.


PAGE FOUR

June 28, '11

# The San Diego Union

AND DAILY BEE.

THE UNION is published every day in the Union Building, South-West Corner Third and B Streets, San Diego, Cal., by the Union Company, to which all communications should be addressed.

ENTERED at the postoffice at San Diego as second class matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE UNION owns the exclusive right for a morning newspaper in San Diego to publish the telegraphic report of the Associated Press, which comes to its office direct by special wire.

TELEPHONES: Editorial Rooms, Sunset Main 83, Home 1002.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, Sunset Main 1, Home 1001.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—The Daily and Sunday Union, by mail:
One year in advance.....$9.00
Six months in advance.....$4.50
Three months in advance.....$2.25
By mail or carrier, per month.....75
The Sunday Union, by mail, per year.....$2.00

THE WEEKLY UNION—Published every Thursday. Subscription for one year in advance.....$1.50
Six months in advance.....75

NEW YORK OFFICE—Benjamin & Kentnor Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, representative for foreign advertising.

CHICAGO OFFICE—People's Gas Bldg. Benjamin & Kentnor, representatives. W. H. Kentnor, Manager.

THE UNION GUARANTEES A MUCH LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN DIEGO.


## END THE WRETCHED CONTROVERSY

IT IS ALMOST with a feeling of dismay that friends of San Diego must regard the revival of the recent controversy over the expenditure of the proceeds of the $1,000,000 exposition bond issue. Only a few days ago the dispute was supposed to have been adjusted in a manner that was satisfactory and honorable to all. Then came a hitch. The park commissioners objected to certain action taken by the exposition directors, and tendered their resignations. But even then it seemed improbable that there would be a renewal of the deadlock. It was the common belief that new commissioners who would be in harmony with the exposition officials would be named at once, and that the plans for the great project would go forward without further friction. But those who took that hopeful view are keenly disappointed. The events of the past few days have caused the controversy again to become acute and the deadlock is renewed.

It appears needless now to repeat what was said in these columns very recently, about the necessity of sinking differences and working together. Nor should there be any occasion for again pointing out the tremendous stake which San Diego has in this affair. Every person who has given even hasty thought to the subject must recognize the fact that to abandon the exposition now would be a disaster without parallel in this city. It is a prospect that nobody who has San Diego's interests at heart can face without consternation. Nevertheless, it must be apparent to all that unless the present dispute can be adjusted and harmony restored, the exposition is not likely to be held, and in that event San Diego will present to the rest of the country the humiliating spectacle of a community making a fiasco of a great enterprise, and that, too, when success was easily obtainable—the spectacle of a city deliberately stultifying itself and becoming a laughing stock, merely because some of the people had to quarrel over questions of ways and means. Such an outcome should be averted, and there ought to be enough common sense and enough public spirit in San Diego to spare this city so terrible a humiliation.

As when the first controversy arose, the Union believes now that an honorable adjustment of the trouble is practicable and not difficult. The first step is to sink personal differences—to realize that, come what may, they must not be permitted to bring upon San Diego a disaster from which it would not recover for years.

But the settlement, compromise, or whatever it may be termed, should bring harmony. San Diego's friends must work together, if they expect to carry out this exposition project. For this reason one must regret the talk about making an issue before the people at the polls. Such procedure would be deplorable. It would intensify the present bitternesas. It would divide the city into two hostile camps. Whichever side won, harmonious action in future would be out of the question. Years ago San Diego had a bitter controversy over the question of a water supply. It gave this city a setback, from which it made a very slow recovery. The enmities then engendered survived for years and retarded the city's progress. It would be still more unfortunate should San Diego's plan for 1915, already financed and carried far toward success, serve to give to this city, not a great exposition, but a factional controversy.

In a recent issue this paper offered the suggestion that the entire dispute could be quickly and satisfactorily ended by the appointment of park commissioners who are exposition directors. Perhaps some better plan can be devised. But the all important point now is to discover some way by which the dispute may be ended before it does further damage. And it may be bluntly remarked that talk about "standing pat" and forcing the other side to "back down" and "going before the people." is the worst possible way of reaching an honorable adjustment. What is required now is not an issue that will leave a legacy of long controversy, but a settlement that will prevent this wretched dispute from going further.

There are people in this world who can endure adversity and brave hardships, but go to pieces when they gain success. If San Diego permits a squabble over these expositions bonds to defeat its great project for 1915, the verdict of the outside world will be that the people of this city could not stand success. And against that verdict there will be no appeal.

# USE EXPOSITION BOND MONEY FOR EXPOSITION, SAYS SEFTON

## Directors Wish to Observe Wishes of People and Intent and Letter of Law He Tells Park Board

## REPLIES TO PUBLIC LETTER

Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., acting director general of the Panama-California exposition, yesterday issued a statement regarding the position of the exposition in view of the resignations of the members of the Park board. The statement is as follows:

With their resignation as members of the park board, Park Commissioners Braly, Harrison and Vogt presented a statement, addressed to the "People of San Diego," which contains some insinuations that were calculated to discredit the purpose of the exposition officials.

Following are the principal points in the park commissioners' statements, together with the stand taken by the exposition officials on these points.

The statement says:

"The present park board and each of its members desire to state that at all times they have sincerely been in favor of holding the Panama-California exposition in this city, and that they have very much desired, and do now desire, to do everything in their power that they can legally do under law to accomplish the purposes of the exposition. Each member of the board recognizes that he has taken an oath to perform the duties of park commissioner of your city to the best of his knowledge and ability. Each is accountable for his acts as such under the law and the charter of the city."

**Agree With Park Board**

The exposition officials are very much pleased to note that the members of the park board have sincerely been in favor of holding the Panama-California exposition and also that they agree with them in wishing to observe the strict letter and whole intent of the law.

Further on the statement says:

"It may be true that a large number of the voters of the city voted for what is known as the park bonds, under the impression that the funds arising from the sale of the bonds should be used for exposition purposes. We believe it equally true that a large number of the voters cast their ballots in favor of the bonds with the express purpose and object in view, that the funds arising from the sale thereof would be used for permanent improvements and for park purposes only, letting the exposition company have all privileges so far as the use of the park is concerned, that might be proper."

In view of the fact that these bonds were carried by the exposition for exposition purposes; that all campaign literature mentioned the issue as "exposition park bonds," and that the exposition officials do not believe that these bonds could have been carried except for exposition purposes, they cannot recognize the contention of the park board as expressed in the latter part of the above statement.

Another point stated is:

"Yet, good citizenship requires, and the sovereignty of the voters of this city requires, in our judgment, that the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds be spent in accordance with the law. The park board deems it unwise upon their part to spend any part or portion of the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds for any purpose not countenanced by law. The park board and its members know of no safe course for them to follow in the expenditure of the city's money intrusted to their care except under the wise provision of the charter of the city and the laws of the state."

No one, least of all the exposition officials, ever questioned this.

Further the statement reads:

"Your park board believes that it would be their duty to let all contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and believe that they would be derelict in their duty to let any contract for a permanent improvement in the park in any other way."

**Provides for Bidding**

The contract between the park board and the exposition company specifically states that the park board may call for bids on any and all work, and as the chief aim of the exposition officials is strict economy, they would not countenance the letting of bids to anyone except the lowest bidder.

The statement continues:

"Acting under the law and desiring to co-operate with the exposition company in carrying out the idea of having an exposition, and having due respect for the limitations under which the park board is laboring, a conference was had with the building and grounds committee, of which George W. Marston is chairman, in which conference, as we understand it, the park board was told that it had nothing to say relative to the expenditure of the one million dollar park bond issue, same laws, and having taken the same oath, found nothing in the proposals of the exposition company either illegal or contrary to the best interests of the people of San Diego. They consider that the "ability" employed by the exposition company was of a higher and more specialized character than that which they possessed.

Another point in the statement was as follows.

"Your park commissioners fully believe that if the directors of the exposition company and the members of the building and grounds committee insist upon our conforming to the motions hereinafter specified, especially the last one, we are unable to comply with our oath of office."

The first motion passed by the buildings and grounds committee of the exposition follows:

"Moved that the director of works be directed to proceed with all work required for the improvement of the park borders, as called for by the plans prepared by Olmstead brothers, and also proceed with all surveying required by Olmstead brothers for use in preparing the plan for the balance of the work."

**Refers to Work Begun**

This motion provides for the completion of work started before the present park board came into office, and which was but half finished at the time all work was stopped, owing to the attitude of the park commissioners.

Motion No. 2 was as follows:

Moved that the maintenance of all work done under the one million dollar park bond issue, including work already done, be placed in charge of the director of works.

This motion was proposed in the interest of economy and in order to relieve the park board from the necessity of spending any portion of the regular park fund on new work. The comittee also had in view the fact that one crew of men can construct and maintain at a less cost than two crews, one for construction and one for maintenance. Furthermore, responsibility would thus rest on one person and harmony would be secured by eliminating any controversy based on a segregation of the work.

This does not mean in the least degree that any portion of the funds from the one million dollar bond issue was to be turned over to the director of works for distribution, the director of works being nothing more than an employe of the park board.

The statement proceeds:

"Your park board maintains that if the last motion shall be the policy of the exposition company, and the policy of the director of works, then all authority which your park board possesses under the charter and law is practically delegated to the director of works, and the park board has no discretion in regard to anything that the director of works might do, making your park board pay whatever bills your director of works might contract, yet having no recourse against him."

**Same Principle Involved**

If the park board cannot employ men to direct the actual labor in the park, how can they get the work done? Have they no other employes in the park? If they have, in what way do they differ, in principle, from the director of works?

The statement says:

"At said meeting, held on the 23d day of this month, J. W. Sefton, Jr., the acting director general of the exposition company, made the statement in substance, as we understand it, that he would not stand for the expenditure of one dollar of the bond fund other than through the director of works, or by a contract for exposition purposes only. And all of the other members of the building and grounds committee then and there present seemed to agree with the position taken by Mr. Sefton."

**Opposed to Diverting Funds**

In regard to the above I beg to be permitted to put myself squarely on record as being opposed to the spending of one cent of the million dollar bond fund for any other purpose than the permanent improvement of Balboa park for exposition purposes, in accordance with the expressed will of the people, and in conformity with the plans of the Olmsted brothers. Personally I admit that the idea of spending of a million dollars on general park improvement is a considerable temptation for the ordinary park commissioner. However, other park commissioners have

June 28, '11

PAGE FOUR

The San Diego Union

AND DAILY BEE.

THE UNION is published every day in the Union Building, South-West Corner Third and D Streets, San Diego, Cal., by the Union Company, to which all communications should be addressed.

ENTERED at the postoffice at San Diego as second class matter under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE UNION owns the exclusive right for a morning newspaper in San Diego to publish the telegraphic report of the Associated Press, which comes to its office direct by special wire.

TELEPHONES: Editorial Rooms, Sunset Main 83. Home 1002.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, Sunset Main 1. Home 1001.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—The Daily and Sunday Union, by mail:
One year in advance.....$9.00
Six months in advance.....$4.50
Three months in advance.....$2.25
By mail or carrier, per month.....75
The Sunday Union, by mail, per year.....$2.00

THE WEEKLY UNION—Published every Thursday. Subscription for one year in advance.....$1.50
Six months in advance.....75

NEW YORK OFFICE—Benjamin & Kentnor Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, representative for foreign advertising.

CHICAGO OFFICE—People's Gas Bldg. Benjamin & Kentnor, representatives. W. H. Kentnor, Manager.

THE UNION GUARANTEES A MUCH LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN DIEGO.

## END THE WRETCHED CONTROVERSY

IT IS ALMOST with a feeling of dismay that friends of San Diego must regard the revival of the recent controversy over the expenditure of the proceeds of the $1,000,000 exposition bond issue. Only a few days ago the dispute was supposed to have been adjusted in a manner that was satisfactory and honorable to all. Then came a hitch. The park commissioners objected to certain action taken by the exposition directors, and tendered their resignations. But even then it seemed improbable that there would be a renewal of the deadlock. It was the common belief that new commissioners who would be in harmony with the exposition officials would be named at once, and that the plans for the great project would go forward without further friction. But those who took that hopeful view are keenly disappointed. The events of the past few days have caused the controversy again to become acute and the deadlock is renewed.

It appears needless now to repeat what was said in these columns very recently, about the necessity of sinking differences and working together. Nor should there be any occasion for again pointing out the tremendous stake which San Diego has in this affair. Every person who has given even hasty thought to the subject must recognize the fact that to abandon the exposition now would be a disaster without parallel in this city. It is a prospect that nobody who has San Diego's interests at heart can face without consternation. Nevertheless, it must be apparent to all that unless the present dispute can be adjusted and harmony restored, the exposition is not likely to be held, and in that event San Diego will present to the rest of the country the humiliating spectacle of a community making a fiasco of a great enterprise, and that, too, when success was easily obtainable—the spectacle of a city deliberately stultifying itself and becoming a laughing stock, merely because some of the people had to quarrel over questions of ways and means. Such an outcome should be averted, and there ought to be enough common sense and enough public spirit in San Diego to spare this city so terrible a humiliation.

As when the first controversy arose, the Union believes now that an honorable adjustment of the trouble is practicable and not difficult. The first step is to sink personal differences—to realize that, come what may, they must not be permitted to bring upon San Diego a disaster from which it would not recover for years.

But the settlement, compromise, or whatever it may be termed, should bring harmony. San Diego's friends must work together, if they expect to carry out this exposition project. For this reason one must regret the talk about making an issue before the people at the polls. Such procedure would be deplorable. It would intensify the present bitternesas. It would divide the city into two hostile camps. Whichever side won, harmonious action in future would be out of the question. Years ago San Diego had a bitter controversy over the question of a water supply. It gave this city a setback, from which it made a very slow recovery. The enmities then engendered survived for years and retarded the city's progress. It would be still more unfortunate should San Diego's plan for 1915, already financed and carried far toward success, serve to give to this city, not a great exposition, but a factional controversy.

In a recent issue this paper offered the suggestion that the entire dispute could be quickly and satisfactorily ended by the appointment of park commissioners who are exposition directors. Perhaps some better plan can be devised. But the all important point now is to dis-

the city."

**Agree With Park Board**

The exposition officials are very much pleased to note that the members of the park board have sincerely been in favor of holding the Panama-California exposition and also that they agree with them in wishing to observe the strict letter and whole intent of the law.

Further on the statement says:

"It may be true that a large number of the voters of the city voted for what is known as the park bonds, under the impression that the funds arising from the sale of the bonds should be used for exposition purposes. We believe it equally true that a large number of the voters cast their ballots in favor of the bonds with the express purpose and object in view, that the funds arising from the sale thereof would be used for permanent improvements and for park purposes only, letting the exposition company have all privileges so far as the use of the park is concerned, that might be proper."

In view of the fact that these bonds were carried by the exposition for exposition purposes; that all campaign literature mentioned the issue as "exposition park bonds," and that the exposition officials do not believe that these bonds could have been carried except for exposition purposes, they cannot recognize the contention of the park board as expressed in the latter part of the above statement.

Another point stated is:

"Yet, good citizenship requires, and the sovereignty of the voters of this city requires, in our judgment, that the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds be spent in accordance with the law. The park board deems it unwise upon their part to spend any part or portion of the funds arising from the sale of the park bonds for any purpose not countenanced by law. The park board and its members know of no safe course for them to follow in the expenditure of the city's money intrusted to their care except under the wise provision of the charter of the city and the laws of the state."

No one, least of all the exposition officials, ever questioned this.

Further the statement reads:

"Your park board believes that it would be their duty to let all contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and believe that they would be derelict in their duty to let any contract for a permanent improvement in the park in any other way."

**Provides for Bidding**

The contract between the park board and the exposition company specifically states that the park board may call for bids on any and all work, and as the chief aim of the exposition officials is strict economy, they would not countenance the letting of bids to anyone except the lowest bidder.

The statement continues:

"Acting under the law and desiring to co-operate with the exposition company in carrying out the idea of having an exposition, and having due respect for the limitations under which the park board is laboring, a conference was had with the building and grounds committee, of which George W. Marston is chairman, in which conference, as we understand it, the park board was told that it had nothing to say relative to the expenditure of the one million dollar bond fund, and that it was impudence on their part to question any contracts made by the exposition committee."

**Has Saving Clause**

I am pleased to observe that the clause, "as we understand it," was inserted in the above, or otherwise the statement would be untrue.

Still further along the statement contains this:

"We desire to call to the attention of the people a part of section 4, chapter 7, of the charter, defining the duties of the park board, which reads as follows:

"'Said board of park commissioners shall also have power to employ and fix the compensation of such employes as may be necessary for the proper care and improvement of said parks, plazas, and squares; to expend the moneys appropriated by the common council, or received from any other source, for the purpose of managing and improving said parks, plazas and squares.

"Under section 1, chapter 7, of the charter of the city, each of your park board members has taken the following oath:

"'I do solemnly swear that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of California, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of park commissioner to the best of my ability.'"

The power of the park board, two of the members of which were jurists of high standing, working under the

This motion was proposed in the interest of economy and in order to relieve the park board from the necessity of spending any portion of the regular park fund on new work. The committee also had in view the fact that one crew of men can construct and maintain at a less cost than two crews, one for construction and one for maintenance. Furthermore, responsibility would thus rest on one person and harmony would be secured by eliminating any controversy based on a segregation of the work.

This does not mean in the least degree that any portion of the funds from the one million dollar bond issue was to be turned over to the director of works for distribution, the director of works being nothing more than an employe of the park board.

The statement proceeds:

"Your park board maintains that if the last motion shall be the policy of the exposition company, and the policy of the director of works, then all authority which your park board possesses under the charter and law is practically delegated to the director of works, and the park board has no discretion in regard to anything that the director of works might do, making your park board pay whatever bills your director of works might contract, yet having no recourse against him."

**Same Principle Involved**

If the park board cannot employ men to direct the actual labor in the park, how can they get the work done? Have they no other employes in the park? If they have, in what way do they differ, in principle, from the director of works?

The statement says:

"At said meeting, held on the 23d day of this month, J. W. Sefton, Jr., the acting director general of the exposition company, made the statement in substance, as we understand it, that he would not stand for the expenditure of one dollar of the bond fund other than through the director of works, or by a contract for exposition purposes only. And all of the other members of the building and grounds committee then and there present seemed to agree with the position taken by Mr. Sefton."

**Opposed to Diverting Funds**

In regard to the above I beg to be permitted to put myself squarely on record as being opposed to the spending of one cent of the million dollar bond fund for any other purpose than the permanent improvement of Balboa park for exposition purposes, in accordance with the expressed will of the people, and in conformity with the plans of the Olmsted brothers. Personally I admit that the idea of spending of a million dollars on general park improvement is a considerable temptation for the ordinary park commissioner. However, other park commissioners have worked hard and faithfully, with a very limited fund.

For the good of all San Diego the present board should content themselves with the regular fund for general park improvement, and be big enough to recognize that the form in which this million dollars was voted was merely a compliance with the law in order that the people might legally bond themselves for an exposition.

J. W. SEFTON, JR.
Acting Director General.

disappointed. The events of the past few days have caused the controversy again to become acute and the deadlock is renewed.

It appears needless now to repeat what was said in these columns very recently, about the necessity of sinking differences and working together. Nor should there be any occasion for again pointing out the tremendous stake which San Diego has in this affair. Every person who has given even hasty thought to the subject must recognize the fact that to abandon the exposition now would be a disaster without parallel in this city. It is a prospect that nobody who has San Diego's interests at heart can face without consternation. Nevertheless, it must be apparent to all that unless the present dispute can be adjusted and harmony restored, the exposition is not likely to be held, and in that event San Diego will present to the rest of the country the humiliating spectacle of a community making a fiasco of a great enterprise, and that, too, when success was easily obtainable—the spectacle of a city deliberately stultifying itself and becoming a laughing stock, merely because some of the people had to quarrel over questions of ways and means. Such an outcome should be averted, and there ought to be enough common sense and enough public spirit in San Diego to spare this city so terrible a humiliation.

As when the first controversy arose, the Union believes now that an honorable adjustment of the trouble is practicable and not difficult. The first step is to sink personal differences—to realize that, come what may, they must not be permitted to bring upon San Diego a disaster from which it would not recover for years.

But the settlement, compromise, or whatever it may be termed, should bring harmony. San Diego's friends must work together, if they expect to carry out this exposition project. For this reason one must regret the talk about making an issue before the people at the polls. Such procedure would be deplorable. It would intensify the present bitternesas. It would divide the city into two hostile camps. Whichever side won, harmonious action in future would be out of the question. Years ago San Diego had a bitter controversy over the question of a water supply. It gave this city a setback, from which it made a very slow recovery. The enmities then engendered survived for years and retarded the city's progress. It would be still more unfortunate should San Diego's plan for 1915, already financed and carried far toward success, serve to give to this city, not a great exposition, but a factional controversy.

In a recent issue this paper offered the suggestion that the entire dispute could be quickly and satisfactorily ended by the appointment of park commissioners who are exposition directors. Perhaps some better plan can be devised. But the all important point now is to discover some way by which the dispute may be ended before it does further damage. And it may be bluntly remarked that talk about "standing pat" and forcing the other side to "back down" and "going before the people," is the worst possible way of reaching an honorable adjustment. What is required now is not an issue that will leave a legacy of long controversy, but a settlement that will prevent this wretched dispute from going further.

There are people in this world who can endure adversity and brave hardships, but go to pieces when they gain success. If San Diego permits a squabble over these expositions bonds to defeat its great project for 1915, the verdict of the outside world will be that the people of this city could not stand success. And against that verdict there will be no appeal.

# HARMONY IS ASSURED BY NEW PARK BOARD

## Mayor Appoints J. F. Forward, Jr., Julius Wangenheim, H. H. Jones.

## TWO ARE FAIR DIRECTORS

## Issue Statement in Which They Pledge Support of Exposition Policy.

## INDORSE OLMSTED'S PLAN

## Suggest Division of Money to Be Raised by Sale of City Bonds.

Instead of another breach in exposition-park board affairs, the situation was made more harmonious and the road cleared of any possible obstacles yesterday when Mayor James E. Wadham accepted the resignation of the old park commissioners and appointed in their places three men prominent in the city's financial and commercial life—Julius Wangenheim, John Forward, Jr., and H. H. Jones. The city council will meet this morning to ratify the appointments.

Mr. Wangenheim, president of the Bank of Commerce and Trust company, and Mr. Jones, manager of the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric company, are exposition directors, and Mr. Forward is president of the chamber of commerce. All are identified with various financial institutions and civic associations and all are known as leaders among San Diego's most solid and substantial citizens.

**All Accept Appointments**

They have accepted their appointments and that they intend to do their best as a park commission and to support the exposition plans thoroughly is evident from a public statement made by them last night. Mr. Wangenheim expects to give up all his offices in various improvement and other associations, and in fact in everything save his banking interests, in order to devote time to his work as park commissioner.

When Mayor Wadham returned from Los Angeles he conferred with the then park commissioners, Harrison, Braly and Vogt, and denied the rumor that he had threatened to resign. He did not want to accept the resignations of these three, but finally agreed to do so, and to appoint the new park board, which he did yesterday.

**Statement of New Board**

The new park board issued the following:

To the San Diego Public—Regretting, as all do, the unfortunate controversy that has arisen between the park board and the exposition board, we, the new board of park commissioners, in order to allay any anxiety as to our course, and to re-establish a spirit of harmony, do make these, the following statements:

We believe the contract entered into between the respective boards over which so much trouble has arisen was not only necessary and advisable from the dual character of the work, but was peculiarly advantageous to the interests of the park.

**Work Is Indorsed**

We believe the selection of Olmsted brothers to have been an exceptionally splendid one, giving us at once national attention and inspiring effective and impressive results, and we heartily endorse such selection.

We believe that in Mr. Allen the exposition has the services of an unusually able administrator and director, splendidly equipped by temperament alike for his work, and we desire and trust to give him our fullest support.

We believe that the proceeds of the million dollar bond issue should and must be expended by the park board, but as far as practicable such expenditure shall be made in conjunction with the exposition management, and we earnestly desire the co-operation of and to co-operate with, the building and grounds committee.

**Policy Is Approved**

We believe in the present policy of the building and grounds committee that about one-half of the moneys voted shall be expended on permanent buildings for the park, the remaining portion being employed in planting, road making and such other accessories to the exposition as will conform to the general plans and redound to the permanent benefit of the park as a park.

We believe that the exposition can be, and will be, of great benefit to San Diego in numerous ways, foremost of which will be the splendid, generous and lasting improvement of the city park.

And to this end we will devote our aims.

JULIUS WANGENHEIM,
H. H. JONES,
JOHN F. FORWARD, JR.

# COLLIER EXPECTED TO REACH CAPITOL TODAY

## Will Resume Campaign for Exposition Resolution at National Capitol.

1911

**Special to the Union**

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Col. D. C. Collier is expected here tomorrow and on his arrival the campaign for congressional recognition of the Panama-California exposition will be taken up with renewed vigor. The situation seems to be in good shape.

Union, June 30, 1911

# RABBIT HUNTERS ARE ALSO KILLING QUAIL

## Latter Tame and Regarded as Pets, So Park Residents Object.

Complaints that hunters who have been given permission to shoot rabbits in Balboa park are killing quail come from residents along the park border.

The park is full of quail. Hens with their little broods are seen everywhere running among the brush. The birds cross the streets and disport about the lawns. They have grown so tame that they are regarded as the particular pets of the people living in the vicinity of the park.

Rabbits, too, are as plentiful, but their destructive teeth are ruining young trees and shrubs. For that reason the park commissioners have issued permits to hunt them with shotguns. It is some of these hunters who, it is said, shoot the birds when the opportunity is good to escape detection.

# WANGENHEIM IS TO BE HEAD OF NEW PARK BOARD

## Banker Will Be Elected President When Commission Meets Monday.

## APPOINTEES CONFIRMED

## Retiring Members Thank Mayor for Support of Their Policy.

It is expected that Julius Wangenheim will be elected president of the new park board when that body meets Monday for the first time.

The city council confirmed Mayor Wadham's appointees yesterday without dissenting vote.

The members of the old board called on the mayor yesterday afternoon and thanked him for his unwavering support of their policy while they were in office. They expressed their regard and esteem in warm words and laughed good naturedly at their brief experience on the firing line in public life.

A shaft in the plaza to their memory was proposed by jesting friends. On one side should be engraved a pair of ice hooks with a chunk of ice to memorialize George R. Harrison.

"Be sure to make it big hooks and a little chunk," sand Harrison, quondam ice man. "But that isn't what worries me. I failed to get a permit to hunt rabbits in the park, before I retired to private life, and John Forward says he won't let me have one. It's more fun shooting rabbits than spending that million, and if that new board won't give me a permit, I am going to poach at night."

William Vogt is again hoeing and raking a long-neglected garden, and Clark Braly is devoting himself to the education of his wild cat. The animal was the first gift in response to his appeal for a "home-made" zoo and he has grown fond of his playful pet because of the pleasant memories its characteristics "appropriately" recall.

Mayor Wadham's statement, which he issued when he accepted the resignation of the three former commissioners, indorses their policy and declares some of the acts of the exposition committee "arbitrary and autocratic." His statement follows in full:

"That in accepting the resignations of the members of the old board of park commissioners I have made a complete surrender to the exposition committee. I endorse every act and position taken by the old park board and I consider the treatment by them received at the hands of some of the exposition committee arbitrary and autocratic.

"The park board was simply trying to do what they considered their duty. A new agreement was entered into and they were ready, willing and desirous to carry the same out in letter and spirit. The good faith of the exposition committee is well illustrated in the statement signed by the park board accompanying their resignations to me.

"The frequent charge made against the park board that they were endeavoring to and would destroy the possibility of a fair was, I think, one of the prime reasons for their resignations and was the only reason for my acceptance of their resignations.

"I have now appointed a park board from within the camp of the exposition committee and there can certainly be no just reason now for charging me with an attempt to destroy the possibility of an exposition and I sincerely trust that all friction may be allayed and the work may go on uninterruptedly and harmoniously for it is certain the new park board consisting of Mr. Wangenheim, Mr. Jones and Mr. Forward, Jr., are entitled to the confidence of all."

Union, June 30, 1911.

## MAYOR WADHAM'S PUBLIC-SPIRITED COURSE.

THE ACTION of Mayor Wadham in putting an end to the exposition controversy, and thus insuring the success of San Diego's great project, merits the warmest commendation. By his course in this affair he shows himself to be courageous and broad. A weak, narrow, obstinate man in his position might have refused to yield, even though the refusal would entail disaster to the city. For to sacrifice one's own views for those of others often requires more courage and broadness of mind than to withstand the pressure of a community.

The mayor has been placed in a peculiarly trying position during this entire controversy. That he desires only the welfare of San Diego has never been questioned. But like most successful men, he has strong convictions. His views as to the expenditure of the million dollar bond issue were not the views of the exposition directors. It was in his power to disregard their wishes and have the park improved according to his honest convictions. But he recognized the fact that to exercise that power would mean prolonged dissensions and perhaps the abandonment of the entire exposition project. In these conditions he had two alternatives. He could act according to his convictions, or, without abandoning them, he could bow to the will of the majority and insure the success of the enterprise that was already in jeopardy. He chose the second alternative, as he could do honorably, with self-respect and with the warm approval of the community that he seeks to serve.

It is not too much to say that Mayor Wadham stands even higher in the esteem of the people of San Diego today than he stood before this unfortunate dispute.

## PARK COMMISSIONER WAITS LEGAL OPINION

**H. H. Jones Undecided Whether He Is Eligible to Office.**

H. H. Jones, general manager of the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric company, the third member of the new park board, has not yet qualified for office and he is awaiting an opinion as to his eligibility from the city attorney before assuming his duties. Being an official of a corporation which transacts business with the city, it is a question whether as a park commissioner he could legally sign contracts, especially for lights and other articles sold by his company.

## TROPICAL PLANT FROM JAVA IN BLOOM HERE

### Gorgeous Orange Red Blossoms Can Be Seen at Miss Sessions' Nursery.

Mrs. Edward Carson of San Jose, Cal., resident of San Diego, while en route around the world, was so charmed with the plant life of Java that she had sent to Miss Kate Sessions' nursery from the botanical gardens at Beitenzorg seeds of many beautiful trees, vines and palms.

A few have been growing slowly in this cooler climate and this last week one of the tropical trees, though small as yet, flowered. The blossom is in a large cluster, a very bright and gorgeous orange red with a golden yellow line along its edge. It is Spathodea Campanulata, a native of tropical Africa, and makes a tree fifty feet high. This plant in bloom has been growing in one corner of the glass house, where conditions have been favorable for its early blooming.

If this tree can become acclimated or even nursed through the winters here, as a summer bloomer, with its handsome and tropical foliage and gorgeous flower, it would be very desirable.

Miss Sessions had a color photograph made of the plant so it can be exhibited, but all visitors are welcome to see the blossom while it lasts, which will be for a few days.

## South Half of Park Chosen as Official Site of Exposition

July 11 1911 Union

### Building and Grounds Committee Choose Practically Former Location

**At a meeting of the building and grounds committee of the Panama-California exposition yesterday afternoon, the question of definitely deciding upon the exact site of the exposition was finally settled.**

**The committee, of which the new park commission is now practically a part, having been recently accepted in advisory role, decided that the site consist of the southern half of Balboa park instead of the northern half, but that in whatever expansion is necessary it extend as far north and east as it may be necessary to go.**

**The site chosen probably is better known as "above the Russ high school."**

**It is the same one as tentatively chosen in the earliest stages of the exposition project. The amount of space is not specified, nor will it be at any time, in all probability, as it is expected that the plans will continue to grow as they have already grown far beyond first expectations. No definite limit, therefore, can as yet be fixed.**